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THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

BEGUN AND HELD

AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

DECEMBER 3, 1838,

AND IN THE SIXTY-THIRD YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

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THIRD SESSION TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—1838-'39.

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MEMORIAL

OF

CHARLES L. FLEISCHMANN,

IN

Relation to the manufacture of Beet Sugar.

JANUARY 28, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed, and that 5,000 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

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Blair & Rives, printers.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of Charles Lewis Fleischmann, a naturalized citizen of the United States,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

The existence of crystallizable sugar in the beet-root was discovered by the German chemist Markgraf, in the year 1747. He communicated the results of his experiments to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin; pointed out the importance which his discovery would have on agriculture and industry, and endeavored to bring it into practice; but at that time, the price of sugar being moderate, chemistry not enough advanced to modify the complicated operations, and the spirit of enterprise not sufficiently awakened to make it an object of speculation, the discovery remained without being put into practical use until the year 1796, (forty-nine years afterwards,) when Achard, another Prussian chemist, repeated the experiments of Markgraf, modified them, and erected the first manufactory at Kunnern, in Germany.

The results of Achard's manipulation created great sensation all over Europe, particularly in France, where the chemists re-examined the process of Achard, simplified it, and made it more practicable and profitable in its results.

These simplified manipulations were adopted by enthusiastic speculators, full of sanguine expectations, peculiar to the French character; but the results were not satisfactory, as the immensely large and costly manufactories were partly established in places where the soil was not sufficiently productive, where fuel was scarce and high, the market distant, and the operations directed by men who had not the least idea of agriculture—a science necessarily connected with the manufacture of the beet-sugar—no practical knowledge of an entirely new process, and a most imperfect apparatus. The consequence of these obstacles was a complete failure, which induced the opinion over the whole world, that the extraction of sugar from the beet, though correct in theory, was impracticable on a large scale.

This, however, was not the opinion of enlightened men; they saw the causes of failure in their true light, and endeavored to overcome and to correct them. The political events of 1812 accelerated the development of this new branch of industry; the French Government, in want of a substitute for the colonial sugar, encouraged the manufacture of the beet-sugar, by establishing four large manufactories and five chemical schools, entirely for the purpose of experiments, and teaching the best method of extraction.

In 1814, these manufactories were in full operation and flourishing, when the peace of Europe allowed the importation of the colonial sugar into France, causing a destructive shock to the manufacturers of indigenous sugar, which none but immense fortunes could endure, and created, again, the belief that the manufacture of the beet-sugar could never come in competition with the colonial.

This might have been the final catastrophe of the manufacture of the beet-sugar, had it not been for the efforts made to revive it again by some wealthy and enlightened manufacturers.

These efforts, however, did not arise entirely from the patriotic desire to promote the welfare of France, (as now pretended,) but partly to prevent the loss of immense capitals invested in buildings, apparatus, farms, &c. Moreover, the manufacturers knew there was yet five or six per cent. more to gain by an improved operation.

This it was that gave a new start to this favorite branch of industry; and chemistry, particularly adapted to improve the art and manufacture, assisted in simplifying the process, and discovered the mode of *reviving* animal charcoal so as to admit of its being repeatedly used, while the improved apparatus helped to economize labor and fuel; and all this, combined with a wonderful perseverance, reduced the expenses of the fabrication, and enabled the old establishments to continue in operation, even when the price of colonial sugar was very low. This created confidence and a rapid increase of establishments.

The cultivation of the beet has had the most beneficial influence on agriculture; as, in the last year, more than eighty thousand acres of land were planted in beet, producing about one million of tons of this root; and, as generally rotations of four crops are adopted, it brought at least three million two hundred thousand acres of land under the highest cultivation.

The following table shows the rapid increase of the manufactories, and the quantity produced, in France.

			Beet-sugar.
In 1828	there were	103 manufactories, which produced	100,000 cwt;
1831		200	220,000
1836		543	950,000
1837		600	1,000,000

Or 50,000 tons of beet-sugar.

The manufacture of indigenous sugar did not affect the demand for colonial sugar, as the consumption continually increased until the year 1835, as appears by a table from the Journal of Commerce of 1836, viz:

	Consumption of colonial sugar.	Consumption of beet-sugar.
In 1825,	61,255,232 francs.	4,000,000 francs.
1831,	67,542,792	10,000,000
1832,	62,669,638	15,000,000
1835,	69,000,000	30,000,000

But, in the year 1836, France imported only 75,120 tons of colonial sugar—a diminution of 15,630 tons in one year; a *quantum* too large not to alarm the proprietors of the sugar plantations in the French colonies, and particularly in Martinique, who looked, some years ago, with an ironical smile at the beet-sugar manufacturer. They, who have ridiculed and caricatured every improvement in this branch of industry, felt themselves forced to send, in 1835, Baron de Cools, with the following proposition to the French Government, viz: demanding—

1. Diminution of the duties upon French colonial sugar of 50 per cent., and a proportional reduction of duties upon the foreign colonial sugar.

2. The permission to export the colonial sugar direct to a foreign market.

3. A careful examination and investigation how the French colonial and beet-sugar manufactories can be equally taxed.

The latest news from France states that the Government came finally to the conclusion of an equal taxation upon the indigenous and colonial

sugar, as may be seen from the following extract from a New York paper, (Morning Courier and New York Enquirer of December 18, 1838,) dated

[By the Ville de Lyons.]

"PARIS, *October* 30, 1838.

"A branch of industry, (the offspring of necessity under the empire,) the production of sugar from beet-root, has engaged much attention in France, and has been carried on with success, and to a vast extent. The natural consequence has been, that sugar, the produce of the French colonies, which is burdened with a very large duty on importation into France, *was beaten out of the market.* Appeals were made by the *suffering colonists* to the Government, repeatedly, representing the distress into which they had fallen from this circumstance; the irremediable ruin that would necessarily fall upon them if the present tariff were maintained, and soliciting relief. After a variety of expedients to evade a decision on the point, the Government has just come to the resolution of proposing to the Chambers, (which are to meet on the 24th December,) to reduce the import duty on colonial sugar by 8¼ francs per cwt., which, with a precisely similar excise duty levied on the beet-root, or home-grown sugar, will, they say, suffice to reopen the market to the colonies."

Such is the state and result of the indigenous sugar manufacture in France.

What is the progress of this branch of industry in the other parts of Europe?

England, (the mother of colonies,) which was very much prejudiced against the manufacture of indigenous sugar, seems to see, in the adoption of it, the only means of improving the physical and moral condition of man in her colonies; and she has already overcome some of her prejudices and has begun to establish manufactories. The following article, taken from the London Mechanics' Magazine of 1836, (No. 169,) will show its progress:

"A refinery of sugar from the beet-root is being erected at Thames bank, Chelsea, which, it is expected, will be in operation in about six weeks. In the vicinity of the metropolis, during the past summer, a great many acres of land have been put into cultivation with the root at Wandsworth and other places. The machinery will be principally on the plans of the vacuum-pans, and *a pure refined sugar* will be produced from the *juice* by the *first process of evaporation*, after it has simply undergone the process of discolorization. Another part of the premises is appropriated to the manufacture of coarse brown paper from the refuse, for which it is extensively used in France. In case the Government do not interfere, and, by rendering the product excisable, retard or prohibit its manufacture, several individuals have it in contemplation to establish refineries in different parts of the kingdom for purifying sugar, which may be produced in agricultural districts for domestic or foreign use. A refinery has lately been established at Belfast, in the vicinity of which town upwards of two hundred acres of land have been put in cultivation with the beet-root for the manufacture of sugar."

Russia, which adopts every useful improvement in manufacture, has,

in the southern departments, large manufactories of beet-sugar, by which she expects to furnish some of the Asiatic markets with this article. So have Bohemia, Hungary, Austria, and Switzerland large beet-sugar manufactories, in the most flourishing condition.

The Germans, though the discoverers of the crystallizable sugar in the beet-root, until 1836 made very little progress in its manufacture. This is to be ascribed as well to the continual war with France, which checked every improvement, as to the uncertainty of the business itself. The Germans, well aware and well informed of every improvement made abroad, never found it sufficiently lucrative to embark in it; but it seems that this nation, which has given the world so many great and important discoveries, was destined to bring its own discovery of the extraction of the sugar from the beet to perfection. This was accomplished by Mr. Schuetzenbach, of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Schuetzenbach re-examined carefully Markgraf's experiments, and found that the first experiment of this great chemist, made eighty-nine years ago, is the best method, when modified, to produce, with less labor and expense, eight pounds of white refined sugar out of one hundred pounds of the raw beet-root. This improvement it is which will, in a short space of time, exclude all the colonial sugar from the European market, as well as our own. This improvement, also, will change the condition of millions of men in the colonies.

The opinion and judgment of a nation, jealous of every discovery or improvement made in other countries, and especially in this branch of industry, in which it has sacrificed millions of francs for its perfection, will serve as a proof of the importance of the new improvement. These new discoveries are detailed in an article which appeared in the *Journal des Debats Politiques et Litéraires*, in Paris, dated the 16th July, 1838, by Michel Chevalier, viz:

"It would seem that the spirit which was manifested in the days of the revolution, has been transferred from the political arena, and is exerting itself in that of industry. At this time the manufacture of sugar from beets is on the point of undergoing a metamorphosis which, as it appears, will change all the condition of its existence, and extend its influence, not only to the consumption, but also to the production of that article.

"Until now, a series of operations has been applied to the extracting of sugar from the beet, which, though simple enough in appearance, are in reality complicated and delicate; which demand not only a great number of intelligent and skilful workmen, but also require considerable material to be operated upon; and which, again, consume costly articles, such as milk, blood, animal charcoal, &c.

"In the former process the sugar-beet was scraped; the pulp pressed by means of an hydraulic press. The juice so obtained underwent defecation, or the separation of the albuminous and mucilaginous elements, and then the clarification and evaporation. Once concentrated, the sirup underwent crystallization, which furnished the raw sugar; and this then had to be refined before it could be admitted on our tables.

"Since its origin, the process of extracting the sugar has always been the main point, but it has been modified and improved in the details; so much so, that our manufacturers, who were ruining themselves when the sugar was at six francs the pound, are becoming rich at the low price of twenty sous per pound. At this time the scraping, pressing, defecation, clarify-

ing, and evaporating were attended with difficulties, which it required a great length of time to subdue. The loss in manufacturing was enormous, as only from three to five parts of sugar were obtained from a hundred pounds of beets, instead of ten pounds, which are contained in the root.

"With the assistance of chemical analysis, it was ascertained that this evil proceeded from the presence of a certain quantity of acid, of divers coloring, mucilaginous, and gelatinous matters, suspended in the juice. The presence of these mischievous substances injures the sugar, prevents it from chrystallizing, sometimes destroys it, and causes it to yield only poor molasses. To prevent these injurious effects, different agents have been used, which were found more or less efficacious. Apparatus was constructed, which accelerated the manufacture, and diminished the time during which the sugar is in contact with these injurious substances; but the inquiry was never made whether it were possible to separate the sugar from those foreign bodies, or at least to neutralize or paralyze their destructive power, before the juice is extracted.

"The new process, first alluded to, was discovered in the Grand Duchy of Baden, by Mr. Schuetzenbach, of Carlsruhe. The experiments introduced a method of manufacturing the sugar which was adopted by several manufacturers on the right bank of the Rhine, and which is already in vigorous operation.

"Like all ideas which are destined to accomplish revolutions in manufactures, as well as in politics, that which serves as basis to the new process is simple. The operation of drying the beets immediately after they are taken from the field, is now the first step in the process. By this operation, the mucilaginous matter, which is an integral part of the beet, loses the property of dissolving in water; this drying stops also the fermentation which takes place during the preservation of the beets in cellars or in the heap, and likewise prevents the formation of acids, which were created at the expense of the sugar, and which embarrassed the manufacture of beet sugar.

"When the beets are once dried the sugar is easily obtained by mixing them with a small quantity of water, which produces a solution of sugar and a very small proportion of other bodies, and which, by the process of evaporation, gives at once a good product, which can be easily refined.

"In a word, the elementary operation of the desiccation acts with the power of exorcism; it drives from the juice all injurious substances which were the former causes of evil in this manufacture.

"This fact being once understood, and duly verified by experiments on a large scale, it was then important to bring it to perfection by an easy practical manipulation. This is what the '*Société d' Encouragement*' is about to undertake, and that with every chance of complete success. This is already much more than mere expectation, because the problems which it has proposed are already more than half solved, and the entire solution of them is scarcely a matter of doubt: so that the manufacture of the sugar from beets is about to be built on a new basis.

"The '*Société d' Encouragement*' have offered the following prizes for the promotion of this manufacture:

"1. One of 4,000 francs for the best process for the desiccation of the beets.

"2. One of 4,000 francs for the best treatment of the dried beet for the extraction of the raw sugar.

"3. One of 4,000 francs for the conversion of the raw into refined sugar, without taking it out of the mould.

"4. One of 3,000 francs for an analysis of the beet root, &c.

"5. One of 3,000 francs for the invention of a saccharometer, which should be so constructed as to be easily applied, and to have the property of showing immediately the quantity of crystallizable sugar contained in the fluid under trial. A contrivance of this kind, which would be a sure guide for the farmer, and for the workman in manufactories, indicating to the former the proper time to collect his crop of beets, and to the latter how to manage his operations, would be of immense value.

"When these five prizes are gained, the theoretical and practical renovation of the manufacture of beet sugar will be radically accomplished in all its forms.

"To the question, *Will* this be effected? it may be safely answered that existing facts scarcely allow of the expression of a doubt that such will be the case.

"The problem of the complete and rapid desiccation by an economical process has presented very formidable difficulties. *This drying may be denominated the* CORNER-STONE *of the new system;* but this problem is far from being insolvable; on the contrary, it ought to be regarded as solved.

"In one of the last sessions of the *Société d' Encouragement*, Mr. Beyrand, of Marseilles, presented beets cut in slices, which were dried in eight minutes by the combined action of pressure and heat, effected by two cylinders, heated to 100 degrees by steam. This result will appear more prodigious when we consider that 100 parts of beets contain 84 parts of water.

"The beets, prepared after Mr. Beyrand's method, preserve all their sweetness. Mr. Schuetzenbach, of Baden, dries the beets by a slow process, probably less perfect than Mr. Beyrand's method; but the result is already excellent, and favors the application on a large scale. In the manufacture of Mr. Schuetzenbach, the beets are cut in small thin slices, and, as soon as they come in contact with the air, they bend and roll up, and lose the property of sticking together, which gives the hot air of a kiln (to which they are brought immediately after they are cut) a free circulation in all directions round them. The temperature of these kilns is from 30 to 40 degrees Reaumur, (from 99.5 to 122 degrees Fahrenheit.)

"Mr. Schuetzenbach's apparatus of desiccation is very economical. The machine for cutting the beets costs only from 400 to 500 francs, and half a horse power is sufficient to put it in operation. Such a machine, when at work every day for three months, will cut one million killogrames of beets, (about 1,000 tons,) which would be a sufficient supply for a large manufactory. A kiln, about 10 feet by 9, and 9 feet high, dries, in 24 hours, 3,000 pounds of beets, and consumes only 420 pounds of charcoal. Three such kilns would be sufficient to dry all the beets cut by one machine during 12 hours.

"In the manufactory of Mr. Schuetzenbach the dry beets are reduced to a coarse powder, sprinkled over with lime, and stored away in casks. When the sugar is to be extracted, this coarse powder is mixed with water, which produces a liquor marking twenty-one degrees on the saccharome-

ter; and when evaporated with Roth's apparatus, this liquor yields, without any other preparation at the first crystallization, a raw sugar, known in commerce by the name of *bonne quatriéme*, which, after a second crystallization, becomes a *bonne commune*. The advantage of this new method is such, that the beets raised at Esslingen, in Germany, in 1837, (less rich in sugar than the preceding year,) yielded more than eight per cent. of crystallizable sugar, instead of five which was the highest product by the old process; and, in the proportion as the gain on sugar increases, the expenses decrease; so much so, that eight pounds, now obtained, costs less than formerly four or five from 100 pounds of beets.

"Two important points are then attained: *first*, how to dry the beet; and *second*, how to extract the sugar from it.

"To refine the raw sugar, without taking it out from the moulds in which the sirup was placed to crystallize, and which always causes the loss of a considerable quantity of sugar, appears to be a question equally advanced. Recent experiments, on a large scale, show that raw sugar washed in moulds, with pressure, gives, in the short space of three days, a perfect refined article, which formerly required from two to three weeks to effect.

"In regard to the analysis of the beet in its divers states of maturity, nothing has yet been attempted; but this is a task which chemists can at any time accomplish, and the prize held out for it will induce many a chemist to undertake it; and it will not be long before we know to what extent the constituent parts of the sugar beet develop themselves simultaneously, and which is the most favorable moment for collecting them for the manufacture of sugar.

"In regard to an exact saccharometer, of a simple and practical construction, with the aid of which all manufacturers can ascertain, to a fiftieth part, the richness of the saccharine matter in beets, and of all other substances containing crystallizable sugar, the learned researches of a young chemist, M. Peligot, promise great success. Lime and baryte have the property to combine with crystallizable sugar, and form together an insolvable composition, in which, nevertheless, the sugar does not alter, and is easily separated from it. In bringing this fact to a simple mechanical operation, no doubt is left that the quantity of sugar contained in beet sirup can be ascertained with the greatest nicety.

"The problems proposed by the *Société d' Encouragement* are at this time almost solved. It does not any longer propose to discover a new method, but only to perfect the processes which are already verified, by an application on a large scale. Among the advantages which are derived from the renovation of the manufacture of the beet-sugar, is the extension of the culture of the beet-root; because it will be easy for every farmer to send his dry product to any market, far or near, as the weight of the raw beet is reduced, by the process of desiccation, to less than one-sixth part. The beet can now be raised anywhere, however distant from the manufactory; and, reciprocally, it is possible to establish manufactories in all parts of France, to concentrate them in such places where fuel is plenty and at a low price; whereas, at present, the manufacture is only possible close to a field fertile enough to produce beets. Another important fact: 1,000 pounds of beets contain 100 pounds of sugar. The price of beets is about 12 francs; the expense of drying and extracting the sugar would not exceed 10 francs, (this is sufficiently proved by experiments;)

making the total amount 22 francs. Suppose that one-tenth of the sugar is lost, the manufacturer would have 90 pounds of sugar for 22 francs, or 100 pounds for less that 25 francs. Allowing for small expenses, &c., 50 per cent., the sugar (the refined sugar of this country) could be delivered to the consumer for 38 centimes (or 7½ cents) per pound.

"This will create a revolution in the consumption of sugar, as well as in the division of the branches of industry, over the whole globe; then, instead of importing sugar from the southern regions, it will be left for us to furnish them.

"MICHEL CHEVALIER."

Another proof of the practicability and great advantage of this improvement, is the enthusiasm with which it was adopted and put into operation by the Germans themselves, who are generally very careful and prudent in all their speculations. They have already established extensive manufactories on the Rhine.

The importance of Mr. Schuetzenbach's discovery is best proved by chemical analysis and examination of the physiology of plants. This analysis of the beet root shows that 100 parts of the root contain—

86.3 parts of water,
3.2 parts fibrous matter,
10.0 parts of crystallizable sugar,
0.5 parts of mucilage.

By the new process, the water in the beet is evaporated, and there remain only 13.7 parts of dry substances, which consist of the sugar, mucilage, and fibrous matter.

The sugar dissolves in cold or warm water almost instantaneously.

The mucilage is indissoluble in water; when in a dry state and mixed with water, it only swells to a slimy matter.

The fibrous matter is indissoluble, and has neither in the old nor new process any injurious influence.

From this analysis we learn that the mucilage is the only substance which causes all the difficulties of the extraction of sugar. The principal process consists, then, in the separation of the mucilage from the sugar. But is this mixture a work of nature, or the result of the manipulations? or, does the cellular tissue, of which the beet-root is formed, contain the sugar in its pure state, separated from the mucilage?

These are questions as to the physiology of the beet, which were first suggested by Raspail, a French chemist, (in his work on the physiology of plants, Paris, 1837,) and he solved these important problems by the following microscopic experiments:

"When a thin slice of the red beet-root is brought under the focus of a microscope, it will be observed that the texture of the beet is formed of hexagonal cells, transparent, and of a purple color; these cells are crossed by white ones, four or five times longer than the purple cells; this tissue of white cells is crossed again by bundles of opaque cylinders, of a gray color, through which the spirals (*elements generateurs*) are observed.

"When a drop of acid (*acide sulphurique albumineux*, which has the property of coloring saccharine substances purple) is put on this thin slice, the colors change; the part which was purple turns yellowish, the long cells remain white, but the opaque cylinders become purple."

From this it follows that the cells, naturally purple, enclose the color-

ing matter and the mucilage, and the opaque cylinders the sugar in its pure state. Thus the mucilage in the beet-root is separated by nature from the sugar, and mixed during the manipulation, which caused all the difficulties of the extraction in the old process, when the mucilage was combined with the sugar in grating, pressing, and even in defecation.

To separate this five-tenths parts of mucilage which the beet contains, occasioned not only the loss of considerable sugar, but also labor, fuel, and costly material, as, for instance, animal charcoal, blood, &c.

The new process acts entirely in conformity with the results of scientific investigation, and the whole process is reduced to a simple operation, which gives a sure gain of 8 per cent. of white refined sugar from 100 pounds of the raw beet root.

The beets are now cut in thin slices, dried before any fermentation can take place, ground to fine powder, so that all cells are broken apart, and mixed with water, which dissolves the sugar before the mucilage begins to swell. The pure uncolored liquor obtained is evaporated, and the sirup brought into moulds to crystallize.

These statements should be considered as a sufficient proof of the infallibility and practicability of the new improvement; and the introduction and general adoption of it in this country would be of the highest importance to the welfare of its population.

Some enterprising citizens of the United States sent agents to France to investigate the manipulations of this branch of industry; but the results have yet effected very little, and the sugar produced from the beet in this country is of no great account, which arises probably from the want of skilful and intelligent operators in the former complicated manipulations. But, at present, in Europe, the manipulations are reduced to a process much *simpler than brewing of common table-beer*, which can be comprehended and performed by every person. The period is not distant when farmers will produce their own sugar, or at least raise and dry the beet ready for the manufacturer.

The general argument against the introduction of this branch of industry, that labor is too high in the United States, is incorrect, when we consider the other great advantages which the United States have over every other country on the globe, in almost every business, and especially in this branch of industry:

1st. The United States possess a climate which suits the beets better than any climate of Europe, because the summers are excessively warm, which increases the saccharine property of the beet-root.

2d. Plenty of cheap and rich land, subject to but a small tax.

3d. Inexhaustible stores of fuel, from which the great natural water-courses, railroads, and canals branch, over the whole Union.

4th. Well-constructed labor-saving machines of all descriptions.

5th. An intelligent population, which, when once acquainted with this branch of industry, will soon bring it to great perfection—a population understanding the use and management of machinery, and famous for improvements and inventions. Whereas, in Europe, the land is overtaxed, high in price, and therefore the interest upon it considerable; subject to *tithes* and other feudal burdens; while the fuel is scarce and valuable, and its transportation high and slow. The population are entirely unacquainted with labor-saving machines, and possess very little mechanical ingenuity, while their enterprise is prohibited by the excise laws of their petty governments.

It is obvious that America overbalances, with its advantages, the low prices of labor in Europe; and that she is able not only to provide herself with all the sugar wanted for home consumption, but also to supply other countries.

The sugar now produced in Louisiana averages only about 4½ pounds per head for the population of the United States, or about 70,000,000 pounds annually, which is but a small part of our consumption, as enormous sums are yearly paid to foreign countries for sugar, as the following table shows, viz:

1832,	imported into the United States,	- - -	$2,933,688
1833,	do.	do. - - -	4,752,343
1834,	do.	do. - - -	5,537,829
1835,	do.	do. - - -	6,806,184
1836,	do.	do. - - -	12,514,551

This sum will annually increase in proportion as the population augments and their comforts and means improve.

By the adoption of this new branch of industry, the sums at present paid for imported sugar would be, in a short time, a clear gain to the country: its agriculture would be improved, and thousands of acres of exhausted and deteriorated land would be again taken up and improved. To procure the necessary manure for this purpose, the farmer would be obliged to increase his live stock, which would find, during the winter season, plenty of food in the residuum of the manufactory. It would increase the consumption of sugar among the less wealthy class, and would make their condition of life more comfortable, and, of consequence, greatly extend the population of the country.

The manufacture of sugar is not confined to the beet and cane only. In Hungary there are, at present, manufactories which make *sugar from pumpkins*. The following article, translated from the *Hanoverian Communicator*, 1837, gives the particulars, as follows:

"A manufacturer in Hungary, for three years past, has used pumpkins for the manufacture of sugar. We have seen raw and refined sugar, also sirup from this manufactory, and found the refined sugar equal to the colonial in every respect. The raw sugar is crystalline, coarse-grained, light-colored, and of more agreeable (melon-like) flavor than the common raw beet-sugar; the sirup is of a blackish-green color, and has also a melon-like flavor, but is suitable for consumption. The juice, obtained by pressure, yields, on an average, six per cent. of sugar; but the water-melon of the south of Hungary is still more productive than the pumpkin of the north. The sugar obtained from the pumpkin is always considerable, whether the fruit has been raised on rich or poor land. The manipulation is said to be more simple than the manufactory of beet sugar, and requires less attention, as the pulp and the juice may stand for three weeks without getting sour or losing any quantity of sugar. The juice, during the process of evaporation, does not rise in the boilers, and is not so liable to be burnt. The residuum is very good food for cattle. One acre produces 650 cwt. of pumpkins; twenty pumpkins yield sufficient seed for one acre of ground. From the remaining seed a very good table oil of about 16 per cent. can be obtained.

"MARQUARDT."

Indian corn, at the period of tasselling, yields just half as much sugar as the sugar-cane; and it is astonishing that this well-known fact did not induce persons to plant corn especially for that purpose.

To make use of green corn and pumpkins profitably, and to improve the crop of beet in quality and quantity, the following plan is, therefore, suggested, which would keep a manufactory in operation all the year round:

We know that the beet requires a deep soil, sufficiently provided with decomposed manure, as when planted in green manure they yield much less sugar, and the operation is rendered more difficult; to prepare the field properly for the beet, it should be well manured, (no matter in what state the manure may be applied,) ploughed, and planted in corn and pumpkins, and worked regularly as long as the pumpkins leave room for the horse-hoe. When the corn begins to form the tassel, it should be cut off, and the sugar extracted from it. The pumpkin has then all the influence of the sun to come to full maturity, and should be used, when ripe, for sugar. The following year the field would be in first-rate order for the beet, and the following rotation of crops, viz:

Indian-corn and pumpkins, with manure, } for sugar,
Beets, }
Barley,
Clover,
Wheat.

An acre of good cultivated land yields, on an average, twenty tons of the beet root. Beets were sold this fall, near Boston, for $5 per ton.

One ton of beets yields, when treated after the new method, 180 lbs. of *white refined sugar*. The cost of manufacturing a ton of beets into sugar would be, at very high estimate, $6. One hundred and eighty pounds of refined beet-sugar would cost $11, or $6\frac{1}{10}$ cents per pound, for which we now pay, at the lowest rate, 16 cents.

Mr. Norbert Rillieux, of New Orleans, has recently invented an apparatus for reducing saccharine liquids, which has been patented in the United States, and is already tested.

This apparatus surpasses Howard's and Roth's, or any other invention of this description, not only in simplicity and cheapness, but also in the arrangement in the boiling of sugar, according with the laws of science and economy.

The liquor is reduced by two vertical cylinders, heated by steam, over which the sirup is distributed in small quantities. One of the cylinders operates under a vacuum, and entirely evaporates the condensed liquor by a low degree of heat, to hinder the formation of molasses—an improvement of the highest importance, which, till now, has never been accomplished. The sirup can be reduced to any degree of the saccharometer desired, which is performed by the most ingenious and simple contrivance of a differential thermometer. This apparatus will greatly facilitate the manufacture of sugar, in regard to the economy of labor, fuel, and time, and the perfection of the product. This apparatus will rank among the most ingenious and important inventions.

The production of indigenous sugar in France was one of the main pillars of *Napoleon's continental system;* and the successful extraction of sugar from the beet was relied on as the surest guaranty of its stability.

That branch of productive industry, therefore, which the first statesman and captain of the age regarded alike as the means of conquest and the source of wealth and independence, cannot be considered a matter of indifference to the Government of this great and growing republic, whose duty and privilege it is to watch over the interest and welfare of its citizens—a Government aspiring to no conquest, yet whose enviable distinction it is to be regarded as the last hope of freedom—the last asylum of liberty.

The information imparted in the preceding pages, collected as it is from the most authentic sources, it is hoped will be regarded as of the highest importance to any and every government charged with the duty of promoting the great interests of a nation.

Having traced the history and progress of the manufacture of the beet-sugar, from its first discovery in Europe to the present time, through all its varied experiments and decreasing expenses, until no longer requiring the bounty of Government, but yielding a revenue, the only remaining inquiry is, how shall the American people avail themselves of the important advantages of this new source of national wealth and industry?

To acquire a correct and minute knowledge of this new branch of industry, (now practically unknown in this country,) it is necessary to visit Hungary, Germany, France, and England, in order to examine all the recent and important discoveries and improvements relating to the manufacture of beet-sugar. To accomplish this object, it would require the following qualifications:

1. A thorough knowledge of the old method of extracting sugar from the beet, and every apparatus hitherto used.

2. A thorough knowledge of agriculture, in order to ascertain the precise cost of the production of the raw material, the influence which it has on the different systems of agriculture, and the economy in regard to the feeding of cattle, &c.

3. A knowledge of chemistry and physics.

4. A knowledge of the languages of the different countries to be visited, and a thorough acquaintance with technical and vulgar terms in mechanics and agriculture, as well as the *patois* of the countries.

5. A knowledge of mechanics and the art of drawing, in order to be able to delineate any apparatus at first sight and at a glance, as manufacturers are not always willing to have their apparatus examined minutely.

CHARLES LEWIS FLEISCHMANN,
Graduate of the Royal Agricultural Institute of Bavaria.

PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, December 27, 1838.

PATENT OFFICE, *December* 28, 1838.

SIR: At the request of the author of the accompanying memorial, I have the honor to submit the same to your care, for such disposition as you shall deem best calculated to promote the wishes of Mr. Fleischmann and the interests of the country.

Allow me to state that Mr. Fleischmann is a gentleman of varied practical and scientific information, and has been for the last two years a resident of this city, and employed by me in the Patent Office. He is a native of Bavaria, and was educated in the Royal Agricultural and Polytechnical school at Schleissheim, near Munich, at which he graduated with distinguished honor, and was appointed *Inspector of the Public Domain*—an office of great responsibility, and rarely conferred but on men of advanced age; he was also director of the estates of Count Seinsheim, comprising twenty-four villages. Emigrating to this country with much experimental knowledge, and well versed in the French and German languages, he has, at my suggestion, draughted this memorial, which I believe cannot fail to be read with deep interest, comprising as it does the most important and latest discoveries in the manufacture of beet-sugar, drawn from publications recently received at this office from Europe.

Should the Government desire the services of an agent to investigate this subject by visiting the manufactories of Europe, I would respectfully recommend the author of this memorial.

With the highest respect, I remain your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

Hon. Mr. LINN, *U. S. Senate.*

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

PRAYING

That the title of the Menomonie Indians to lands within that Territory may be extinguished.

JANUARY 28, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That the title of the Menomonie nation of Indians is yet unextinguished to that portion of our Territory lying on the northwest side of, and adjacent to, the Fox river of Green bay, from the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the mouth of Wolf river.

This tract of country, although of comparatively small extent, is nevertheless of great importance to the Territory, in consequence of its geographical position, and of the fact that the Indian title to nearly all the lands by which it is surrounded has been already extinguished, and settlements to a considerable extent have already been commenced upon them, thus leaving in the midst of our settlements a tract of country inhabited only by savages, and those of a description who have not the slightest tendency towards civilization. The Legislature would also urge upon Congress, with earnestness, the fact, that a deep interest is felt by the citizens of the Territory in the improvement of the Fox river, some slight improvements in which, together with the construction of a canal from the Fox to the Wisconsin river of one and a quarter mile long, (which has already been commenced,) would afford an uninterrupted water communication from the great lakes to the Mississippi, by a route which nature seems to have designed for that purpose. Congress have already made appropriations for the survey of Fox river, with reference to its future improvement, and the report of the engineer is understood to be highly favorable, and it seems highly probable that the report of the engineer will be followed by an appropriation to make the improvement; but a very limited and partial benefit will be derived from any such appropriation or improvement, until the title

Blair & Rives, printers.

of the Menomonie Indians is extinguished to the tract alluded to, as most of the improvements needed upon the Fox river would be required to be made upon that part of it skirted by those lands.

The Legislature therefore respectfully ask of your honorable body an appropriation for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to cause the title of the Menomonie Indians to be extinguished to that portion of our Territory before alluded to.

JOHN W. BLACKSTONE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM BULLEN,
President of the Council.

Approved, *December* 18, 1838.

HENRY DODGE.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original on file in my office.

W. B. SLAUGHTER,
Secretary of Wisconsin Territory.

DECEMBER 26, 1838.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

PRAYING

The alteration of the southern boundary line of said Territory.

JANUARY 28, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

It is believed by your memorialists that all that district of country lying between the northern boundary line of the State of Illinois and a line drawn west from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, rightfully belongs to the Territory of Wisconsin. No attempt has hitherto been made on the part of this Territory to vindicate her rights to this entire region of country, although guarantied to her by solemn compact. But the people, in view of the importance of the district in question, comprehending more than five thousand square miles, inferior to no other district of equal extent in the western country either in soil, climate, or commercial advantages, already settled by an enterprising and thrifty population of nearly double the number of the present inhabitants of Wisconsin, no longer deem it proper to be silent on this subject, and do now, through their representatives, respectfully ask leave to present this memorial to your honorable body for present consideration.

The title of this Territory to the jurisdiction of the district in question rests in sundry acts of Congress, and of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This State, with certain others, was the original proprietor, and had jurisdiction over the whole country, which was afterwards called "The Territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio."

It was early an object with Congress to obtain the cession of this Territory to the United States. Accordingly, by an act passed September 13, 1783, that body proposed certain terms and conditions on which such cession would be received, that is to say, "upon condition that the Territory ceded should be laid out and formed into States containing a suitable extent of territory, each not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near that as circumstances would permit." This whole country was afterwards ceded to the United States upon these terms,

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and it must be beyond debate or doubt, that upon principles of law, no less than equity and justice, Congress were bound by the conditions of the contracts introduced into it first by themselves.

These memorialists are gratified to find that in no instance has this obligation been denied by that body. It may be safely asserted, that in every act relating to this Territory thus ceded to the United States, where this point was drawn in question, from the day it was ceded to the present time, Congress have explicitly recognised the force of their own agreements. This will appear to be established by a brief survey of the history of the legislation of Congress on this subject.

The stipulations of the act of 1783, above cited, were changed by the ordinance of July 13, 1787, entitled "An ordinance for the government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio." This contained several articles, entitled "Articles of compact between the original States and the people and States within said Territory;" and it is declared, in said ordinance, that these articles shall forever remain unalterable unless by common consent.

In the fifth article, the Territory is divided into States, and, after the boundaries of three States, extending from the river Ohio on the south to Canada on the north, were prescribed, it proceeds as follows, viz: Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject, so far, to be altered, that if Congress shall hereafter think it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southern bend or extreme of Lake Michigan.

To this article was prefixed the condition, "as soon as Virginia shall alter her deed of cession and consent to the same," clearly acknowledging the binding force of the first compact now attempted to be changed, and that it could not be done without the consent of the parties to it. In December, 1788, Virginia made the alteration in her act of cession, and thus came into this second agreement with Congress, which is the present subsisting compact.

The act of 1802 is the next in order, enabling the people of Ohio to form a constitution, &c., in order for admittance into the Union. This act is in conformity with the compact; so, also, is the next following act of 1805, establishing the Territory of Michigan. But, in 1816, the act for forming Indiana into a State, to be admitted into the Union, makes a departure from the provision of the compact, which, however, is made conditional by the following proviso, viz: "Provided, that the convention hereinafter provided for, when formed, shall ratify the boundaries aforesaid, otherwise they shall be and remain as prescribed by the ordinance for the government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio." Here the admission of the force of the compact is evident from the mistaken attempt to fulfil it.

The last act to be noticed in this review is that to enable the people of Illinois to form a constitution in order for admission into the Union, dated April 18, 1818, and is the act whose validity is here called in question by your memorialists. This act comes directly in collision with, and is repugnant to, the compact entered into by the original States, with the people and States within this Northwestern Territory. The attempt to comply with the compact by introducing the proviso, which is in the words just quoted from the Indiana act, is a vain one. It is admitted that the convention pro-

vided for in the act did ratify the present boundaries of the State of Illinois. But does it remove the objection that the compact is violated? This is the great question, and the only one in debate, because it is conceded that this compact is the law binding all parties, and irrepealable except by the consent of all parties.

It will be contended on the part of Illinois that Congress and the people of that State were the only parties whose consent was requisite to give validity to the act of 1818, according to the compact. But it is insisted that neither the letter nor spirit of this instrument will admit of this construction. Who are the parties named in the compact? A compact between whom does it say? The original States and the people and the States within said Territory. Ohio and Indiana were States within the Territory. Michigan was erected into a Territory, and another party was the whole people of said Territory. Neither of them have given their consent. If it is agreed that the said States and Territory of Michigan, being represented in Congress when the act was passed, did thereby give their consent, in reply, the decision of Congress upon a question not distinguishable from this may be cited. The separate consent of the State Legislature of Virginia to certain provisions of the ordinance of July 13, 1787, which conflicted with the compact, was, by Congress, deemed necessary, although she was in like manner present by her representatives at the enacting of the ordinance. The act excludes all the people of the Territory who lived out of the prescribed boundary lines of the State, and they have given no consent. True, the number might then have been small; but does that take away their political rights? If there were any, they were parties to the compact, and where is the evidence that there were none? Virginia intended to provide by the compact for all her citizens. Suppose the formation of a State Government for Illinois had been postponed to the present time, could her present boundaries be legally established without the consent of the people north of the State? and how are the rights of the present population better or different from those of the inhabitants of the same country in 1818? Suppose, again, a law to have been passed by Congress placing the boundary of the State as far north as the river Wisconsin, have Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and the exposed handful of citizens, no interest in the matter, and can they have no voice in a subject so deeply affecting their welfare? No, the spirit of the compact, as well as its letter, and most obvious meaning, will bear no such construction, and if it can be set aside by any one of its parties at pleasure, its spirit has fled—it is a dead letter. The important provision of the compact next following the clause here violated, the right to admission into the Union when a State shall have a certain number of inhabitants, may be taken away next, and what can secure the right to the writ of habeas corpus, and a trial by jury, to this remnant of the people? Nay, what can prevent the last vestige of the compact from being erased from the statute book, if the power here assumed legally belongs to one of the parties without the concurrence of the others.

Your memorialists are willing to leave the subject here, fully convinced that it was an erroneous construction of the compact which led to the opinion that it could be altered by the parties called upon to consent, in the case now before them, without the consent of all the other parties to it, and that the boundaries of the State of Illinois should "be and remain as prescribed in the ordinance for governing the Territory northwest of the Ohio;" and would, therefore, pray that the southern boundary of the Territory may be

so far altered as to include all the country lying north of a line drawn due west from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan.

JOHN W. BLACKSTONE,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
WILLIAM BULLEN,
President of the council.

Approved December 22, 1838.

HENRY DODGE.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original on file in my office.

W. B. SLAUGHTER,
Secretary Wisconsin Territory.

DECEMBER 26, 1838.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

PRAYING

Appropriations for the construction of harbors on the western shore of Lake Michigan.

JANUARY 28, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That the rapidly increasing commerce of the lakes; the already immense amount of property transported thereon; the safety of navigation and security of human life; all require and imperatively demand that harbors be constructed at different points along the western shores of Lake Michigan.

The fertile soil and salubrious climate of Wisconsin are inducing thousands of the citizens of the old and densely populated States of the Union to emigrate and seek for themselves a dwelling place far from the homes of their fathers and the places of their nativity. They bring with them the industrious habits and enterprising spirits which every where characterize them. Already the borders of the lakes are assuming the appearance of a cultivated and long settled country, and the interior is rapidly filling up with an intelligent and enlightened population.

The Government of the United States is now receiving thousands of dollars from the sale of lands made valuable only by the toil and industry of these men. By the sweat of their brows they are replenishing an exhausted Treasury, and they ask that only a small pittance of that money, a part of their own earnings, may be restored to them. No, they do not ask that it may be restored, but they do ask that a small share thereof may be appropriated in such a manner as to render safe the transportation of their property, and add to the security of themselves and their friends.

Your memorialists deem it but an act of justice, that whilst, in answer to the prayers of the rich merchants and capitalists on the seaboard, millions of dollars are annually expended by the General Government for the protec-

tion of their property,

tion of the commerce of the ocean, a few thousands, at least, should be appropriated in answer to the petitions of the settlers along the shores of the lake, to secure themselves and their property from destruction. Your memorialists do not consider it necessary to describe particularly the geographical position of the several points where these improvements are required, as reports of surveys, together with estimates of the expense of constructing harbors at these places, have already, in most instances, been submitted to your honorable bodies by a United States engineer appointed for that purpose.

Chicago is the only place on the west side of the lake where an appropriation for a harbor has been made. Thus the whole western shore is left unprotected, and vessels are frequently driven the whole length of the lake, a distance of three or four hundred miles, before they can reach a place of safety.

Your memorialists would particularly call the attention of your honorable bodies to the situation of Milwaukie, already a town of considerable importance, occupying, as it does, a central position on the western shores of the lake, and at the most westerly bend thereof, and possessing an extremely fertile and extensive back country, rapidly increasing in population. This place requires an immediate and considerable appropriation. During the past season there have been at this place upwards of 500 arrivals and departures of steamboats and sail vessels, all of which were compelled to receive and discharge their ladings by means of lighters, thereby incurring great risk, expense, and inconvenience, and not unfrequently serious losses, and which, but for a bar off the mouth of the river, might have sailed into the very centre of the town, and have received and discharged their freight at the merchants' wharves.

Your memorialists would further represent, that for want of a harbor at this place and at other points along the Wisconsin shores, goods shipped at Buffalo and other ports on Lake Erie, at a late season of the year, destined for Wisconsin, are often, on account of the difficulty or impossibility of landing, carried on to Chicago, where they remain till the opening of navigation the next season.

Your memorialists would further represent, that Manitonwoc and Sheboygan, situated north of Milwaukie, the former seventy-five and the latter fifty miles distant, are each towns of considerable importance. Both of them possess extensive water power, and both are engaged in the lumbering business to such an extent as to furnish three or four millions of feet of lumber per annum for transportation. This must all be taken on board of vessels by means of lighters, at great risk and expense. The Manitonwoc river is second to none in size on the western shore of the lake, and if a harbor was constructed at this point, passengers and goods from the southern ports destined for Green Bay might be landed here and carried across the country, a distance of only thirty miles, whereas, by the present route by water, the distance is 180 miles. Racine and Southport, lying south of Milwaukie, the former twenty-five and the latter thirty-five miles distant, are also flourishing towns, and destined soon to become places of great commercial importance; and the rich prairies in their vicinity are being rapidly converted into cultivated fields.

Your memorialists would further represent, that most of the lands in the vicinity of the towns where harbors are asked for still belong to the United States; that they owe their present value entirely to the labor, industry,

and enterprise of individuals; and that this value could be greatly enhanced, the sale of the public lands promoted, and the national and individual wealth increased, by the construction of harbors at Milwaukie and the other points on the western shore of Lake Michigan where surveys have been made and reported.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your honorable bodies would make an appropriation, during the present session of Congress, of $50,000 for the construction of a harbor at Milwaukie; also an appropriation of $30,000 for the construction of a harbor at Manitowoc; also, an appropriation of $30,000 for the construction of a harbor at Sheboygan; also, an appropriation of $30,000, for the construction of a harbor at Racine; also, an appropriation of $30,000 for the construction of a harbor, and $5,000 for a light-house, in the township of Southport, at the points designated by the United States engineers; also, an appropriation for the purpose of constructing and placing buoys in the channel near the entrance of Fox river, at the head of Green bay, the sum of $1,500; also, an appropriation of a sum not exceeding $2,000, to survey the route and report on the practicability of a cut from Sturgeon bay to Lake Michigan, a distance of about two miles; and, also, an appropriation of a sum not exceeding $1,000, for the purpose of examining the mouth of Twin river, on Lake Michigan, with the view of constructing a harbor.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN W. BLACKSTONE,
Speaker House of Representatives.
WILLIAM BULLEN,
President of the Council.

Approved December 20, 1838.

HENRY DODGE.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original on file in my office.

W. B. SLAUGHTER,
Secretary Wisconsin Territory.

January 2, 1839.

LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

TO THE

Chairman of the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, in relation to the collection and distribution of seeds and plants.

JANUARY 28, 1839.

Submitted by Mr. STRANGE, and ordered to be printed.

PATENT OFFICE, *January* 22, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of a letter of the 21st instant, from the honorable chairman of the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, requesting the communication of any information relative to the collection and distribution of seeds and plants; also, the practicability of obtaining agricultural statistics; with the addition of any suggestions deemed important in relation to these subjects; and hasten to reply: That in the discharge of official duties, I could not fail to notice facts deeply connected with the subject of agriculture, and so far as I was able, without the neglect of primary obligation, to give all the adventitious aid in my power to this important branch of national industry.

The beneficial effects attending the selection of a few seeds, is attested by many members of Congress, through whose kindness the Commissioner has been able to distribute them.

Numerous letters give assurance of the improvement of the corn crop in the southern and western States, by introducing a prolific variety. The successful application of the principles by which this prolific quality was attained, has awakened the attention of agriculturists to this important subject, and inspired them with the hope of improving other seeds and plants by the same method. The sexuality of plants, and the practicability of crossing the same, are no longer matters of doubt; and great improvements may be anticipated from new experiments.

Planters in the rich valley of the Mississippi are confident that the "Baden corn" will increase their crop of maize fifty per cent.; some estimate it much higher; and all agree that the introduction of this seed will increase their agricultural products several millions of dollars annually, in that valley alone.

The distribution of early varieties of maize has not been less beneficial to the northern sections of the Union. Good crops of maize have been raised the past year on the confines of Canada. The wheat distributed

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from the Patent Office has been successfully tested; and many large fields will be planted the ensuing season, for the first time, with the Italian or Siberian spring wheat.

Not being authorized to incur expense, the Commissioner has ventured to invite the transmission of seeds, gratuitously, from distant parts, trusting that Congress will, at least, authorize their distribution.

Arrangements could be made for the exhibition of different kinds of grain, exotic and indigenous, in the new Patent Office. Can it be doubted that samples of fifty varieties of Indian corn, and one hundred and fifty varieties of wheat, with numerous other grains, showing the plant itself, the weight of seed, the usual product, and the latitude where produced, will be both interesting and useful, and afford much valuable information?

From the exploring expedition large contributions are expected; and the cheerfulness with which the commanders of our national vessels, and also the diplomatic corps, have offered to aid in the matter, justifies the expectation of great advantage from the proposed effort.

The export of agricultural products from the United States is officially estimated by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury at eighty millions of dollars annually. The home consumption must be far greater.

An increase by a better selection of seeds, only ten per cent., must secure a gain of upwards of twenty millions of dollars each year.

I rejoice that agricultural statistics have been deemed worthy of an inquiry by the honorable committee.

Other enlightened nations have ranked such information among the most important, in providing for the public wants, guarding against speculation, and as a means of estimating the probable state of exchange, so far as it is affected by a surplus or scarcity of crops.

The benefit of national statistics, as well as the practicability of obtaining the same, may be estimated from the success attending the efforts of individual States, and particularly of Massachusetts. The wise and liberal policy of the Legislature, in collecting similar statistics, has met the cordial approbation of all her citizens.

It cannot have escaped notice how many fears were entertained in the middle and southern States on the failure of the crop of maize the last season. The timorous and cautious made forced sales of their stock, which they feared would otherwise perish during the winter. Monopolists commenced their speculations; corn rose to $1 50 and $2 00 per bushel; at the same time, beyond the mountains, the crop of maize, in many places, was seldom better. Such has been the abundance on the waters of the Missouri river, that Government has been able to make large contracts for corn at 12½ and 15 cents per bushel.

The Commissioner of Patents would cheerfully, if desired, collect, as far as possible, agricultural statistics from different sections of the United States, and present the same to Congress, with his annual report. Such statistics might be useful to the Government in their financial estimates, and certainly would be to the citizens generally.

From the Patent Office, allow me to say, much encouragement, it is believed, can be given to agriculture without a neglect of present duties.

A new era seems, indeed, to dawn upon this long neglected branch of national industry. The introduction of new labor-saving machinery; the preparation of flax for spinning on common cotton machinery, without rotting; the extraction of sugar from the beet, in a method recently dis-

covered, so simple and expeditious as to enable every family to supply itself with one of the necessaries of life; the culture and manufacture of silk, thereby saving in imports twenty millions of dollars annually; all conspire to make this epoch one of the brightest in the history of our republic.

It must be mortifying to an American to reflect, that the importation of flax seed, from the Indies, has been among the most lucrative commerce the present season. With land admirably adapted to the culture of this vegetable, which once constituted so great a portion of domestic manufacture, and afforded a considerable staple of export, it must astonish, at least, the citizens of the old world, that we now depend upon cultivators of the soil beyond the Cape of Good Hope for supplies of linseed!

I cannot omit to notice that the efforts of Government to obtain, through her navy, foreign seeds and plants, have failed, from the inability of collectors in the differents ports to distribute the objects transmitted. Nor will the patriotic designs of the nation be accomplished, until some depot shall be established to receive, classify, and disseminate the generous contributions daily offered. The new Patent Office building will afford room for the reception and exhibition of seeds, and a small requisition on the patent fund (expressly constituted to promote the arts, and which cannot be diverted without special legislation) will enable the Commissioner to find a remuneration from expenses already becoming onerous to himself individually.

With the highest respect, I am yours, obediently,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,

Commissioner of Patents.

Hon. ROBERT STRANGE,

Chairman of the Com. on Patents and the Patent Office, Senate.

LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

IN RELATION

To the survey of the public lands in the State of Illinois.

JANUARY 28, 1839.

Submitted by Mr. YOUNG, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *January* 26, 1839.

SIR: On the subject of the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, in relation to the immediate survey of the public lands within the limits of that State, also requesting that an appropriation may be made, and in answer to your verbal inquiries as to the amount necessary for the purpose, I have the honor to state, that from an estimate just made at this office, it appears that the sum of $11,188 is required to pay for surveys in Illinois, when completed and returned under the existing contracts, and of $29,220 for the estimated amount of surveying yet to be contracted for in the north part of the State; to which add $5,000 for contingencies and detached portions of unfinished surveys on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, will make, in the aggregate, $45,408, on account of which $5,000 of the existing appropriations for surveying has been apportioned, in former estimates, for the State of Illinois; and being deducted from the above aggregate, leaves $40,408, or in round numbers $40,000, as the amount which, if appropriated, it is believed would be sufficient to accomplish the objects named in the resolutions.

A communication has, likewise, this day been made from this office to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, with an estimate corresponding with the above.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. WHITCOMB, *Commissioner.*

To the Hon. RICHARD M. YOUNG, *Senate Chamber.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS,

To obtain the donation of a township of land to improve the navigation of the Embarrass river.

JANUARY 28, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Whereas, the General Government, in surveying and subdividing the lands on the Embarrass river, omitted to subdivide township 5 north, range 14 west, or any part thereof, considering and returning the whole of said township as inundated and drowned land, in which situation it still remains, a part of which may be cultivated, and is now partially settled: and whereas, it is highly important to the settlers on said township that the same should be surveyed and disposed of, and they secured in their homes; and the improvement of said river is of great interest to the citizens who have purchased the lands on and near the same, to enable them to transport their surplus produce, &c.; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertions to have a law passed by Congress donating said township of land to the State, authorizing the State to survey and sell the same, the avails thereof to be applied exclusively to the improvement of said Embarrass river.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

WM. L. D. EWING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. H. ANDERSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Blair & Rives, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF THE OREGON TERRITORY,

PRAYING

Congress to take possession of, and extend their jurisdiction over, the said Territory.

JANUARY 28, 1839.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The undersigned, settlers south of the Columbia river, beg leave to

REPRESENT TO YOUR HONORABLE BODY:

That our settlement begun in the year 1832, and has hitherto prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations of its first projectors. The products of our fields have amply justified the most flattering descriptions of the fertility of the soil, while the facilities which it affords for rearing cattle are, perhaps, exceeded by those of no country in North America. The people of the United States, we believe, are not generally apprised of the extent of valuable country west of the Rocky mountains. A large portion of the Territory from the Columbia river south to the boundary line between the United States and the Mexican Republic, and extending from the coast of the Pacific about two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles to the interior, is either well supplied with timber or adapted to pasturage or agriculture. The fertile valleys of the Wallamette and Umpqua are varied with prairies and woodland, and intersected by abundant lateral streams, presenting facilities for machinery. Perhaps no country of the same latitude is favored with a climate so mild. The winter rains, it is true, are an objection. But they are generally preferred to the snows and intense cold which prevail in the northern parts of the United States. The ground is seldom covered with snow, nor does it ever remain but a few hours.

We need hardly allude to the commercial advantages of the Territory. Its happy position for trade with China, India, and the western coasts of America will be readily recognised. The growing importance, however, of the islands of the Pacific is not so generally known and appreciated. As these islands progress in civilization, their demand for the produce of more northern climates will increase. Nor can any country supply them

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TO

The chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, recommending the removal of the Swan Creek and Black River bands of Chippewa Indians.

JANUARY 29, 1839.

Submitted by Mr. WHITE, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January* 28, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the papers referred to therein, relative to "the removal of the Swan Creek and Black River bands of the Chippewa Indians, residing in the limits of Michigan, to the west of the Mississippi," and beg leave, respectfully, to recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. H. L. WHITE,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, January 23, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you copies of a communication from the acting superintendent in Michigan, and of a letter addressed to him by the principal chief of the Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river.

In the 4th article of the treaty concluded with these Indians on the 9th of May, 1836, the United States stipulate to furnish them 8,320 acres of land west of the Mississippi, or northwest of St. Anthony's falls, but no provision is made for the payment of the expenses of their removal. The lands ceded by them have been surveyed, and the accompanying extract from a letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office will explain why they have not been sold, and why it has been deemed expedient to postpone the sale till May next, the time fixed in the proclamation of the President of the 19th inst. Upon considering the statements of the acting superintendent, of the present condition of these Indians, and the application of their chief, I am disposed to regard the suggestion of the former as

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a judicious one. And I, therefore, respectfully recommend that an appropriation be asked of Congress to defray the expenses of the emigration beyond the Mississippi, an estimate of which is submitted, and the amount of which shall be reimbursed hereafter from the proceeds of their lands. The appropriation should be, I think, specific for their removal beyond the Mississippi. No location could be found for them northwest of the Falls of St. Anthony, in which they would not be exposed to collisions with the Sioux. It was probably some consideration of this kind that induced the Senate to amend the 8th article of the treaty with the Ottowas and Chippewas of March 28, 1836, so as to restrict their choice of a new residence to the country southwest of the Mississippi. Besides, a location of the band in question beyond that river will be more in consonance with the policy of the Government, and will place them in the vicinity of their kindred of Saganaw, who will probably emigrate next season.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, *January* 3, 1839.

SIR: I have received an application from the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, through their principal chief, for aid in their removal west. He states that they wish the Government to advance the means of their removal, as well as to enable them to put up buildings and fences on their arrival.

I have the honor to observe, in relation to this application, that these fragmentary bands are in a rapid state of deterioration, and cannot, for any length of time, successfully resist the cause of their depression if not removed. Having sold their reserves on the principle of receiving the avails, and no sales having yet been made, they are wholly without the means of leaving the present place of their residence.

It is my impression that an appropriation had better be asked for to effect their removal, the amount of which to be charged to them as an *advance;* and that a special agent, with two assistants and an interpreter, would encounter no extraordinary difficulty in getting them to go in the months of July and August, provided it was understood that no farther annuities would be paid to them until they reached the place of their destination. Their number, according to a census just reported to me, is one hundred and ninety-eight. This is considerably below previous accounts of their population. I am not apprised of the cause of the discrepance, but suppose numbers have gone into Upper Canada.

I am, sir, &c.,

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, &c.

DETROIT, *December* 14, 1838.

SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of emigrating to the west of the Mississippi. I am without the necessary means, in con-

sequence of being disappointed in the payment of the $800 coming to me by treaty, and which you assured me would be paid to me this winter.* With this sum, and the aid from the Government, I would, on my arrival at my destined home, I *would* have the means of building *an* house, and having rails split to enclose a sufficiency of land for the subsistence of myself and family. But as it is, I have not the faculty of a bird, to alight on a branch when tired, or when I wanted to take up my lodging for the night. I wish, therefore, for both yourself and the Government to know, that, situated as I am at present, without any means, it is impossible for me to think of emigrating.

I wish to know if the whole of the annuity will be sent west of the Mississippi to those that emigrate, or if part will be retained here for such as remain behind. If this latter course should be pursued, you will never get those that remain to cross that river: for their great inducement to go will be on account of receiving the annuity on the west of the Mississippi.

I am ready and willing to go, when the means will be furnished me.

I have the honor to be, &c.

his
FRANCIS x MACOUNSE.
mark.

P. S.—I hope you will favor me with an early answer.

F. M.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, Esq.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated 5th January, 1839.

"Inasmuch, however, as the proceeds accruing to the Indians from the sales would probably be diminished by offering the lands during the winter months, it was conceived to be proper (in view of the general provisions of law, requiring public lands to be advertised for a period not *less* than three nor *longer* than six months, which provisions are understood to be applicable to the lands now treated of) to suspend the advertisement so as to provide for the sale either in May or June next, without, at the same time, giving any longer notice than would be useful."

Estimate of the amount required for the removal of the Swan Creek and Black River bands of the Chippewa nation, residing within the limits of Michigan, to the west of the Mississippi, and for their subsistence one year in their new location.

For the removal of 300 Indians, including subsistence on the route, at $40 each - - - - -	$12,000 00
For the subsistence for one year of the same number in their new location, at ten cents per ration - -	10,000 00
	22,000 00

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *January* 24, 1839.

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*No such sum is, *never was*, coming to him, by any treaty; and no such "assurance," nor any thing in *the remotest degree* countenancing it, was ever made by me.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

JANUARY 2, 1839.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1839.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOUTON made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 254.]

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred the petition of the heirs of Wm. Conway, for permission to relinquish their claims to certain tracts of land, and to locate others in lieu thereof, make the following report:

The heirs of William Conway refer to abstract B of the reports of Commissioner Cosby, in which it will be seen that No. 15 is their claim to a tract of 1,520 arpens in the parish of Baton Rouge, under a Spanish order of survey issued by Governor Miro on the 1st of September, 1787; and No. 16 is their claim to 3,800 arpens in the same parish, under a similar order. The claims being favorably reported on by the commissioner, having been inhabited and cultivated under said titles from 1792 to 1814, they were confirmed to the petitioners by the second section of the act of 3d March, 1819, (Land Laws, p. 758,) in the same manner as if the title had been completed. The petitioners further represent that the lands covered by said claims, as will be seen by the accompanying affidavit of A. F. Righter, Esq., a deputy surveyor of the United States, and formerly one of the principal deputy surveyors in the State, and the certificate of the register of the land office of the district, have all been disposed of by the Government in various ways; and unless all their titles are disturbed, the petitioners cannot obtain the lands thus confirmed to them. Desirous not to disturb the titles of these lands, which, being situate within two or three miles of the Mississippi river, are very valuable, the petitioners pray to locate the same quantity upon any unappropriated public lands in the State, upon relinquishing to the United States all claim to the lands originally granted to their ancestor by the Spanish Government, and since confirmed to them by the United States.

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOUTON made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 255.]

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred the petition of Pierre Babin, for the confirmation of his claim to a tract of 880 arpens of land in the State of Louisiana, make the following report:

Pierre Babin, of Iberville, Louisiana, represents that, previous to the cession of Louisiana to the United States, one Johnson settled upon and improved a tract of 880 arpens in the said parish, about three leagues from St. Gabriel's church, on the road leading to Galvezton, and well known, in that neighborhood, as "Johnson's Folly." Johnson, upon his removal from that section of the country, sold the same to Paul Chiasson. The petitioner married the daughter of Paul, and received this tract as a marriage portion. He has lived upon and cultivated the said tract more than twenty-five years. Under the direction of the surveyor general, the tract was surveyed in 1821 or 1822, and found to contain the above quantity. Evidence is adduced to prove settlement and cultivation in time to entitle him to the same as a donation or settlement-right under the laws granting such donations in Louisiana, and of its inhabitation and cultivation up to this time. The petitioner prays for an act to confirm his claim.

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MEMORIAL

OF

MARIA HELENA AMERICA VESPUCCI,

PRAYING

A donation of public land, and that she may be admitted to the rights of citizenship.

JANUARY 29, 1839.

Ordered, That so much thereof as relates to public land be referred to the Committee on Public Lands; that so much as relates to the rights of citizenship be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; and that it be printed in the original French, with an English translation.

Au Congrès des Etats Unis :

Marié Héléne America Vespucci, descendante du célèbre Americo Vespucci, famille illustre de Florance, est aujourd'hui, en Amerique, aux Etats-Unis. Elle a été obligée de quitter sa patrie, pour opinions politiques ; elle s'est séparée de sa propre famille, pour ne pas l'entrainer dans la disgrâce de son Gouvernement ; aujourd'hui elle est seule, sans patrie, sans famille, et sans protection !

America Vespucci a quitté Florence le 4 Octobre, 1834, a voyagé de pays en pays, sans appui, et sans sureté, soutenue seulement, de la conviction dans elle même, d'avoir accompli un devoir envers sa patrie. Aprés bien des obstacles, elle est arrivée en France ; la, elle á trouvée un asile ; la bonne Reine des Français, l'a rendue au courage, en lui accordant sa protection, jusqu'a lui permettre de voyager sur le patronage du drapeau Français ; mais cette générosité, ne lui donne pas une patrie ; cette protection ne lui accorde pas le titre de citoyenne.

Les details d'une existence de jeune femme, hors de sa patrie, seraient trop longs à donner ; toute personne qui a une âme délicate peut s'imaginer cette triste, et pénible situation.

La voila donc, dans cette partie du globe qui a été baptisé par son ancêtre ; par celui qui lui a légué son nom immortel, et l'on dirait qu'il l'a en même tems béni des cieux ; car c'est une bien jeune nation, et déjà une de des premiéres du monde ! Elle est prospere, et riche ; pour tout c'est son nom qu'elle porte ! Si encore on voudrait regarder Americo Vespucci seulement comme un de ces vieux péres marins, que les nations civilisées se plaisent tant de recompenser, leurs anciens services, dans leurs enfans, et neveux, a qui America V. recourrera t'elle, si ce n'est pas a l'Amerique ? qui à la supériorité, et la force, aujourd'hui dans la marine.

America Vespucci ne fera pas une demande au Gouvernement Americain. Quand on fait une demande, on presume avoir un droit à faire valoir ou

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justice à réclamer; elle n'a ni l'un ni l'autre. Elle sait que l'Amerique à été grande pour tous ceux qui ont rendu quelques services à la nation; qu'elle a été généreuse pour tous ceux qui ont fait une belle action à leur pays; plus, qu'elle à accordé protection et asile même à des émigrés des autres nations étrangères. Il n'y a eu qu'un Vespucci qui a donné son nom à une partie du monde; les Americains ne feront ils donc rien pour la descendante d'Americo? Elle désire un pays qui la vecoire en amie. Elle á un nom; c'est tout son héritage; c'est toute sa fortune. Que cette nation ospitalière lui accorde un *coin* de ce terrain dont elle est si riche, et que le titre de citoyenne soit accordé a la pauvre émigrée.

Si aujourd'hui Americo Vespucci vivait, les Americains courreraient en foule à lui offrir honneurs et recompenses; dans le 19me siécle la nation civilisée, oubliera t'elle que dans les veines de sa descendante, il y a le même sang? America a réuni tout ce qu'elle possede de sa petite fortune, pour arriver jusque ici; maintenant elle désire seulment faire savoir au congrès de cette grande nation sa position, confiant que jamais les Americains ne l'abbandoneront. Elle ne demandera pas, n'ayant autre titre que de porter le nom de l'Amerique; mais elle acceptera un don de la nation par laquelle elle espère ne pas être étrangère; ça ne l'humiliera pas. Cet acte de reconnaissance consolera son ame, honnorera son nom, flattera sa famille, et même sa patrie. Un don qu'une nation fait, est toujours tel qu'il honore celui qui le reçoit. Quand le monde entier, saura que la nation Americaine a fait un acte de gènérosité en faveur de la descendante de Vespucci, l'approbation de tous les peuples, sera t'elle une belle recompense? et la vraie reconnaissance sera à jamais dans l'ame

d'AMERICA VESPUCCI.

WASHINGTON, 29 *Javoier*, 1839.

To the Congress of the United States:

Maria Hélèna America Vespucci, a descendant of the celebrated Americus Vespucius, of an illustrious family of Florence, is now in America,—in the United States. She has been obliged to quit her country on account of her political opinions. She has separated herself from her family in order to avoid drawing upon them the displeasure of their Government. She is now alone, without country, without family, and without protection!

America Vespucci quitted Florence on the 4th of October, 1834, and has been travelling from country to country, without a resting place, (*appui,*) without security, sustained only by the internal conviction of having performed a duty to her country. After many difficulties she arrived in France. There she found an asylum. The good Queen of the French restored her to courage by granting her protection, [even] so far as to permit her to travel under the auspices of the French flag. But this generosity does not give her a country; this protection does not bestow upon her the title of a citizen.

The details of the life of a young female, out of her country, would be too long to relate. Every person of delicate feelings may imagine her sad and painful situation.

She is now in this quarter of the globe, which has been baptized by her ancestor; by him who has bequeathed to it his imperishable name, and

who may be said to have at the same time blessed it from heaven; for this nation, though young, is already one of the first in the world. It is prosperous and rich; it is his name that it bears. And if, moreover, Americus Vespucius be regarded only as one of those old father mariners (*vieux pères marins*,) whom civilized nations take so much pleasure in rewarding for their former services in the persons of their descendants, to whom should America Vespucci apply if not to America, which now possesses superiority and strength on the ocean?

America Vespucci will make no demand on the American Government. Those who make demands are presumed to have rights to be established or justice to claim. She has neither. She knows that the Americans have been magnanimous towards all who have rendered services to the nation; that they have been generous towards all who have done a noble act for their country; and that they have, moreover, granted protection and even assistance to emigrants from other nations. There is none but a Vespucius who has given his name to a quarter of the globe. Will the Americans do nothing for the descendant of Americus? She desires a country, she seeks a land that will receive her as a friend. She has a name; that is all her inheritance, all her fortune. May this hospitable nation grant her a corner of that land in which it is so rich, and may the title of citizen be bestowed upon the poor emigrant!

If Americus Vespucius were now alive the Americans would rush in crowds to offer him honors and rewards. In the nineteenth century will this civilized nation forget that in the veins of his descendant flows the same blood? America Vespucci collected all her little fortune in order to reach this country; now, she desires only to make known her position to the Congress of this great nation, feeling confident that the Americans will never abandon her. She will not ask, having no other claim than that of bearing the name of America, but she will receive a gift from the nation by which she hopes not to be regarded as a stranger. That will not humiliate her. Such an act of generosity will console her feelings, honor her name, flatter her family, and even her country. The gifts of a nation always honor those who receive them. When the world shall know that the American nation has done an act of generosity in favor of the descendant of Vespucius, will not the approbation of all mankind be a glorious recompense? And true gratitude will remain in the heart of

AMERICA VESPUCCI.

WASHINGTON, *January* 29, 1839.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ON THE

Subject of the balances reported on the books of the Treasury against collecting and disbursing agents of the Government.

JANUARY 30, 1839.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit, herewith, a communication received from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the balances reported on the books of the Treasury against collecting and disbursing agents of the Government; to which I beg leave to invite the early attention of Congress.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *January* 28, 1839.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 28, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to submit an extract from a letter addressed to this department by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, on the subject of balances reported on the books of the Treasury, against individuals, collecting and disbursing agents, from the earliest organization of the Government. I concur with the views expressed by the Comptroller on the subject, and beg leave to suggest whether it be not expedient to refer the matter to Congress for additional legislation.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

Extract from a letter by the first Comptroller to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 21, 1839.

The occasion is embraced to call your attention generally to the public accounts.

It is confidently stated that there are *large balances* standing against individuals, collecting and disbursing agents, from the earliest organization

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of the Government, on the books of the Treasury, who are, in fact, and have been for a long time, relieved from their indebtedness, but from various causes have not been credited, or, in other words, whose accounts have not been closed on the same books. These individuals and agents are liable, at any moment, to be reported as defaulters by those not acquainted with the facts arising from the circumstance stated.

Among cases like those suggested as existing may be enumerated:

1st. Where an individual, in pursuance of an act of Congress, has received money from the Treasury in his own right, or as an agent of others for distribution; and from the earlier practice, it seems, of issuing the Treasury warrant on the act itself, (no account having been settled,) the books present the money as being *an advance*, and, consequently, as a debt still owing *to* the Government, whereas it was in reality in payment of a bona fide claim against it.

2d. When an individual or agent has been sued for a balance claimed by the Government, and the judicial tribunals have decided in his favor, the account cannot be closed.

3d. When an individual or agent has been sued for a balance claimed by the Government, and, on judgment having been obtained against him, land or other property has been set off in payment at an appraised value sufficient to extinguish the balance, but which being retained by the agent of the Treasury, and afterwards sold, or even sold at the time of being set off, did not realize to the Government its appraised value, in consequence whereof, as in the case preceding, although proceedings are dismissed, and the execution itself is returned by the marshal as satisfied, the individual or agent is made to appear perpetually liable, or as owing a balance to the Government.

These observations you will see, in many cases, apply even to the statements I now send; and they urge, with peculiar force, the expediency of taking some action on the subject.

It is, therefore, if you shall concur with me, proposed to ask Congress to clothe the accounting officers of the department with such authority as, under existing circumstances, may be deemed by it safe, proper, and requisite, to enable them to settle and close all accounts that are clearly irrecoverable, or of inequitable existence, or such as may have been fully liquidated, but from inadequate authority are still left open, if they come under either of the classes of cases described. These perpetual and irrecoverable balances give to the books of the Treasury the appearance of having been under the management of officers, careless, or incompetent, or deficient in the vigilance that could reasonably have been expected of them, instead of being attributable, as they are, to causes entirely beyond their control.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. N. BARKER, *Comptroller.*

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, statements showing the cost of brass and iron cannon, and howitzers.

JANUARY 30, 1839.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January* 29, 1839.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, dated the 22d instant, calling upon the Secretary of War for information regarding cannon and howitzers, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the Colonel of Ordnance, dated the 26th January.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 26, 1839.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, referred by you to this office, I have the honor to present, herewith, statements of the number and cost of brass and malleable iron cannon procured by the United States.

Similar information is not given on the subject of wrought iron cannon, as none have been purchased by this department. A few have been offered, at different times, for trial; but I have not the means of estimating their probable cost with accuracy: it may be considered about equal to that of brass guns.

With regard to the relative "cost, durability, and utility of cast iron, malleable iron, wrought iron, and brass, as applicable to field service, and also to fortifications," I have to state, in addition to the above, that cast iron, being the hardest material, is least affected by the passage of the shot, and, therefore, most durable and useful, if made sufficiently strong to resist the explosive force of the powder. On account of the difficulty of making such guns sufficiently strong, without being too heavy in proportion to

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their length, brass has been generally used for field guns by the nations of Europe; and, with the same view, trials have been made, but unsuccessfully, with wrought iron cannon. The difficulty of welding the latter material perfectly, in large masses, has been found very great; and the guns which have been offered to this department, for trial, have not been lighter than cast iron guns of the same calibres. Experiments are now in progress to test the relative merits of brass, and of malleable and ordinary cast iron, for field service. For fortifications, there is no doubt of the superior utility of cast iron guns.

Respectfully submitted,

G. BOMFORD,
Colonel of Ordnance.

To the Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

Statement showing the number of malleable iron cannon procured, and the amount paid for the same.

Description of cannon.	Number of cannon.	Average weight in lbs.	Contract price per lb.	Cost per pound, including all incidental expenditures.	Amount.
12 pounder guns - -	3	1,529⅔	40 cts.	40 cts.	$1,835 60
9 do. - -	3	1,258⅔	do.	do.	1,510 40
6 do. - -	13	717 1/3	do.	do.	3,730 80
24 pounder howitzers -	3	1,134⅔	do.	do.	1,361 20
12 do. - -	4	667½	do.	do.	1,068 00
Total - -	26	23,765	40 cts.	40 cts.	9,506 00

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 26, 1839.

G. BOMFORD,
Colonel of Ordnance.

Statement showing the number of brass cannon procured, and the amount paid for the same.

Description of cannon.	Number of cannon.	Average weight in lbs.	Contract price.	Cost per pound, including all incidental expenditures.	Amount paid in cash.	Amount paid in copper and tin at 16⅔ cents per pound.	Total amount.
12 pounder guns - -	23	1,805	60 cts. per lb.	$61\frac{68}{100}$ cts.	$25,606 45	–	$25,606 45
9 do. - -	23	1,373	Do.	Do.	19,477 92	–	19,477 92
Do. do. - -	6	1,373	50 cts. per lb.	50 cents	1,605 36	$2,554 10	4,159 46
6 do. - -	26	737	60 do.	$61\frac{68}{100}$ cts.	11,819 12	–	11,819 12
Do. do. - -	25	737	50 do.	50 cents	3,595 91	5,721 11	9,317 02
24 pounder howitzers -	54	1,306	60 do.	$61\frac{68}{100}$ cts.	43,499 20	–	43,499 20
Do. do. - -	2	1,306	50 do.	50 cents	506 56	805 96	1,312 52
12 do. - -	14	706	60 do.	$61\frac{68}{100}$ cts.	6,096 45	–	6,096 45
12 do. mountain howitzer	12	200	$225 each	$1 12½	2,700 00	–	2,700 00
Do. do. do. -	1	200	200 do.	1 00	200 00	–	200 00
Total - -	186	204,842			115,106 97	9,081 17	124,188 14

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January* 26, 1839.

G. BOMFORD,
Colonel of Ordnance.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING

To the alleged encroachment of the "Polish Exiles" on improved lands in the occupancy of certain citizens of the State of Illinois.

JANUARY 30, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ROCKFORD, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
September 20, 1837.

SIR: As a committee, appointed at a general meeting of the citizens of township forty-four north, range one east, we take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject perhaps already familiar to you.

The Polish agent, under a wrong construction of an act "granting lands to certain exiles from Poland," has selected such as were already settled upon by American citizens, and upon which large improvements had been made; and we have been given to understand that commissioners, appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to examine and report as to the selection so made, have approved of the same. Now we desire to know how far the matter has proceeded; if the allotments to the respective individuals have been made; or any thing further than above stated has been done at Washington? And we wish to urge that you, and all the delegation in Congress from this State, should use every exertion to protect our rights, and to oppose the passage of any law that may deprive us of the lands. We believe that unless some further action of Congress be had upon the subject we are safe, because it is impossible, we think, for the Poles to comply with the conditions of the act granting the lands, as it stands. Yet efforts have been made, we understand, by speculators, to so amend (alter) the act, as to allow the Poles to pay for and receive patents at once for the lands. The passage of such a law was prevented last winter, and we trust confidently that it can never be got through.

Could, in your opinion, a law be passed, by an application from the settlers, sanctioned by the Polish agent, in consideration of our paying them (the Poles) a certain sum of money, transferring the rights of the Poles to the settlers?

We are anxious to learn how the matter *now* stands, what is the best course for us to pursue, and for all the information that may be of use to us.

We have written more at length upon this subject to Colonel May, he

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being our immediate Representative, and having had the charge of the business last winter.

May we not confidently rely upon your best exertions in our behalf ?

By your compliance with our requests, and by favoring us with an immediate answer, you will, sir, confer no ordinary favor, and one which will be gratefully acknowledged by your obedient servants.

GERMUNILUS KENT,
RICHARD MONTAGUE,
H. B. POTTER,
D. S. HAIGHT,
W. E. DUNBAR,
ANSON BARNUM,
Committee.

To the Hon. RICHARD M. YOUNG.

PEKATONEKA, *October* 18, 1837.

SIR: We, as a committee appointed by the residents upon lands selected by the Polish agent in 1836, have taken the liberty to forward to you a petition signed by the inhabitants upon those lands, and their vicinity. The leading facts relating to that selection are stated in that petition. They are these: In 1834 two persons settled in this township. In 1835, and prior to November of that year, the number was increased to sixteen claimants or settlers. Their names were Stephen Mack, William Talcott & Sons, Darius Adams & Brother, George Stevens, besides several whose names need not be mentioned. In November Klopicki came here, and though degraded in person by habits of intoxication, was treated with the utmost hospitality, and pledged his word, to different individuals, that he would not include their improvements in his selection ; as, had he not done so, it would have been easy, at that time, for them to have changed their locations, while little by way of improvement had been done, and the country was unoccupied before them. If we are correctly informed, it has been stated on the floor of Congress, that these lands were settled, in anticipation of the same being selected by the Poles ; because it was taken for granted that the spot chosen by them would be a valuable one, and that if the settlers had been imprudent enough to run such a risk, they ought to abide the consequences. Had the lands been so settled, we agree that the penalty would be a just one, but we should suppose the absurdity of such an assertion a sufficient answer, were we not apprehensive that if it could be gravely made in Congress, it might be believed there also. So far, however, from its being the fact, that the lands were settled in anticipation of their being selected by the Poles, several of the settlers were on them previous to knowing that they, the Poles, had received a grant of lands at all ; and the whole sixteen here in 1835, without supposing that these lands were in the least danger of selection ; as the act of June 30, 1834, gave them the right of choice over the entire State of Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan ; and while about here, Klopicki actually deputized a man to look in the part of the then called Michigan (now Wisconsin) above us.

Yourself, honored sir, can judge of the surprise of the settlers here, when, some time in 1836, after being lulled into the security by *promises*, after

having been at great expense in sustaining themselves by transporting provisions one hundred miles inland, after having ploughed and fenced and procured the growing of crops, after having built, and sent for their families, and having begun to feel that the worst of their toils and exposures were over; we say that yourself can judge of their surprise, upon seeing in a southern paper, every individual improvement in this township included in the selection. The settlers did not then believe that the Secretary of the Treasury would ratify the selection, nor is it yet understood here that he has done so, although it is so rumored.

It was supposed that when the selection was confirmed, the exiles would present themselves for settlement. But no one, so far as we know, has been seen nearer than St. Louis, since 1835. It cannot be urged that they cannot settle the lands peaceably, as they have never tried it, in an instance; and there has always been a part unclaimed, which no one would object to their settling.

The truth is, they never did intend to settle and cultivate in person. They are not the practical, industrious, temperate, self denying people demanded in settling a new country. We are also informed, as stated in the preamble, that they have already disposed of their claim to individuals whom we might name, had we sufficient proof of the fact, resident at St. Louis, and that Congress will be called upon to sanction the measure.

As to the propriety of the act of June 30, we believe there is but one opinion upon the subject, as the Poles are at all times upon the same footing with other citizens, can enter land at the minimum price, or, in want of the money, can settle upon the public domain, and cultivate and secure it by patient industry, as do others.

With these facts before you, honored sir, we doubt not you will feel that interest on our behalf, which, as a faithful guardian of the commonweal, we know you to feel on all subjects where the rights of any number of citizens are invaded or in danger. We would not trouble you on the subject, did it dot concern us as deeply as any subject relating to this world *can*. The *all* of most of us is involved in it. After undergoing the difficulties and sustaining the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, and we trust it is not unknown to you that they are not few, is it not unjust, is it not impolitic, to turn us out of doors, strip us naked, and send us abroad, ruined in circumstances, depressed in spirits, and bereft of all confidence in the will of Government to protect and sustain us? We do not believe that Congress, with the facts before them, will so do.

Were we invaders in the case; had the selection been made, registered, subdivided, and the exiles here, or coming; or had the fraction of this been done; and had we then trespassed upon these lands, we would have abided the result, and been silent. But, as is often the case, the most innocent are the most injured. They are those first in the township, whose all is at stake, and who look to Congress for a remedy.

Stating these facts, we commit to your care the petition, with the confidence that you will do all which can be done to sustain its objects. It is the wish of the committee that such action might be had as shall declare the Polish title forfeit, in consequence of their neglecting to settle; or, in case that cannot be done, a declaratory act might be passed, stating the time when the settlement shall commence by the Poles; or, in fine, that some measure might be taken, by which the present settlers may be sure of the

lands. With these facts and wishes, we are, honored sir, your obedient servants,

S. MACK,
WM. TALCOTT,
G. R. STEVENS,
D. A. BLAKE,
A. GIBSON,
R. J. CROSS,
J. A. WIGHT.

To the Hon. R. M. YOUNG,
Member of the Senate.

P. S.—If it will not be too much trouble, will you be good enough to write us as to the fact whether the Secretary of the Treasury has or has not ratified the selection, and as to what course may be anticipated on the part of Congress; together with such other facts as may come within your knowledge.

Yours, &c.,
J. A. WIGHT.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

We, your humble petitioners, being residents in, and in the immediate vicinity of, township 46 north, range 1 east, of 3d principal meridian, in the State of Illinois, would respectfully represent to your honorable body:

That whereas, by an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1834, a township of land was granted to certain Polish exiles, with certain restrictions and conditions thereunto affixed:

And whereas, it was to be supposed that the intent of said act was that said township should be selected from unoccupied lands, and not such as were previously under cultivation by citizens of the United States:

And whereas, many of your honorable body are supposed to be unacquainted with the particulars of the location of said township: We would humbly beg leave to represent as follows, viz:

That many of your petitioners were residents in this township, upon the lands which they now occupy, prior to the fall of 1835, (some locations were made in 1834,) and that improvements to a considerable extent had been made during the summer and fall of the same year; and that in November of said year, (1835,) Klopicki, representing himself to be an agent of the Polish exiles, came, and manifested an inclination to make this township one of two or three from which to select the 36 sections:

And that, while here, he pledged himself repeatedly to the settlers, individually, that he would not make the lands upon which they were settled a part of his selection, giving as a reason that he considered it important so to mingle his countrymen among the American residents, as to be aided and sustained by them in the first settlement of a country for which they had neither means nor experience:

And that Klopicki left us under such impressions as such pledges were calculated to give; and that in 1836, after the survey had been completed,

and the returns made to the office at St. Louis, he then and there, by the aid of the surveyor's notes, chose twenty sections of land, including the improvement of every settler in this township, (16 in number,) in that selection; and that in violation of all the confidence which the repeated pledge of one man can inspire in another.

Your petitioners would further represent, that, although it was known that his selection was made here, it was not and is not now known that his selection has been ratified by the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the provision of the act of June 30th, and that constant accessions have been made to the number of residents upon said lands, until eighteen and a half, out of the twenty sections selected, are now occupied by actual residents. Inasmuch as no individual of said Polish exiles has ever appeared to claim his share of said lands, and that the average value of the improvements on these lands is more than the minimum price of the same, your petitioners believe that the said exiles have not now, and never have had, the least intention of settling and cultivating these lands in person; and are credibly informed that the said exiles have already transferred their claim to said lands, for a consideration, to certain persons bearing the general title of "land speculators," resident at and in the vicinity of St. Louis; and that your honorable body will be solicited to approve of said transfer.

Your petitioners need not represent to your honorable body the injury done to the lands, to the public, and to ourselves, by such transfer.

Your petitioners settled these lands in good faith, relying upon the fostering care of Congress to sustain and encourage them, as it had done the settlers of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and the southern part of this State; and little did they expect to be made an exception to that care, and to see their families and themselves turned out of doors and reduced to beggary, (for the whole worldly substance of most of them is now vested in improvements on these lands,) for the benefit of foreigners, and much less of speculators.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that your honorable body will well consider the foregoing *facts;* and that no action be had on, or any amendment be passed to, the aforementioned act, by which the Poles or their assigns may deprive the present settlers of the lands which they now occupy.

Should the subject be brought before your honorable body, we pray that such a law may be passed as will prohibit the Poles, or their agents, from selling their claim to any person or persons except to the settlers on the same; and that the price of the land be established by law, without regard to improvement.

And further, we pray that, should it be the opinion of your honorable body that the Poles have forfeited their title to these lands, by neglecting to settle on them, in accordance with the conditions of the aforementioned act of June 30th, that an act declaratory of the same may be passed.

Your petitioners would still further pray, that if no other disposition is made of these lands, and a pre-emption law is passed, this or the ensuing session, that we, by a special act, or by a clause in said law, may be placed on the same footing as other settlers on public lands; and, as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

Robert J. Cross
*E. Hays
David Noggle
*Henry W. Talcott
*David Carpenter
Wm. Mead
Henry Abell
Geo. W. Arnold
Nathan J. Lovejoy
John Daviso
E. H. Brown
*Wm. Talcott
*Stephen Mack
Lawson Currier
Ralph M. Pabell
Zadock Brown
*George Stevens
*Augustus Barnaby
*Samuel Gibson, jr.
*David Brown
John T. Baker
Moslay S. Graves
*Burke Fairchild
*Daniel Fairchild
*Levi M. Taft
*George Seton, sr.
Grean Brown
*John Lovesee
*Alexander Gibson
Frederick Bird
C. Lee Bird
*Luman Pettibone
*Thos. B Talcott
Oliver Shattuck
Justus M. Himnun
Jeremiah Roberts
*Caleb Blodget
*Hiram Bellows
*L. B. Fisher
*George Morris
John Atkinson
*Paul Castle
Wm. Castle
*Augustus Croto
*David Jewett
*M. P. Ormsby
*Joel D. Jones
*E. A. Blake
*Robert Logun
*D. A. Blake
*Amos Blake
*Cosey Taft
*John Burt
*Andrew Shaw
James B. Lee
*A. Robertson
*John F. Thayer
*J. Ambrose Wight
*Isaac Adams
*John M. W. Lace
*Charles M. Lace
*P. P. Burnham
*Darius Adams
*Charles J. Fox
*William Lovesee, jr.
George Lovesee
*Sylvester Talcott
Albert Tuttle
Wait Talcott
*Nathaniel Carpenter
*N. Carpenter, jr.
*John Carpenter

Dated at Peakatoneka, township 46 north, range 1 east, 3d principal meridian, October 18, A. D. 1837.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December* 11, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor, in reply to your letter of the 8th instant, to enclose, herewith, a list of the tracts selected for the Polish exiles, under the provisions of the act of 30th June, 1834, from which it will be seen, that the selection of the quantity of the 36 sections of land, set apart for them by that act, with the exception of about a quarter-quarter of a section, has been completed.

These selections were made by Louis Chlopicki, one of the two agents authorized to make them by the exiles.

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* These persons are residents on the Polish lands in this township.

There has been no definite or formal approval of these selections expressed either by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Commissioner of this office.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES WHITCOMB, *Commissioner.*

The Hon. RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Senate of the United States.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, *St. Louis, April* 18, 1836.

SIR: You will receive, enclosed herewith, a plat of each of the townships 44 and 46 north, range 1, east of the third principal meridian, and a list of the lands selected therein by the agent of the Polish exiles.

I am, &c.,

E. T. LANGHAM.

ETHAN A. BROWN, Esq.,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The undersigned, agent of the Polish exiles, has selected the 36 sections, equal to 23,040 acres of land, granted them by an act of Congress approved on the 30th day of June, 1834, as follows:

1. In township 44, north of the base line, range 1, east of the third principal meridian—

Section 1 containing	554.37	acres,
Section 2 containing	639.16	acres,
Section 11 containing	640	acres,
Section 12 containing	565.93	acres,
Section *13 containing	546.47	acres,
Section *14 containing	636.21	acres,
Section 15 containing	640	acres,
Section 21 containing	640	acres,
Section 22 containing	640	acres,
Section 23 containing	544.54	acres,
Section 24 containing	637.69	acres,
Section 25 containing	640	acres,
Section 26 containing	580.87	acres,
Section 27 containing	593.73	acres,
Section 28 containing	640	acres,
Section 29 containing	640	acres,
Section 34 containing	551	acres,
Section 35 containing	640	acres,
	10,970.56	acres.

*NOTE BY GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Since the selection of these sections by the Polish agent, the west fraction of 13, and east half of 14, has been reserved for Catharine Myott, under the Winnebago treaty of 1829, and the reservation confirmed by the President; the agent has, therefore, selected section 30, same township and range, in lieu thereof.

And in township 46, north of the base line, range 1, east of the third principal meridian—

Section 12 containing	571.49	acres,
Section 13 containing	600.04	acres,
Section 14 containing	562.58	acres,
Section 15 containing	640	acres,
Section 17 containing	543.86	acres,
Section 20 containing	638.93	acres,
Section 21 containing	638.74	acres,
Section 22 containing	601.22	acres,
Section 23 containing	545.46	acres,
Section 24 containing	565.39	acres,
Section 25 containing	640	acres,
Section 26 containing	640	acres,
Section 27 containing	628.50	acres,
Section 28 containing	595.25	acres,
Section 29 containing	592.52	acres,
Section 30 containing	515.86	acres,
Section 31 containing	560.38	acres,
Section 32 containing	640	acres,
Section 33 containing	640	acres,
Section 36 containing	640	acres,
	12,000.22	acres.

In both townships selected, 22,970.78 acres.

The balance of the granted 36 sections of land, making 69.22 acres, to include the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 35, and as much off the west side of the northeast quarter of the said northwest quarter of section 35, township 46 north, range 1 east, as will make the quantity.

LOUIS CHLOPICKI.

ST. LOUIS, *April* 18, 1836.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS *January* 8, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to offer you my thanks and the thanks of the settlers upon that portion of the public lands known as the "Polish claim," for your exertions in relation to the vexed question of the rights of the Polanders in the premises. We rejoice that you have called the attention of Congress to the subject, for we cannot believe that Congress will ever dispossess American citizens of their improvements upon the national domain, to pass them into the possession of foreigners, *exiles* or *emigrants*.

There is not a Polander known to exist upon any portion of the land *said to have been* selected, nor has "Lewis Banerakawitz," or any of "his associates," ever attempted to take possession under the act.

Herewith I take the liberty to send you a few handbills relating to the subject. The *floats* mentioned therein have been *sanctioned* by the President.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. KEMBLE.

Hon. R. M. YOUNG.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 25, 1839.
Read.
JANUARY 30, 1839.
Ordered to lie on the table, and that the resolution and documents be printed.

Mr. TIPTON, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That the plan of the works for the improvement and protection of the harbor at Michigan City, shall be such as may be approved and adopted by the Secretary of War.

Letter from the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals, in relation to the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January* 21, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a communication from the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, dated the 17th instant, together with the report of Lieutenant Colonel Kearney, to which it refers, relative to the works for the improvement and protection of the harbor of Michigan City. As the change of plan referred to therein will create a great increase of expense, I deem it proper to submit the matter to the Committee on Roads and Canals, in order that it may be brought before Congress, and a corresponding appropriation be asked for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. JOHN TIPTON,
Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals, Senate.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, January 17, 1839.

SIR: In a letter from this Bureau of the 13th of last April, I had the honor to call your attention to the probable increase of expenditure at Michigan City, beyond what had been originally contemplated, from a necessary alteration of the original plan.

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The desire on my part was to obtain some expression of opinion on the subject from the proper committee of Congress, to which I understood the letter would be referred. None, however, having been obtained, and there being no necessity to commence the breakwater last season, the agent was directed to limit his operations to the constructing of the parallel piers.

With the view of obtaining the best information on a matter of so much interest, Lieutenant Colonel Kearney, of the corps, was directed in his late tour of inspection to give to it his particular attention, and to report upon the same. I have now the honor to submit to your consideration a copy of his report, with a request, if the course meet your approbation, that the same may be transmitted to the proper committee of Congress.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *January* 12, 1839.

SIR: During the tour of inspection of the lake harbors which I made last year under your orders, I visited the harbor of Michigan City, and examined the works designed for its improvement and protection. These consist of the usual piers or jettees of stone and timber, arranged for the purpose of assisting the current of the creek to scour its channel to a depth necessary for the admission of vessels above the bar. They serve also as wharves, and in the absence of the breakwater, which it is proposed hereafter to construct some distance from the shore, they will in some measure cover the inner harbor from the violence of the weather. During the last year the work advanced as rapidly as the limited amount and the lateness of the appropriation, and the extreme unhealthiness of the season would permit. I am not aware that any beneficial effect has yet been produced upon the depth of water at the entrance of the harbor, by the construction of the piers, and if hereafter, when they are completed, vessels shall be enabled to ascend the creek, it will still be necessary to enlarge its breadth near the town, as there will not, otherwise, be sufficient room.

I fully accord with you in the opinions advanced in your letter of February 20, 1835, addressed to the honorable Mr. Hannegan. The breakwater which you then proposed to erect for the purpose of forming a harbor in the lake has not yet been commenced, although a considerable quantity of timber has been collected and prepared for it, nor has the area of the proposed harbor nor the depth of water in which the breakwater is to be established been yet definitively fixed. Some additional surveys will be requisite for that purpose, and they ought to be extended some considerable distance into the lake, to ascertain whether the sand bar mentioned in Mr. Stockton's report of February 8, 1838, really exists; and to determine its extent and the depth of water on it, as well as its origin and rate of progression, if it be practicable to arrive at these. I think it would be a capital error to restrict the area of the present harbor to the present demands of the trade; on the contrary, it should have an extent commensurate with the probable extreme limits of expansion of which the trade may be supposed to be susceptible. I would therefore propose the erection of the breakwater

in at least 3½ fathoms, as suggested by Mr. Stockton. We would thus not only have sufficient birth for vessels anchoring under it, but they would be better able to fetch in, in very heavy weather, without the danger of going ashore, which would be the effect of establishing it too near the land.

It is manifest that to erect the breakwater in deeper water, we must exceed the present estimated cost of forming the harbor, and that it is desirable that these expenditures should be kept within the limits of a wise economy, but it should at the same time be borne in mind, that unless provision be now made on a scale sufficiently ample for the future, the work proposed must ultimately prove injurious to the commerce and navigation it is designed to promote, by the restriction it will practically impose upon their extension.

I am not of opinion that any opening should be left at the angle of junction of the sides of the breakwater, as has been proposed, especially if there be left sufficient space between the extremities of the work and the shore to enable vessels to fetch in safely, and for the reason that any openings, whilst they would necessarily expose part of the anchorage and the wharfage in shore to the action of the waves, they must cause counter currents, and a consequent deposition and the formation of shoals in the harbor. Nor do I perceive that such openings would be desirable in any point of view, unless so far that they might, under special conditions of the weather, slightly facilitate the ingress of vessels. Still the advantage to be gained in that respect could not, to my mind, overbalance the disadvantages I have mentioned.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES KEARNEY,
Lieutenant Colonel Topographical Engineers.

To Col. J. J. ABERT,
Bureau of Topographical Engineers.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING

To the bill (*S.* 160) "*to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of that part of Florida which is now overrun and infested by marauding bands of hostile Indians.*"

JANUARY 30, 1839.

Submitted by Mr. BENTON, and ordered to be printed.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 28, 1839.

SIR: In answer to your note received this morning, requesting "the names of the officers who have been killed or who have died in Florida," since the commencement of hostilities, I herewith respectfully send you two lists, A and B, which furnish the desired information. It will appear by these statements, that eighteen officers of the *regular* army, and one volunteer, have been killed; and sixteen officers of the army have died in Florida, and of disease contracted while on service there. The names of two officers who committed suicide while serving in Florida, are omitted in the list. I may here add, that fifteen officers have been *wounded* during the same period.

Being pertinent to the subject of your inquiry, I take the liberty respectfully to refer you to document No. 305, p. 6, H. R. of the last session, where you will find a printed statement, accompanying my letter to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, dated March 29, 1838. In this statement I included the rank and file, of which there are—

Killed - - - - - - -	132
Wounded - - - - - - -	235
Total - - - - - - -	367

The number of men who have died of disease in Florida, is supposed to be great; but I have not yet been able to compute it.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

The Hon. Colonel BENTON,
Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

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A.

List of officers of the army killed in the Florida service, inclusive of December, 1838.

No.	Rank and names.	Regiment, &c.	Place and date.
1	Lieut. Col. Alex. Brooks -	4th artillery	St. Johns bay, December 17, 1836*
2	Lieut. Col. Alex. Thompson -	6th infantry	Battle of Okechobee, Dec. 25, 1837
3	Brevet Major F. L. Dade -	4th infantry	December 28, 1835†
4	Captain Upton S. Fraser -	3d artillery	December 28, 1835†
5	Captain George W. Gardiner -	2d artillery	December 28, 1835†
6	Captain Charles Mellon -	2d artillery	Fort Mellon, February 8, 1837
7	Captain Jos. Van Swearengen -	6th infantry	Battle of Okechobee, Dec. 25, 1837
8	First Lieut. James F. Izard -	1st dragoons	Withlacoochee, March 5, 1836
9	First Lieut. Alex. Mackay -	1st artillery	St. Johns bay, December 17, 1836*
10	First Lieut. Fras. T. Brooke -	6th infantry	Battle of Okechobee, Dec. 25, 1837
11	First Lieut. C. Smith -	2d artillery	Fort King, December 28, 1835‡
12	First Lieut. J. P. Center -	6th infantry	Battle of Okechobee, Dec. 25, 1837
13	Second Lieut. W. E. Basinger -	2d artillery	
14	Second Lieut. J. W. S. McNeil -	2d dragoons	Near Fort Peyton, Sept. 11, 1837
15	Second Lieut. R. Henderson -	2d artillery	December 28, 1835†
16	Second Lieut. R. R. Mudge -	3d artillery	December 28, 1835†
17	Second Lieut. J. L. Kedis -	3d artillery	December 28, 1835†
18	Assistant Surgeon John S. Gatlin	Medical staff	December 28, 1835†

*Killed by the explosion of a steam-boiler off Florida coast.
†Dade's battle.
‡Surprised by the Indians.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 28, 1839.

List of volunteer officers reported to have been killed.

No.	Rank and name.	Regiment, &c.	Place and date.
1	Colonel Gentry - - -	Missouri volunteers.	Battle of Okechobee, Dec. 25, 1837

B.

List of officers of the army who have died of disease incident to the climate, and from exposure in the Florida service, inclusive of December, 1838.

No.	Rank and names.	Regiment, &c.	Place and date.
1	Lieut. Col. J. F. Heileman -	2d artillery	Fort Drane, Florida, June 27, 1836
2	Major George Birch - -	4th infantry	Fort Brooke, Florida, Sept. 26, 1837
3	Brevet Major R. M. Sands -	4th infantry	Fort Call, Florida, Sept. 10, 1836
4	Captain S. Shannon - -	1st infantry	Tallahassee, September 4, 1836
5	Captain A. W. Thornton -	4th infantry	Pensacola, November 2, 1836
6	Captain L. Gates - -	1st artillery	Fort Drane, Florida, August 6, 1836
7	First Lieut. D. S. Herring -	3d artillery	St. Augustine, June 22, 1836
8	First Lieut. T. B. Adams -	2d artillery	Fort Dade, Florida, Dec. 14, 1837
9	First Lieut. J. W. Hamilton -	2d dragoons	Fort Marion, Florida, Nov. 26, 1837
10	First Lieut. J. Conrad - -	6th infantry	James Island, Florida, Aug. 10, 1838
11	Second Lieut. J. McClure -	1st infantry	Fort Brooke, Florida, April 15, 1838
12	Second Lieut. C. C. Kingsbury -	2d dragoons	Fort Mellon, Florida, June 9, 1837
13	Assistant Surgeon B. F. Nourse	Medical staff	Key West, Florida, May 19, 1836
14	Assistant Surgeon T. R. Johnson	Medical staff	Baltimore, Maryland, July 11, 1837
15	Assistant Surgeon A. C. Turtelot	Medical staff	Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1837.
16	Assistant Surgeon W. Sullivan -	Medical staff	Camp Walker, Florida, May 15, 1838

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 28, 1839.

LOCUST GROVE, NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY.,
January 19, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 5th instant, with a copy of the bill to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of Florida. If the plan which you propose can be carried out, the Indians may be gradually destroyed, or forced to submit; and I know of no other measure likely to rid the country of them, unless, by following the example of the British Government in their war with the Maroons in Jamaica, we employ the blood hound. The only doubt I entertain as to the complete success of the plan, arises from the apprehension that the quantity of good land south of the 28° of north latitude, is not sufficient to induce settlers to occupy it; north of that degree, the country is generally equal to the southern counties of Georgia and Alabama; but south of it the good land is confined to a few detached spots along the coast on both sides of the peninsula; and fresh water can rarely be obtained on the Gulf coast south of Charlottes harbor, even where the land is fit for cultivation. Between the mouth of the Withlacoochee and Tampa bay, there is a considerable body of excellent land; there is also good land near Tohap Kilaga; and between the Ocklawaha and St. Johns rivers, I have no doubt healthy situations for stations or residences might be found; and as to the country north of the Withlacoochee, it is quite as healthy as the greater portion of the western and southwestern States; and the whole seaboard is as healthy as any part of our Atlantic seaboard south of the Delaware. I would advise that the planters and farmers be urged to return to the plantations and farms which they have abandoned, and that the whole country north of Tampa bay be settled as soon as possible. The coasts of Florida afford as valuable fisheries, in proportion to their extent, as the banks of Newfoundland; and though the country south of Tampa bay affords but little inducement to the cultivator, a population sufficient to confine the Indians to the interior might find near the coast abundant support by combining fishing with cultivation. A supply of fresh water could be obtained from the adjacent islands.

The posts to be occupied by the troops must depend, necessarily, upon the number and position of the settlements. There should always be a sufficient force in the neighborhood of each settlement to serve as a rallying point to the settlers, and to unite with them either for purposes of protection or pursuit. There is a small body of good land on New river, also on the Miami river near Cape Florida, which was occupied previous to the war. Two or three hundred inhabitants might support themselves comfortably on that portion of the Territory. No part of the United States is more healthy. A light house is necessary in that neighborhood; and so valuable is the commerce that passes that part of the coast, and so numerous the wrecks in consequence of the difficulty of the navigation, that, to protect the crews and property cast on shore, the country should be settled, and military posts be established on New river, and near Cape Florida.

There is a body of excellent land near Cape Sable, the most southerly point of the peninsula, which would support several hundred inhabitants. This it would be highly advantageous to occupy as soon as possible. A military post should be established and maintained at the cape. Posts will be necessary at Indian River inlet, at the head of Indian river, at New Smyrna, and at one or two other points between the latter post and St. Augustine. A post should be established at Punta Rasa, south of Tampa,

and at one or two points between Tampa and the mouth of the Suwannee; those points of course to be determined by the settlements that may be made on or near the coast. The posts across the country from the gulf to the Atlantic should not be considered permanent, but be changed as the settlements in the interior be advanced to the south. I have read the letter of Surgeon General Lawson, and agree with him generally in his views. As to the war which we have carried on in Florida, it differs not only from any ever before waged by this country, but from any other of which we have an account in history, unless the Maroon war in Jamaica be an exception. The object has been, and is now, not to beat and compel the enemy to make peace, but to catch them. No force employed against them, either in the former or present Seminole war, no matter by whom commanded, has ever been able to catch them, and my decided opinion is, if they ever be caught, it must be with their own consent, and that consent will hardly be given until they find the white man in their way. Let them be crowded by settlers, and that which has invariably occurred throughout the whole history of our settlements will occur again, they will not only consent to remove, but will desire it as the greatest benefit the nation can confer upon them.

With high consideration and respect, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP.

The Hon. THO. H. BENTON,
Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate.

PETITION

OF

SAMUEL RAUB, JR.,

PRAYING

The passage of a law requiring the use of the "double self-acting safety-valve" on board of steamboats, &c.

JANUARY 30, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, your petitioner, desirous of averting the great devastation of life and property caused by the numerous explosions of steam boilers, as well as remunerating himself for his services, which have for a long time been devoted to the object of correcting this great evil, begs leave to ask the attention of Congress to the benefits derived in securing the lives of passengers and property on board of steamboats, by the proper use of the *double self-acting safety-valves* attached to the boilers of boats.

It is now a well established fact, that nearly all explosions are caused by a deficiency of water in the boiler, by which a greater quantity of steam is generated than the boiler is able to sustain. These valves, by their operation, govern this cause, and by their self-acting power, relieve the boiler from the pressure of extra steam generated, and prevent an explosion which must otherwise take place. That these valves do possess this power, is sufficiently made manifest by the accompanying certificates of both practical and scientific men, who have long had them in use, and that the principal cause of explosion is the want of water in the boiler, is well substantiated by the numerous explosions during the past year, the cause of which has been sufficiently proved.

The undersigned would, therefore, suggest that in addition to the laws already passed on this subject, each boiler shall be supplied with a set of *double self-acting safety-valves*, to be locked up and kept out of the reach of the engineer and officers of the boat, so that when the water gets below what may be deemed the line of safety, they will, by their own self-acting power, allow the steam to escape, and relieve the boiler from pressure.

The *common* safety-valve will let off any extra steam while the water is up, but to avoid this valve from being intentially loaded to prevent the escape of steam, I would suggest that there shall be two *common* safety-valves, one of which shall be also locked up, and graduated to correspond with

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such pressure as the boiler is constructed to sustain. Boats thus equipped, it is well known, would be much guarded against those terrible explosions that have so recently occurred on our waters.

That the Government is in duty bound to have this apparatus applied to their own steam vessels and stationary engines, the more effectually to secure them against those heavy losses to which they are so liable from explosions, inasmuch as the expense of equipping all the steamboats belonging to Government would not be equal to the loss of one.

That Congress has the power to pass a law directing that these valves shall be used by all boats running on our navigable waters, seems to be implied by the law already passed for the better regulation of steamboats. And it is not doubted by those who have made the trial, that if Congress would pass a law securing the use of the above apparatus as recommended, they would effectually secure the safety of the lives and property of the many thousands that are now exposed to so much danger.

Should the Government adopt the plan suggested, with such modifications as in their wisdom may seem right, we conceive they would be rendering to the country an essential service. And that there may be some more effectual steps taken by Congress, and that soon, to remedy the greatly increasing evil caused by explosion, is the prayer of your petitioner.

Most respectfully,

SAMUEL RAUB, JR.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 3, 1838.

MR. TIPTON, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Raub, jr., of Pennsylvania, made the following report:

That this case was presented to the Senate at the 2d session of the 24th Congress, referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and reported upon by the committee, on the 7th February, 1837; which report, together with the petition and several other documents connected therewith, were printed, and will be found numbered 159, among the printed documents of the Senate of that session. That committee stated that the petitioner had "exhibited in the capitol, an operative model, a small steam boiler, by which he has shown the principle, and illustrated the practical operation of his invention. The principle is simple, susceptible of universal application to steam boilers, and capable, as the committee believe, of controlling, to a great extent, the dangerous power of accumulated steam. The value of the principle is its self-acting power. It needs not the continual attention and skill of an engineer, for it is the office of the principle, and the invention itself, to discover the approach of danger, and to apply the remedy;" and that committee having obtained the opinion of the Chief Engineer of the efficacy of the invention, recommended an appropriation of $5,000, to be expended under the direction of the Engineer Department, in fitting up two, three, or more United States steamers, employed on the western and

other rivers, with the petitioner's safety valves, for the purpose of subjecting them to the most rigid test, "in order to form a correct estimate of the value of the improvement."

Since that report was made, the petitioner has exhibited additional testimony in support of his claim to public attention, on account of the advantages to be derived from the general adoption of his discovery.

He has produced the certificate of 502 persons, who witnessed the operation of his double self-acting safety valve, on board of the Philadelphia and Charleston steam packet, and bear testimony to the efficiency and safety of this invention.

He has presented the memorial of 208 individuals recommending to Congress to enact a law requiring all steamboats on the navigable waters of the United States, public and private, to be furnished with the double self-acting safety valve; also, a memorial from 26 citizens of the United States, recommending the use of this invention in all steam generators in the service of the United States.

He has also produced certificates from practical engineers, and an agent of the Union Glass Works, at Kensington, and of the Philadelphia and Charleston steam packet, in both of which this invention has been fully tested, and those trials appear to have resulted in a firm conviction, on the part of those individuals, that the double self-acting safety valve fully answers the purpose for which it is intended, combining the qualities of applying with efficacy the rampant power of steam, and controlling the fearful hissings of its of fury.

If this great desideratum has really been attained by the invention under consideration, the consequences to this country, and to every other country where this useful yet dangerous power is applied, can better be imagined than described.

Although suffering humanity calls for the most prompt relief from the destruction of life and suffering produced by the sudden violence of steam, the committee are of opinion that, in a matter of so much importance to the community, the most complete and deliberate tests should be applied to new discoveries before recommending their general adoption, and believe that these tests should combine the scrutiny of science with repeated trials by practical use.

With this view, the committee concur in the recommendation made by the former committee, to make an appropriation of $5,000, to be expended under the direction of the Engineer Department, in fitting up two or more United States steamers, employed on the western and other rivers, and of making such other tests and experiments as the Chief Engineer shall direct; and report a bill for that object.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 9, 1838.

Mr. OWENS, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Raub, jr., of Pennsylvania, made the following report:

The petitioner states that he is the inventor of a new and improved mode of preventing explosions in steam boilers, and has obtained letters patent for the same; that his invention has been submitted to the examination of the Chief Engineer of the United States, and tested by competent judges. The opinion of the first and the certificates of the latter are hereto annexed. The experiments made show, in a satisfactory manner, that the invention is fully competent to answer the object intended. The petitioner has exhibited in the capitol, to the members of the committee and others, an operative model, a small steam-boiler, by which he has demonstrated the principle, and given a practical illustration of the invention. The principle is simple, capable of being applied to steam-boilers generally, and well qualified, as the committee believe, to control, to a great extent, the useful but dangerous power of accumulated steam. Its peculiar and valuable attribute is, that it does not require the constant and unremitted attention of the engineer; the power is self acting; it gives notice of the condition of the boiler, making known the approach of danger, and itself applies the remedy; and it is therefore with great propriety denominated "the self-acting double safety-valve." The petitioner, fully convinced by his own experiments, as well as by those of others, that his invention renders steam-boilers perfectly secure against explosions or collapses, prays that it may be applied to steam enginery, stationary or locomotive, belonging to the United States, or any others that Congress may direct, so that his invention may be subjected to public scrutiny, and have its utility and safety generally made known.

The great and appalling disasters which daily occur in the use of the steam-engine in the United States, attended not only with loss of property, but loss of life, have directed the public attention to this subject, and excited an interest and sensibility of no ordinary character.

In a country like ours, where travelling is so general, and the conveyance by steam so common, the welfare not only of the people, but the common feelings of humanity seem to require that a remedy should be applied, if one can be discovered, to prevent such calamities. The committee believe it will be the inclination of the House, as they certainly deem it their duty, to make every effort and to encourage every attempt, having a reasonable prospect of success, by which security may be obtained in the use of the steam-engine. The personal safety of the citizen should be the first consideration of the Legislature: without it, life has no enjoyment; and unless it is afforded, Government does but half its duty. The committee confidently believe that this invention will, in a very great degree, if not absolutely, effect that object; and therefore recommend an appropriation, not exceeding three thousand dollars, for the purpose of making a practical application of the invention of the petitioner; and herewith submit a bill for that purpose.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The petition of Samuel Raub, jr., of Wilksbarre, in the State of Pennsylvania, would respectfully show:

That he has invented a new and improved mode of preventing explosions in steam-boilers, for which he has obtained letters patent from the United States, and that this invention is entirely new—nothing similar having been invented in the United States or Europe; that this invention has been thoroughly tested, and found fully to effect the intended object, and that it is now in operation upon the steam engine attached to the Union glass manufactory at Kensington, in the county of Philadelphia. The petitioner would further show that this invention is denominated the self-acting double safety valve, and consists of two valves—one opening upwards, the other downwards, upon the top or upper side of the boiler, and connected with a weight inside of the boiler. It is founded upon the principle that a body immersed in water is lighter, or weighs less, than when suspended in any medium less dense than water, (as air or steam,) and loses, by immersion in water, an amount of weight exactly equal to the weight of water displaced by it. Its operation is as follows: when the water in the boiler is in due quantity for safety, the weight inside of the boiler is entirely immersed in the water; the two valves are then closed, because they balance each other; the expansive force of the steam within the boiler, while tending to open the upper or outside valve, operates to close the inside or lower valve, and thus keeps both firm to their respective seats. The inside weight, thus immersed in water, weighs nothing, and, therefore, does not open the valves; or if it weigh more than its own bulk in water, and, therefore, tends to sink, it is to be balanced by a weight outside of the boiler. But when the water in the boiler falls below the inside weight, and leaves it or any portion of it uncovered, this weight falls, preponderates over the balancing weight outside, if there be one, opens both valves, and enables the steam to escape. This invention is different from the floats sometimes used, in principle, construction, operation, and object; which difference is particularly mentioned in the letters patent. This invention is effectual in preventing explosions, produced by the reprehensible practice of boat-racing, and setting fire to boats and buildings from overheating steam-boilers. Explosions, or bursting of boilers, are generally supposed to originate in three causes, to wit: an accumulation of steam, sudden production of steam, and decomposition of steam. The first occurs when the safety-valve is obstructed, and is not only very rare, but without danger to human life, as in such cases the boiler is merely ruptured without explosion, or any exertion of force more than is barely sufficient to burst it. All others are produced through a deficiency of water in the boiler. A sudden production of steam occurs in two cases: one, when the water is renewed after becoming deficient; the other, when the boat rolls upon one side, and afterwards suddenly changes its position. If the water be reduced, the boiler may become greatly heated. In such cases, if the water be suddenly renewed, it suddenly flashes into more steam than the boiler can sustain. If several boilers be laid parallel to each other, and be connected by both steam-pipes and water-pipes, and the boat roll upon one side, the water passes out of the

highest of the boilers into the others, and such empty boiler becomes unduly heated; when the position of the boat is afterwards changed, this heated boiler is depressed, the water flows into it, and is suddenly converted into more steam than it can sustain. In all such cases, in boilers provided with this invention, the inside weight is left uncovered by water, and opens both valves, and thus enables this suddenly-produced steam to escape. Sometimes, when the water is suddenly renewed after having become deficient, a collapse ensues. In this case, the steam within the boiler is suddenly condensed, a vacuum is produced, and the boiler is crushed inwardly by the weight of the atmosphere. Collapses may also ensue when the flues of the boilers are left uncovered by water, and, being heated so as to soften the iron, they burst inwardly by the force of the steam. The first of these cases is prevented by this invention; for, as the valves are opened so soon as the water becomes deficient, the atmosphere rushes into the boiler so soon as condensation ensues, and counteracts the outside pressure. The second is prevented by the opening of the valves, and the escape of the steam so soon as the water is sufficiently reduced to have the inside weight to preponderate by being uncovered. Decomposition of steam, and the liberation of hydrogen gas, occur when the water is nearly or entirely exhausted, and the boiler greatly heated. This can never occur in a boiler furnished with these valves, because they must be opened, and the steam liberated, before the water can be sufficiently exhausted to produce such result. In boat-racing the water is reduced, because such reduction is necessary to produce a great pressure of steam. As this great pressure must be reduced by renewal of the water, the racer, sooner than diminish his speed, will suffer the water to become sufficiently reduced to endanger an explosion. In a boiler provided with these valves, before the water can become so far reduced, the inside weight is uncovered, the valves are opened, the steam is liberated, and the boat stopped. Boats are sometimes set on fire by the exhaustion or reduction of the water, and consequent overheating of the boiler. This cannot occur in a boiler provided with these valves; because, before the water can be sufficiently reduced to produce such an effect, the valves are opened, the boat stopped, and all on board advised of the difficulty, and that no danger of explosion or fire exists. Thus, by these valves, all explosions from deficiency of water, and also boat racing and setting fire to the boat, are effectually prevented, and, indeed, rendered impossible. The inventor, convinced that this invention renders steam-boilers perfectly secure against explosions and collapses, prays that it may be introduced and applied to all steam-engines owned or used by the United States on board of steamships, in the navy yards, in the mint, and in all other works or places of which the United States are the owners or occupants. The inventor would add, that the object and operation of this invention are not to apprize the engineer of the approach of danger, and notify him that his boiler must be relieved of surplus steam, but that its object and operation are to remove all danger by the very act of giving notice that the water is deficient.

SAMUEL RAUB, Jr.

Washington, *January* 16, 1837.

Extract from the Journal of the Franklin Institute.

MR. SAMUEL RAUB'S SAFETY APPARATUS FOR STEAM-BOILERS.

This ingenious, but simple and efficient, plan for indicating the deficiency of water in a steam-boiler, is presented in the accompanying sketch:

Fig 1.

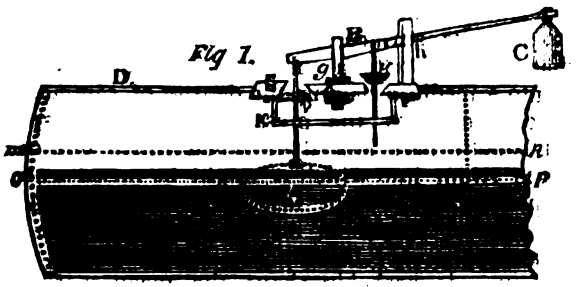


Fig. 1. D is a vertical section through the length of a cylindrical steam-boiler, without an interior flue; *m n* is the ordinary water-line, and *o p* is the fire-line of the same boiler. On the top of the cylinder is riveted a plate of brass, *e*, serving for valve-seats, and through the centre of this plate passes the upright iron pillar, *g*, with a fork at top to receive and support on an axis the lever B. On opposite sides of the axis, and at equal distances from it, are attached to the lever the rods of the two equal valves *v* and *v'*, the former of which opens inwards, and the latter outwards, so that any pressure of steam within the boiler which tends to open the one tends by an equal force to close the other; but any force which is applied to either arm of the lever, tends to affect both valves in the same manner; *h* is a simple guide rod, in the slit of which the lever plays, and *k* a guide for the valve-rods on the inside of the boiler. A is a solid, or a hollow, metallic body, having, from its form when hollow, a specific gravity rather greater than that of water, and is kept generally quite immersed in the liquid; but when from any cause left uncovered by the water, it tends to descend by a force which is measured by the weight of such a bulk of water as there may be of the solid laid bare. Thus, if there be one cubic foot of the solid above the level of the water, the force it will exert to open the valves will be about sixty-two pounds. This equality between the bulk of the body uncovered and the weight of water which measures its gravitating power, is the consequence of being counterpoised by the weight C, which, under ordinary circumstances, is just sufficient to keep the valves at their seats when A is completely immersed. It is evident that, as the valves are similar, and of opposite tendencies when urged by the steam; and as they are attached at equal distances, on opposite sides of the fulcrum of the lever B, they are, under all circumstances of pressure in the boiler, equally prone to obey any external force; and as the relation between the specific gravity of water and that of an immersed incompressible solid is not changed by the circumstance of both being under a pressure of steam, no impediment is felt to the action of the valves when the steam is up, more than when the boiler is filled with cold water and common air.

It is true, the relation of the specific gravity of the solid, and of the steam in which it is immersed when not covered with water, is changed with the pressure of steam; because, unless surcharged with heat, the latter has its *density* increased in proportion to the pressure; but the

relation between the density of water at all known temperatures, and of steam at any working pressure, is such as to preclude the supposition that the buoyant power of the latter can ever become sufficiently important to modify the action of the immersed body. Thus, since water is 815 times heavier than common air, the latter will buoy up a body immersed in it, 1-815th part as much as the former fluid. Hence, any solid immersed, and floating indifferently in water in vacuo, at 60 degrees, and then raised above its surface, would there weigh one-eight-hundredth part more than if raised into a medium of the density of common air; but if raised into a medium having the density of *common steam*, that is, vapor which counterpoises the pressure of the atmosphere, it would weigh only 1-1696th part less than when raised out of water into a vacuum. If the steam into which it might be raised were at a pressure of two atmospheres, the weight lost by a change from a vacuum to steam of that tension would be nearly 1-848th of the whole weight; and if of ten atmospheres, 1-169th of the same amount; and as the last-mentioned pressure is probably above the mean working pressure of high-pressure boilers, it is evident that the greatest difference between the effect of the immersed body when tried in atmospheric air, and in high-pressure steam, respectively, would be only about one-half of 1-170, or 1-340th of the weight of water which is equal to its bulk. This, in the case of a float having a bulk of one cubic foot, would be less than one-fifth of a pound. Hence, if an apparatus of this kind be properly adjusted at common temperature, and while the steam chamber is yet filled with atmospheric air, it would not be sensibly diminished in efficacy by a pressure of steam of twenty atmospheres, or twice as great as the highest working pressures now deemed useful in the steam-engine. With regard to the form of the immersed body, the inventor has not restricted himself, but practice will doubtless indicate the propriety of making its vertical dimension small; so that when the water once comes down to its upper surface, its whole bulk may become as speedily as possible uncovered, and effective towards opening the valves. This condition must, however, be made consistent with the free escape of steam, generated below the immersed body, to the steam chamber above; hence a division of the body into several distinct portions, united by inflexible bars, may sometimes be found expedient.

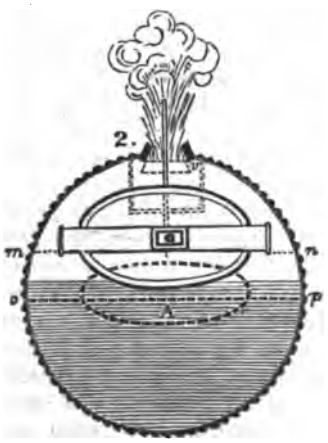
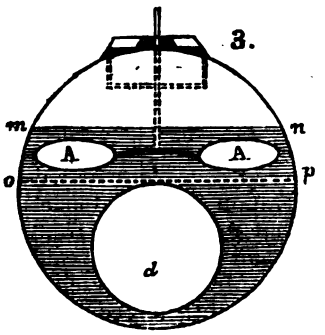


Fig. 2 represents the form and action of the apparatus in a common cylindrical boiler. The depth of the body A is about the same as the distance between the lowest safe water-line and the highest fire-line outside of the boiler; it might be as much less than this as it should be found convenient to make it; and its upper surface should, when suspended in the water, be coincident with that of the water at the moment it has come down to the level just indicated. In this figure the apparatus is represented as in action, the same as in fig. 1.



In fig. 3 is seen a vertical section of the apparatus, such as may be used in cylindrical boilers, with interior flues. Two distinct portions of the immersed body, A A, are united by an inflexible rod, curved upwards to conform, when required, to the exterior of the flue *d*. This arrangement facilitates the escape of steam generated by the top part of the flue. The marks for water lines and fire lines are the same as in figs. 1 and 2.

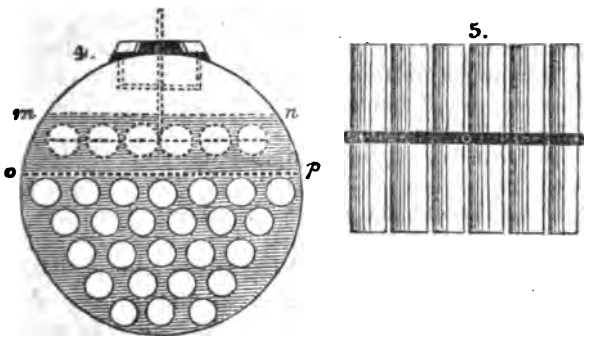


Fig. 4 represents a tubular boiler, with the immersed body formed of a series of pieces of tube, closed at both ends, and connected together by rods into a kind of grate-formed assemblage, as more distinctly seen in fig. 5. The tubes used in this apparatus may be of the same diameter as those constituting the boiler, or of any less size, affording ample freedom for the escape of steam through their interstices, in its passage from the boiler tubes below, to the steam chamber above.

In figs. 2, 3, and 4, the interior valve only is exhibited; the rest of the apparatus being entirely the same, whatever is the form of the immersed body, or of the boiler in which it is used.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 20, 1837.

SIR: I have read with attention the petition of Samuel Raub, junior, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, relative to his invention for preventing explosions in steam-boilers, communicated with your letter of the 18th instant; and this morning inspected, in your presence, the model and drawings now exhibiting in the capitol.

The expression of my opinion upon the merits of this improvement, requested by the Committee on Roads and Canals, would be cheerfully complied with, were I not so sensible of the difficulty of forming correct conclusions from the operation of small models under particular circumstances, and the injury that might result from a too hasty adoption of favorable impressions. I however willingly bear testimony to the sufficiency of the principle involved in Mr. Raub's "self-acting double safety-valves," the consequent little liability of their becoming changed, and the satisfactory manner of the operation of the model; and I think there can be no doubt that the introduction of these valves would lessen in a great degree the risk of explosions from improvidence, ignorance, or carelessness, and deserves the favorable consideration of the National Legislature. A correct estimate, however, of the importance of this improvement, can be only ascertained by actual experiment, under all the circumstances to which boilers are exposed, when used either for stationary or locomotive power. I therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of fitting up two or three of the United States steamers, employed on the western and other rivers, with Mr. Raub's safety-valves, for the purpose of subjecting them to the most rigorous test, and of appointing a commission of practical engineers to inspect the stationary engine at the glass-works in Philadelphia, mentioned in the memorial; the reports of the whole matter to be laid before the Senate at its next session. The petition of Mr. Raub is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GRATIOT.

The Hon. WM. HENDRICKS, *Senate U. States.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 11, 1837.

I, Nicholas Johnson, of Kensington, in the county of Philadelphia, having been engaged during twenty-five years in building steam-engines, certify that I have thoroughly examined and fully tested the invention of Mr. Samuel Raub, jr., for preventing explosions in steam-boilers, denominated the double self-acting safety-valves; that I made and applied a set of these valves now in operation, upon the boiler to the steam-engine in the Union Glass-works in Kensington, and that I am convinced of the entire efficacy of this invention in preventing explosions in steam-boilers. In a boiler provided with such apparatus, I consider an explosion impossible; and I do not hesitate to recommend it to all owners

of steam-engines, as the only effectual mode of rendering boilers safe which I have ever seen or heard of.

NICHOLAS JOHNSON.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 12, 1837.

I, the subscriber, a citizen of Philadelphia, do certify that Samuel Raub, jr.'s principle of attaching a weight to the internal valve of his double self-acting safety-valves of a steam boiler, in such a manner as to discharge the pressure of steam when the water in the boiler shall have become too low for safety, is a new and useful invention.

STACY COSTILL,
Inventor and Patentee of the Vibrating Engine.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 12, 1837.

I, Jacob Green, of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, steam-engine builder, machinist, &c., in which business I have been engaged for more than twenty-three years past, have examined Mr. Samuel Raub, jr.'s patent double self-acting safety-valves for preventing the explosion and collapsing of steam-boilers, and do not hesitate to say that it would be impossible for a boiler to explode or collapse from common causes, with the double self-acting valves connected thereto.

JACOB GREEN.

KENSINGTON, *Philadelphia, January* 11, 1837.

The works of the Union Glass Company, situate in the district of Kensington, in the county of Philadephia, having affixed Mr. Raub's safety-valves to the boiler of the engine of said company, which have been for some months in operation, and having made in the mean time repeated trials of their efficacy as a protection from danger, when the water in the boiler shall have become too low, the undersigned, from a full conviction of the merits of said safety-valves, take great pleasure in confidently recommending the said improvement to all whom it may concern.

CHAS. B. AUSTIN, *Agent of Union Glass-works.*
JOHN BOGARTH, *Engineer.*
JOHN DOLBY, *Clerk U. G. Company.*

We took a walk the other day to the Kensington Iron Works, to see the operation of Mr. Raub's double self acting safety-valves. We were much astonished that this simple invention had not been thought of long ago. It would, no doubt, have saved hundreds of lives and millions of property.

Pittsburgh ——.—Editorial.

WASHINGTON, *January* 30, 1839.

Have had one of Mr. Raub's double self-acting safety-valves affixed to the boiler of my ten-horse power steam-engine. The valve has been in use in my Washington white lead factory for about nine months, and I do not hesitate in saying, that the valve is a valuable invention, and answers all the purposes that were intended, and in several instances saved my boiler from blowing up.

JOHN PURDY.

PITTSBURGH, *August* 25, 1838.

The Kensington Iron Works in this city having affixed Mr. Raub's *double self-acting safety-valve* to one of the boilers of a six-boiler engine, of from 80 to 100 pounds pressure to the inch, made a thorough trial of its efficiency, while the water in the boilers was too low for safety. The undersigned were so well satisfied of its perfect adaptation to the object intended, that they take great pleasure in recommending its immediate introduction into factories, locomotives, and particularly on board of steamboats, believing that no boiler is safe without it.

LEONARD SEMPLE & Co., *Proprietors.*
JONAH JONES, *Engineer.*
ISAAC ASHTON, *Engineer.*

BALTIMORE, *March* 20, 1838.

Having been called upon for our opinion of Mr. Samuel Raub, jr.'s invention for prevening explosions in steam boilers, denominated the double self-acting safety-valve, we take great pleasure in stating that for the twenty-two years we have been engaged in building steam engines, we never saw any thing so perfect in action, simple in construction, and at the same time a perfect guard against explosion. In fact, in a boiler provided with this apparatus, we consider an explosion impossible, and we do not hesitate to recommend it to all owners of steam-engines, whether stationary, steamboats, or locomotive, high or low pressure, as the only effectual mode of rendering boilers perfectly safe which we have ever seen or heard of. From a thorough examination of the principles of said valves, and their entire efficacy in preventing explosions, we do not doubt that very soon they must be in general use throughout the United States.

WATCHMAN & BRATT.

P. S.—Let it be understood that any boiler may be blown up, water or not, by charging the same with a pressure above what it is calculated to bear.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK,
October 19, 1838.

At the request of Mr. Samuel Raub, jr., of the State of Pennsylvania, I hereby certify, that he presented to the board of commissioners named by the President of the United States, for the purpose of examining apparatus intended to secure the boilers of steam-engines from explosion, the plan of a double acting safety valve; that this plan was so far approved by the board that it would have directed the said valve to be made and experimented upon, had it not appeared that a sufficient number of experiments had already been made by Mr. Raub himself to enable the board to report upon the relative merits of his invention.

JAMES RENWICK, *Chairman.*

MEMORIAL

OF

E. A. THELLER,

PRAYING

That the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States may be ascertained and defined.

JANUARY 31, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The memorial of the subscriber, a citizen of the United States,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That he is an Irishman by birth, but has long been a citizen of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress relative to the naturalization of foreigners; when he took the oath to support the constitution of the United States he forswore all allegiance to the monarch of Great Britain and Ireland; since which, he has striven to discharge his duties as a citizen, and uphold, by all the means in his power, the free institutions of this, his adopted country.

In the early part of the year 1838 your memorialist engaged in the struggle for Canadian liberty, was captured in the province of Upper Canada, taken to Toronto, and there tried, condemned, and sentenced for high treason, the chief justice of the province, who presided at the trial, instructing the jury "that no subject of the kingdom could ever expatriate himself, and that birth and the residence of one hour in her Majesty's dominions, created a perpetual allegiance, from which the party could never be exonerated under any plea or pretence."

This abominable doctrine, part and parcel of a cruel code, and fraught with so much danger to my countrymen who have become citizens of the United States, would have been practically illustrated, with the severest penalty, on my person, had I not fortunately escaped from the citadel of Quebec. In vain I told the court that *I was a citizen of the United States*, and that, as such, I could not be tried for the offence of *high treason*, owing no allegiance to the Queen. Although the court admitted that I was a naturalized citizen of the United States, yet not the less a subject of Great Britain.

Blair & Rives, *printers.*

My plea was disregarded. I was tried as a traitor; found guilty as a traitor; sentenced as a traitor; and, as a traitor, would have been executed, had not the Government of Upper Canada seen that the Irish residents of Toronto, who formed their effective armed force, objected to the carrying into execution, on my person, such an arbitrary law.

My appeal is now to the Congress of the United States for the adoption of such measures as will permanently adjust a question of such vital importance to a very large portion of your constituency.

The constitution of the United States, and the spirit of the laws in relation to the naturalization of foreigners, hold forth powerful stimulants to emigration; and this country has been proudly called the asylum for the oppressed of all nations. Ireland has neither been blind nor deaf to the fair promises made to the world by your free institutions. Her sons are to be found among her native citizens in every field of honorable enterprise: in the pulpit; at the bar; in the sick room; at the plough; at the merchant's desk; and, in your army and navy, Irishmen are found in honorable competition with the native born citizens.

Under the sway of American law, no distinction is recognised between the native born and the adopted citizen; but your memorialist respectfully asks your honorable bodies what security has the adopted citizen to protect him in the dominions of a foreign power, whose treaty of peace with this country, and whose laws, characterize one-fourth of your population *as her perpetual subjects?*

In the case of a war with such a power, the adopted citizen enlists in your service with the peril of *high treason* presented before him, should he be made a prisoner, and must expect other and severer treatment than is usually awarded to prisoners of war by civilized nations.

Now that peace happily prevails, your memorialist deems it wise, in behalf of himself and of the thousands of naturalized citizens who have had the misfortune to inhale their first breath in the dominions of a crowned head, to solicit the Government of his adoption to have settled forever the question so perplexing to European statesmen, "whether a man has a free right to elect in what portion of God's earth he chooses to reside, and under what form of government he pleases to live?" and whether the solemn renunciation enjoined by the act of Congress, of allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate, or power, is serious substance or unmeaning words? By the *demand* of your law, the naturalized citizen forswears his allegiance, if he ever truly owed any.

Protection is a reciprocal right. Justice, policy, and national faith, in the humble estimation of your memorialist, all require that the freest Government on earth should not long suspend the amicable adjustment of a question which, if left unadjusted, may, in time of war, thin your navy and your army of its sailors and its soldiers, and prevent many a Montgomery from carrying "the star spangled banner" to honor and to victory.

In presenting this subject for the action of Congress, your memorialist discharges his duty to himself and the thousands of naturalized citizens in this country, and respectfully prays that the subject may receive your early, solemn, and deliberate consideration: and proudly signs himself, your fellow-citizen,

E. A. THELLER.

DETROIT, *January*, 1839.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

TO

Obtain a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Mount Carmel and New Albany railroad.

JANUARY 31, 1839.
Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the construction of a railroad has been authorized by the State of Indiana, from New Albany to a point on the Wabash river, opposite Mount Carmel, Illinois; and whereas this work will unite with many others, but more especially the Charleston, South Carolina, and the Lexington and Louisville railroads, at their terminations at the latter place; and whereas a railroad is now being constructed from Mount Carmel, Illinois, to Alton, and St. Louis, Missouri, presenting, as it does, one continuous and direct route from Charleston, South Carolina, to St. Louis, Missouri; and whereas the navigation from Louisville, Kentucky, to the mouth of the Ohio river, has been suspended for nearly one-half of the present year, producing great embarrassment to the commercial engagements of our merchants and tradesmen, and causing, from the scarcity of the supply of the common necessaries of life, a heavy tax upon our citizens generally; and whereas the navigation from St. Louis to New Orleans, and the intermediate points on the Mississippi river, is scarcely ever obstructed by drought; and whereas the completion of the proposed work within the limits of this State would be of great utility, as well in a national point of view, as to those deeply interested in the navigation of the Ohio river; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to use their aid and influence in the procurement of the passage of a law in the Congress of the United States, providing for the donation or pre-emption of lands, for the purpose of aiding and securing the early commencement and completion of the contemplated work within this State.

Be it further resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to furnish a copy of this joint resolution and memorial to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

THOS. T. EVANS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID HILLIS,
President of the Senate.

Approved, January 21, 1839.

D. WALLACE.

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEVIER made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 31.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom were referred the petition and documents of Richard T. Banks, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

The petitioner, as it appears to the committee, made with the proper officers of the Government three several contracts, at different times, to supply rations to an indefinite amount, for the use of Indians expected to emigrate according to treaty stipulations, from the eastern to the western side of the river Mississippi. These rations were to be furnished at different points on the route the Indians were expected to travel. When those contracts were entered into, it was supposed, both by the petitioner and the officers of the Government, that the officers intrusted to superintend the business of emigration, would be able to form a pretty correct estimate, in advance, of the probable number of Indians who would emigrate each year, and that by giving the petitioner, in due season, notice of this number, he would be able so to regulate his purchases of provisions, as would enable him fully to comply with his contract, and, at the same time, not leave on his hands a surplus so large as to subject him to any considerable loss. It is believed the officers of the Government at different times did honestly make the best estimates they could of the number of Indians who would emigrate, and caused the petitioner to be informed of this number, and at what period the emigration would take place.

It appears in proof to the committee, that the purchases of provisions made were reasonable, and such as he had good reason to believe would be actually needed for the support of emigrants; but, contrary to all the expectations both of the officers of Government and of the petitioner, few or no Indians emigrated. When thousands were expected, only a few hundreds could be induced to remove; and thus it happened that the supplies purchased and placed at the different points agreed upon, were left for a long time on the hands of the petitioner, and eventually, to avoid a total loss, he was compelled to take his provisions to the best market he could find, and sell them for such sums as they would command.

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The proofs satisfy the committee, that when the petitioner has given credit for all the sums he received for the rations delivered to the few Indians who did emigrate, and for every sum he could receive for the provisions sold, he is an actual loser to the amount of three thousand two hundred and six dollars and nine cents. This loss was not produced by any fault, or even indiscretion, of the petitioner, but by the difficulties which occurred in relation to the emigration of the Seminole and Creek Indians, over which he had no control.

Although, by the terms of these contracts, the Government is not bound to pay the petitioner any sum in addition to what he has already received, yet under all the circumstances of this case, the committee believe it would be unjust in the Government to compel him to submit to a loss, ruinous, perhaps, to him, and which no prudence or exertions on his part could have guarded against. They therefore report a bill for his relief.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed, with the bill annexed, and that 10,000 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

Mr. WALL submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 131.]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred "a bill to prevent the interference of certain Federal officers in elections," report:

That they have examined the bill referred to them with the care and attention which the importance of the subject demands. The object of the bill proposed in the title and preamble, is to prevent the great powers given to the officers of the Federal Government, and other persons employed in its service, from being used for the influencing of elections, which ought to be free and incorrupt, and its scope is very broad and comprehensive. It proposes to enact that, after the first day of April next, no marshal or deputy marshal, no postmaster or deputy postmaster, no receiver or register of a land office, or any of their deputies or clerks, no surveyor general of public lands, or any of his deputies or assistants, no collector, surveyor, naval officer, weigher, gauger, appraiser, or other officer or person whatsoever, concerned or employed in the charging, collecting, levying, or managing the customs, or any part or branch thereof, no engineer, officer, or agent employed or concerned in the execution or superintendence of any of the public works, shall, by word, message, or writing, or in any other manner whatsoever, endeavor to persuade any elector to give, or dissuade any elector from giving, his vote for the choice of any person to be electors of President or Vice President of the United States, or for the choice of any person to be a Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States, or for the choice of any person to be Governor or Lieutenant Governor of any State, or of any person to be a representative or member of the legislative department of any State of this Union, or for the choice of any person to serve in any public office established by the law of any of the said States; nor shall any such officer or person intermeddle in any of the elections above mentioned, or use any means with intent to influence or control the same, otherwise than by giving his own vote, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, one moiety thereof to the informer, and the other moiety thereof to the United States, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by any person that shall sue for the same, by action of debt, bill, or plaint, in any of the district or circuit courts of the United States; and every person convicted of such offence shall

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thereby become disabled and incapable of ever bearing or executing any office or place of trust whatsoever under the United States.

It is a wise and salutary rule, as well for the expounders as the makers of the law, to consider the old law, the mischief, and the remedy. The committee believe that it is beyond all question that under the constitution and the existing laws of the United States, every citizen has "the right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communion among the people thereon," "by word, message, or writing," or in any other manner he may judge proper. This right is not only asserted in the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, in the session of 1798, and of 1799, and 1800, as belonging to the general principles of free government, as well as the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution, but declared to be "the only effectual guardian of every other right." The foundation of representative government is based upon the intelligence of the citizen, and to insure that intelligence, it is both the right and the duty of every one, freely to discuss and communicate, both publicly and privately, such matters as he may suppose will advance the public interest, or inform the public mind. One of the most salutary and effectual agents, to promote such interest, is an enlightened public opinion. To evolve such opinion, and to give form and direction to the general course of national policy, and the future destinies of all, every citizen, whether intrusted with public office or not, has a like deep, abiding, and active interest, and no citizen is at liberty to withdraw himself from this high responsibility, inseparably connected with republican institutions. One of the most celebrated law makers of the ancient republics, declared every citizen infamous, who refused to take part in the affairs of his country; and the word *idiot*, derived from the language of one of them, bears through all time this impress of their institutions, denoting one who was destitute of the spirit or intelligence requisite for the discharge of this highest duty of a citizen.

The elective right belongs to representative government, and springs from its very nature; and the very essence of that right, under our institutions, is the right of electing the members of the General and State Governments. The value and the advantages of this right, so far as respects the public, depend upon the knowledge of public measures, and of the qualifications of candidates for public trust; and, consequently, upon the equal and unrestricted freedom of discussing their comparative merits and demerits. The citizen who, by the choice of his fellows, is distinguished by being selected to perform official duties and trusts, is not thereby elevated above them, nor degraded below them. He parts with no rights of citizenship, but remains an equal among equals; still connected with them by the strong and enduring ligaments of mutuality of rights and privileges. Under our constitution, the people, not the Government, possess the sovereignty; and the doors of office can be opened only by the powerful charm of the public voice, and no degrading sacrifice of any of the privileges of citizenship, or any separation from the community of rights, feelings, and interests, which bind the people to the Government, is required.

The object of the constitution is the protection of the equal rights and privileges of all—the few as well as the many. The spirit of despotism is widely different; erected upon the destruction of the rights of man, its main object is to protect the few against the many. Hence the policy of separating its officers from all sympathy of feeling and interest with the many, by attaching to office attractive distinctions and seductive privi-

leges, which creates a distinct class, and elevates them above the mass, or by degrading them by unnatural mutilations, below their fellow man, prepares them to become fit instruments of arbitrary power. Despots who surround their thrones with eunuchs and *mutes*, act upon the latter principle, and are impelled by the instinct of fear to resort to unnatural and unjust means to retain what is unjustly acquired. Happily our institutions, resting upon the just foundation of popular rights, neither demand nor will admit of the mutilation of the person or the privileges of citizenship as a prerequisite for office. Under the existing laws a citizen of a State does not, by accepting any of the offices (designated in the bill) under the Federal Government, forfeit any of the rights and privileges which belong to him as a citizen of a State; and all control over the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States, is expressly withheld from the action of the Federal Government, and left with the States, by the second section of the fourth article of the constitution. The committee believe that the State and Federal Governments, under our system, are co ordinate departments of one single and integral whole; that the compact between the States united them in a single Government, as to their relations with each other, and with foreign nations, and as to certain articles particularly specified, each retaining to itself the other rights of independent Government, agreeing to appoint in conjunction for the administration of the Federal branch, and each retaining its original right of appointing, for administering its domestic branch, a separate set of functionaries, legislative, executive, and judicial. These two sets of officers, each independent of the other, constitute a whole of Government for each State separately, the powers given to one, specifically made Federal, exercised over the whole, the residuary powers retained to the other confined to the particular State.

The committee have thus stated their views of the existing law in regard to the rights of the Federal functionaries, upon whom the bill referred to them is proposed to operate. What, then, is the mischief which this bill is designed to prevent? It assumes that the great powers given to the officers of the Federal Government, and others employed in their service, may be used for the influencing of elections, and corrupting their freedom and purity.

That elections ought to pure and uncorrupt is a principle admitted by all, and no language can be too strong to express the abhorrence felt by the committee against any attempt to destroy this freedom and purity. He who is guilty of either, by bribing or corrupting voters, violating the ballot box, or setting at naught its voice, forging or suppressing returns, or disobeying the laws enacted for securing any elective right, is guilty of treason against republican institutions, and ought to be regarded by all as a dangerous foe to liberty.

The committee are not aware that any such acts have been committed by any of the functionaries named in the bill referred to them; nor have they been able to discover the slightest evidence that any attempt has been made to bring the patronage or power of the Federal Government to destroy the freedom and purity of elections. It is true that such allegations have been made; but it will be recollected that it is equally true that allegations have been made against some of the functionaries of some of the State Governments, of attempting, in violation of existing laws, to suppress returns, set aside the voice of the people, and substitute the will of the

minority for that of the majority; in fact, to treat elections as nullities, and substitute the acts of reckless and profligate officers for the voice of the majority. We have seen one of the States of the Union brought to the brink of revolution by alleged efforts of this kind, and in other States witnessed alarming attempts to defeat the voice of the majority in elections. This state of things would indeed seem to indicate an alarming laxity of political morality, and to require the exercise of appropriate remedies, by constitutional legislation. Whether, if true, they are to be attributed to the action of the functionaries of the State or Federal Government, or the officers of corporations of associated wealth, which have been brought, by indiscreet legislation, into too intimate connexion with both, and whose influence insinuates itself into all the business of active enterprise and the ordinary transactions of society, or to other causes, it is not the legitimate province of the committee to inquire. Those who are charged with attempts to corrupt the purity and destroy the freedom of elections, are very apt to make charges of the same kind against others, in the vain hope of exculpating themselves, or at least of drawing off public attention from their own acts, by inculpating others. Neither accusations from such quarters, nor the mere assertions of disappointed office hunters, or reckless partisan editors, pealing forth the war cries of party, can safely be made the foundation of such legislation as destroys the use of unquestionable rights for the purpose of preventing their abuse.

In the struggles of parties for power, it is believed by the committee that it may well be doubted whether the patronage of office is to be deemed an advantage, inasmuch as while there can be but one incumbent of an office, the number of those who are stimulated to partisan activity by the hope of gaining it as a reward for extraordinary exertions, is unlimited, to say nothing of those who may be paralyzed by disappointment, or disaffected by rejection. Public sentiment exercises a salutary and controlling influence over the conduct of public functionaries; and while it properly watches their conduct with jealousy, and scrutinizes their actions rigidly, it tolerates almost unbounded liberty of speech in those who are seeking office. We cannot cast our eyes in any direction without perceiving the evidence of the fact that, for every office under the Federal Government, even to the Presidency, the numerical proportion of those who seek office by partisan activity is at least three to one against the possessors. The office seekers have an unlimited freedom of speech and of action, denied to the incumbent by the circumstances of his position, and are at liberty to attack the motives and conduct of the latter, and indulge in professions of patriotic ardor and disinterestedness, restrained by no other limits than the elastic credulity of their friends and party. That the possession of patronage does not insure its retention, is proved by frequent instances, both in the Federal and State Governments.

The committee believe that, in those places where the Federal officers enumerated in the bill are most numerous, it will be found that the elections more frequently result against than in favor of the Administration; and that proves either that they do not bring "the great powers derived from the Federal Government" to influence elections, or that they use them against the party which conferred those powers, or that no danger is to be apprehended of their destroying the freedom and purity of election. It is believed that even a majority of those who would be affected by this bill are hostile to the views of policy, or opposed to the political principles of the

present Administration; and if the sentiments of those who are found in possession of office in the ten miles square are any test, the majority would be very great. But the true and conclusive answer to all such allegations, of bringing the patronage and power of the General Government in hostility to the freedom and purity of elections, is to be found in the fact that such acts are every where, in all the States, punishable by State laws; and the committee are not aware of any prosecution, even, for such offences.

It is also worthy of special remark that, in those States where the most clamor has been raised and the most alarm has been expressed on this subject, the State functionaries are opposed to the Administration, and, as they have the power, it is their duty to punish such offences. The committee are therefore constrained to believe that there is no just foundation for such an accusation, and to look upon it as one of those allegations which those who are struggling to gain the power which they affect to think so corrupt and corrupting, consider themselves justified in making to stimulate their partisans and decry their opponents. But whether the mischief actually exists or not, the committee proceed to consider the policy and constitutionality of the remedy which is proposed by the bill referred to them.

The object of the bill is to render what is lawful and praiseworthy, and in strict conformity with both the letter and spirit of our institutions, for all citizens, criminal in a particular class who have been honored by the confidence of the people of the whole States. It is not to punish a crime *malum in se*, but to create a new crime. It is not to punish bribery and corruption, the robbery of the ballot box, the suppression or forging of returns, or usurpation or neglect of official duty in giving effect to the will of the majority in elections, but the use of *persuasion* or *dissuasion*, of *intermeddling* to control or influence voters by means that are lawful and right in others. Every citizen ought to qualify himself by study, conversation, and every other means of acquiring knowledge, to understand the theory and principles of our institutions, and to ascertain the best mode of administering them in their true spirit, so as to promote the greatest good of the greatest number, and to render himself capable of discharging any trust that may be conferred on him by his fellow-citizens. It is as well his right as his duty to discuss and promulge freely the measures of any Administration, and the character and conduct of those who support or oppose it, as well to control them by the censorship of public opinion as to subject them to the test of the constitution. In doing so he may win the confidence of his fellow citizens by his declared opinions, or may become identified with some great principle which conciliates their support. All this is innocent and praiseworthy, even if the motive is the acquisition of office, because it promotes the public good. Can it be wise, or even just, to punish as a crime, when he attains office, what was patriotic and praiseworthy while he was seeking it? Yet why should office seeking and office holding thus be separated by arbitrary enactments, which bestow honors and confidence upon the one, and penalty and ignominy upon the other, for doing the same act? How is it possible for any of the officers enumerated in this bill freely to discuss public men and measures in private circles, in public assemblies, in the newspapers, or even in the unreserved confidence of social intercourse, when an elector is present, before or after an election, without subjecting himself to the sweeping penalties of this bill? It is unequal. While one set of functionaries under the Federal Government, and all those of the State Governments, and the officers of the corporations *of associated* wealth, are left with an un-

restricted freedom of speech and of the press, this bill puts a gag and fetters upon a few proscribed men, in respect to public men and public measures. Why this discrimination? Are the proscribed officers more corrupt or liable to corruption than other office holders? Is it to guard against the corrupting influence and patronage of the Federal Administration? If so, the effect of the bill would be still more objectionable, as in degrading them by taking from them the rights common to all others. It would prepare them to become the willing instruments of corruption or ambition. This bill would create a caste among office holders, deriving their authority from the same high source, the people, and requiring the same high qualifications to discharge their duties. Those enumerated would be degraded by the very acceptance of office, which would cut them off from all identity of feeling, interest, and sympathy with their fellow citizens, by the voluntary mutilation of the very manhood of citizenship. It converts those officers into mutes. It enforces temporary outlawry of the dearest and most inestimable rights of citizenship with a penalty suspended over their heads during the continuance of office, which may be cut by a word, message, writing, or even a look, and doom them to become outcasts—political lepers. They would be dishonored by the very act of surrendering such rights for the mercenary motives of pecuniary gain and rewards of office, and proclaim themselves slaves, and the fit instruments for making slaves of others. They would find the badges of slavery and dishonor written upon their commissions. It creates a privileged class of office holders. The President and his cabinet, the heads of bureaus and their clerks, the officers of Congress, the judiciary and their clerks, and the district attorneys, the officers of the army and navy, in short, all the Federal officers, whose emoluments are greatest, and whose sphere of influence is most extensive, are left free, while those who derive their compensation from fees given for labor performed in the execution of their duties, or their daily support from their daily labor in the offices or employments enumerated, are prohibited from intermeddling in elections, by word or deed, save only by giving their own vote. Is it to recognise distinctions in society, grades of virtue in office-holders? Is it to imply that the proscribed office-holders, being chiefly subordinate, and many of them hard working men, must "have bridles in their mouths, and saddles upon their backs," as a preliminary qualification for office? Why should those officers be rendered aliens, and be cut off from the enjoyment of the social rights of discussing political subjects, even under the protection of their own household gods, while the other functionaries of the Federal and State Governments, and the officers of the corporations of associated wealth, and the employees of private persons, are permitted to retain the full rights of citizens? This bill degrades the right of suffrage, the guardian of all political rights, by meting it out as a boon in different portions to different citizens, all equally worthy of trust, and distinguished by popular favor, and by placing it under an odious espionage.

It surrounds the proscribed officers with a body of common informers, stimulated by two of the strongest incentives to constant vigilance—the hope of gain, and the desire of office—to watch their every word, message, writing, look, or action, to torture it into an endeavor to persuade, or to dissuade an elector, in giving his vote, or intermeddling in an election. By day and by night, in public and in private, in the election of a President or a Governor, of a constable or a pound-keeper, the omnipresent eye of this

y of familiars is alike upon the collector and his cartman, the su-
lent of the public works, and the day laborer in his employ.
: the limit to be found in this bill, which separates freedom of speech
ıe press from its operation? The open, manly independence of
ınd liberty of action, heretofore justly considered the best preser-
f our institutions, must soon perish under the parasitic embrace of
It not only punishes the freedom of action but of thought. It
ıe designated persons as well from intermeddling in any Federal or
:tion, as from using any means with intent to control or influence
; thus introducing a new crime in our code, without precision or
definition, broad and comprehensive as the theatre of human ac-
expansive as human thought on political subjects. While it de-
e class of Federal officers of a portion of their rights, it bestows the
tudinarian power upon another class, the farthest removed from the
: of the people—the judiciary. Them it clothes with jurisdiction
what is an endeavor to persuade, or to dissuade, an elector to give
; what act is an intermeddling in an election; and what is using
ns with intent to influence or control the same. It is stamped with
odious and miserable impress of tyranny, vagueness, and uncer-
It may well be doubted whether the end—the purity and freedom
on—would justify such means, a delegation of such undefined
ven to the purity of the sacred ermine. The history of other coun-
ull of warning upon this subject. The Spanish inquisition, with all
ıe atrocities, was reared upon quite as slender a foundation. Its
d object was to render religion pure and incorrupt; and, for that
holy purpose, the most latitudinarian power was given to its minis-
'o prevent heresy in religion, they had, or soon assumed for that
the power to punish all persons who endeavored to "persuade,"
ıuade," others, or in anywise "intermeddle" in matters of religion.
ılso, they gradually assumed cognizance of the intentions, and even
ghts of men, and the tendencies of their words and writings, in the
nd in the sacred privacy of the closet, on a subject of universal
and everlasting interest, and subjected them to the never-sleeping
ı body of informers, under the name of familiars. The parallel
ı the bill referred to the committee and the origin of the inquisition,
ıking as it is alarming, and differs less in the means than the end;
being designed to render religion pure and incorrupt, and the other
rve the elective franchise pure and incorrupt. The delegation of
ılimited power corrupted even the sacred priesthood; and religious
ıecame the means of their power, and the terrible instrument of
ılice or tyranny. Are laymen more pure or safer depositaries of
ıd discretion? May it not be justly apprehended that polical heresy
ome, in the hands of the judiciary, as formidable a means of power
vindictive an instrument of malice or tyranny? "Confidence is
here the parent of despotism; free government is founded in jealousy,
fidence. It is jealousy, not confidence, which prescribes limited
tions, to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power."
committee believe that the spirit of our institutions is onward'; and
ı more consistent with that spirit to look upon the ruins of the in-
ı which has fallen before the progress of human liberty, as monu-
ıf its triumphs, than to find materials to reconstruct new fortresses,
hich to assail the imprescribable rights of man.

The magnitude of the discretionary power committed by this bill to the judiciary, has a tendency to convert our form of Government into a judicial despotism, quite as intolerable to a free people, and equally odious as any other. The history of the star chamber, like that of the inquisition, proves that no class, however venerated and elevated, is the safe depositary of unlimited discretionary power, even for the most holy and salutary ends. The most dangerous and destructive assaults upon human rights have been made from fortresses constructed for their defence. It deserves serious consideration, whether a law like this bill could ever be carried into execution at this day, and under our free institutions—a law which prostrates the freedom of thought, of action, of speech, and of the press, so far as respects a large portion of the most intelligent, respected, and meritorious of our citizens. The great body of the functionaries whom this bill would affect have been honored by the selection of the people, to discharge responsible duties, for their honesty, capacity, and fidelity to the constitution. The habitual reviler of republican institutions, and of the capacity of the people for self-government, may in vain attempt to fix a stigma upon all officers who derive their appointments from the people, for the purpose of thus gradually undermining their confidence in the Government of their choice, but the people will always be found true to themselves, and will never submit to the execution of a law which deprives their fellow-citizen of his common and equal rights, simply because they had distinguished him by their favor and preference. In the opinion of the committee, this bill would arm a body of informers with dangerous powers. In the contests of parties, it may happen that the State functionaries may unite with the corporations of associated wealth, in a party struggle to obtain the power of the Federal Government; armed with the tremendous enginery of this law, actions of debt, bill, or plaint, in any district or circuit court of the United States, and penalty and costs, is there not reason to fear that it would be used with ruinous effect against any of the proscribed officers, who would not use "the great powers" given to the officers of the Federal Government to promote the views of the office seekers? On the other hand, would it not enable a corrupt Administration to punish them for an independent exercise of their judgment in like manner?

The committee will only avert to one other objection to the policy of the bill. Its obvious tendency is to alienate the people from the Federal Government, by infusing a jealousy of its powers and its officers, by unjust discriminations between the two sets of functionaries chosen by the people, to carry on the two co-ordinate departments of the one single and integral Government, formed by the compact of the States; to array the State Governments and its functionaries against the Federal Government and its functionaries, and thus gradually to undermine or weaken it, by treating as aliens in the State Governments those who accept office under the Federal Government. In short, its tendency would be, to "alienate one portion of the country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts," and therefore, in the opinion of the committee, it ought to be resisted in the beginning.

The committee are aware that a precedent may be found for the principles of this bill, and almost its language, in the legislation of England. So also may be found a precedent for the total disfranchisement of the officers of the customs, excise, duties, and post office, while holding office. Such a plant may be indigenous in such a soil. Here it must ever be an exotic,

from the essential difference between the two Governments. In the British Government, the jealousy of encroachment on the rights of the people is confined to the King. The representatives of the people are considered not only exempt themselves from distrust, but likewise the guardians of the people against such encroachments. Hence, there, it is a principle that Parliament is omnipotent; and all barriers are raised, not against the Parliament, but the prerogative of the King. Here, all power emanates from the people; and the constitution, which is paramount to all laws, secures them as well against legislative as executive usurpation. The committee are not prepared to yield to the policy of importing the chains and gags of the legislation of Great Britain to manacle and fetter the free citizens of this country. The free and honest exercise of the right of suffrage ought not to be abridged, shackled, or fettered by Federal legislation; nor should any class of citizens be rendered odious by jealous distinctions. The committee can perceive no reason for the adoption by Congress of any restriction upon any of what they deem the inestimable and unalienable rights of every class of citizens, merely because they have been honored with the confidence of the people. They know no objection to reason, argument, or even persuasion, by word, message, or writing, either before or after an election, from whomsoever it may proceed, or by whatever motive prompted. Nor do they understand on what just principles it can be maintained that the possession of office simply should deprive a citizen of the influence arising from character, intelligence, integrity, and the confidence which they inspire, and of the right to use it as others are left free to use theirs. The committee can find no scales in the constitution in which to weigh the relative patriotism, integrity, and independence of the functionaries of the Federal or State Governments, and the officers of corporations, or the employees of individuals. They cannot believe that the employees of the Federal Government are more corrupt or corrupting than the employees of other bodies corporate or politic, or of individuals. They are satisfied that the best corrective of any abuse of the freedom or purity of elections, by the officers designated, in the manner rendered penal by this bill, even if any such exists, will be found in an enlightened public opinion, which, sooner or later, depends upon the legitimate moral force of truth, and the influence of reason and fair argument, irrespective of mere official authority. So far, they believe the experience of the working of our institutions has proved the truth of the axiom of the great apostle of democracy, that "error of opinion may always be safely tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it." They can find no justification of the policy or justice of restraining, by law, the unlimited liberty of the exercise of the freedom of speech or of the press by every class of citizens, whether in or out of office, than such as in other countries has prompted the establishment of political or religious inquisitions, analogous to the tendencies of this bill, which are alike at war with experience, the spirit of the age, and the genius of our institutions. But if any mischief has arisen or may arise from this source, the legitimate remedy must be sought and found in the legislation of the several States, whose constitutional duty it is to prescribe the privileges and immunities of their citizens, free from the control of Federal legislation.

But whatever may be the opinion entertained as to the policy of this law, the committee are of opinion that the remedy proposed is unconstitutional. The second section of the first article of the constitution declares that the members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen "by the people of

the States, who shall have the qualifications requisite for the electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." And by article second, section first, declares that electors of President and Vice President "shall be appointed in such manner as the State Legislatures may direct;" and the second section of the fourth article of the constitution declares that the citizens of each State "shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Congress, therefore, have no right to intermeddle, by law, in prescribing the qualifications of electors, or the mode of conducting elections of members of the House of Representatives, or electors of President and Vice President, nor in respect to the privileges or immunities of a citizen of a State; that right belongs exclusively to the States, and is by the constitution withheld from the Federal Government. It is difficult to perceive upon what constitutional grant of power the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors, and the mode of conducting State elections for State officers, can be sustained, and the committee cannot find any warrant in that instrument for its assumption by Congress.

But if any doubt upon this subject could exist, it is dispelled by the first article of the amendments to the constitution, which declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble to petition the Government for the redress of grievances." The committee believe that the powers of the Federal Government result from the constitution, and are limited by the plain sense and intention of that instrument, and that the State sovereignties are only diminished by powers specifically enumerated, or necessary to carry the specified powers into effect; and that the States, by the constitution, retained to themselves the right of protecting the freedom of religious principles, and of judging how far the licentiousness of speech and of the press may be abridged without lessening their useful freedom, and how far the abuses which cannot be separated from their use should be tolerated, rather than the use be destroyed. The freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, and of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for the redress of grievances, is withdrawn, in express terms, from the powers of the Federal Government. It is deemed unnecessary by the committee to attempt to demonstrate these propositions. They have already been done by the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature in 1798, 1799, and 1800, and the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky in 1798 and 1799. The provisions of this bill are, in the opinion of the committee, more clearly unconstitutional than those of the alien and sedition laws; their tendency is more clearly and unequivocally to abridge the freedom of speech, of the liberty of the press, and of the right of peaceably assembling. It is true it is confined to a particular class, certain designated officers under the Federal Government; but it will hardly be seriously contended that this makes any essential difference. If you may lawfully abridge the freedom intended to be granted by the constitution to all, by laws embracing only a portion, you may thus proceed until all are finally deprived of their rights.

Under every aspect that the committee have been able to view the provisions of this bill, it appears to them that it is unjust, unequal, impracticable, impolitic, tyrannical, and unconstitutional; that it is founded on an assumption of power by the Federal Government, not granted by the constitution, and destructive of the rights of the several independent States composing

the Union, and of the constitutional rights of the citizens of those States, and that its provisions are of a most alarming and dangerous tendency—not called for by any existing mischief, and would not afford an appropriate remedy if such mischief existed. They, therefore, respectfully report the said bill without amendment; and recommend that the same should not be passed.

A BILL to prevent the interference of certain Federal officers in elections.

To the end that the great powers given to the officers of the Federal Government, and other persons employed in its service, may not be used for the influencing of elections, which ought to be free and incorrupt:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, no marshal or deputy marshal, no postmaster or deputy postmaster, no receiver or register of a land office, or any of their deputies or clerks, no surveyor general of the public lands, or any of his deputies or assistants, no collector, surveyor, naval officer, weigher, gauger, appraiser, or other officer or person whatsoever concerned or employed in the charging, collecting, levying, or managing the customs, or any branch or part thereof, no engineer, officer, or agent employed or concerned in the execution or superintendence of any of the public works, shall, by word, message, or writing, or in any other manner whatsoever, endeavor to persuade any elector to give, or dissuade any elector from giving, his vote for the choice of any person to be elector of President and Vice President of these United States, or for the choice of any person to be a Senator or Representative in the Congress of the said United States, or for the choice of any person to be Governor or Lieutenant Governor of any State, or of any person to be a representative or member in the Legislative Department of any State of this Union, or for the choice of any person to serve in any public office established by the law of any of said States; nor shall any such officer or person intermeddle in any of the elections above mentioned, or use any means with intent to influence or control the same, otherwise than by giving his own vote; and every person offending therein shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars; one moiety thereof to the informer, and the other moiety thereof to the United States aforesaid, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by any person that shall sue for the same, by action of debt, bill, or plaint in any of the district or circuit courts of the United States; and every person convict, on any such suit, of the said offence, shall thereby become disabled and incapable of ever bearing or executing any office or place of trust whatsoever under the said United States.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN COMPLIANCE

With a resolution of the Senate, showing the deficit in the Treasury, had the bill entitled "An act to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting land to certain States," become a law.

FEBRUARY 1, 1839.
Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 31, 1839.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 30th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to report to the Senate whether any, and, if any, how much, would have been the deficit in the Treasury, if an act entitled 'An act to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States,' which passed both Houses of Congress, had received the approbation of the President, and been acted upon, up to the 1st day of January, 1839," I have to report as follows: It appears by a statement prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and transmitted by this department to the Senate on the 17th instant, in answer to a resolution of that body of the 10th, that the net proceeds which would have been divided among all the States up to the 30th of September, 1838, if the act to appropriate "for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting land to certain States," had received the approbation of the President, amounted to $51,011,732. This was the latest date to which the exhibit could be brought down.

In the last annual report from this department on the finances the available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839, is estimated at $2,765,342 36. This deducted from the above sum of $51,011,732 00, would leave a deficiency of $48,246,389 64, provided the proceeds of the sales of public lands had been appropriated and divided as contemplated by the bill referred to. The deficiency would be increased by the estimated net proceeds of the sales of land in the 4th quarter of 1838, viz: about $1,000,000, making the aggregate deficit $49,246,389 64.

It will be seen that in this statement the sum of $28,101,644 97, already deposited with the States under the act of June 23, 1836, is not taken into consideration. Though it be money now in the Treasury of the United States, in conformity to the words and spirit of that act, yet, by a provision

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in the law of October 2, 1837, it cannot be recalled or used by the United States till Congress direct, and hence cannot, under the existing laws, be employed to meet any deficiency.

It may be remarked, however, that if the act referred to, appropriating the proceeds of the public lands, had gone into operation, there would have been no surplus to deposite in the States, nor would there probably have been a large deposite in the banks which suspended specie payments in 1837. In that view of the subject, the deficiency would have been as follows:

Available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839, as stated	$2,765,342 36
Deposite with the States	28,101,644 97
Deposite still in banks which suspended specie payment in 1837, say	2,000,000 00
Making an aggregate of	32,866,987 33
Which deducted from the sum of	51,011,732 00
Would leave	18,144,744 67
To this, adding estimated net proceeds of sales of lands in 4th quarter, 1838, about	1,000,000 00
Would leave a deficiency on the 1st of January, 1839, of about	19,144,744 67

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

President of the Senate.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1, 1839.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LINN made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred the petition of Marcelin Tassin, praying for a pre-emption right to a fractional quarter section of land, make the following report:

The petitioner represents that some fourteen or fifteen years past, he was in search of a place to settle, when he was shown the place on which he now resides; and was told by Mr. K. McCrummin, a surveyor, and, as he believes, then in the employment of the United States, that it was Congress land, and that it was a fractional quarter section; that he immediately moved on and located it under that belief; resided on it some six or seven years, when there was a law passed granting pre-emptions to actual settlers on public lands. When he went to the land office at Opelousas, to avail himself of said law, he was informed by the then register that he could not enter it, being a fractional quarter of section sixteen. The said land is situated on the south side of the Bayou des Glaizes, in the parish of Avoyelles, Louisiana. The petitioner has continued to reside on said land, and has his all on it. He, therefore, prays Congress to take his situation into consideration, being old and not able to procure land elsewhere; and he prays to have granted to him a right of pre-emption to said fraction, and to take in lieu thereof lands elsewhere; that had it not been pointed out to him by a surveyor, and, as he thought, and still believes, then in the employ of Government, he would not have located on it; but would have sought a home elsewhere. But as he is now old, and not able to make another plantation, and too poor to buy one, he prays for the grant of a pre-emption or right of privilege to the said fractional quarter of section sixteen, as all he wants is a home in his old age.

There is no proof of any kind in this case; and although it may be one requiring relief, still this absence of testimony is fatal. Therefore the committee report the following:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

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DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

CLAIMS OF ANDREW J. JOHNSON AND SAMUEL M. LOVE,

FOR

Payment for horses lost by them while in the military service of the United States.

JANUARY 14, 1839.
Referred, with Senate bill No. 193, to the Committee of Claims.
FEBRUARY 1, 1839.
Ordered to be printed.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, *Hamilton county.*

Personally came before me, William M. Davis, acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Andrew J. Johnson, and after being duly sworn as the law directs, saith on oath, he served six months under the command of the late Major William Lauderdale, in the late campaign, including the years 1837 and 1838, in the Territory of Florida, in Captain Darlon A. Wilds's company of Tennessee volunteers. And the claimant further states, that he has not received from any officer or agent of the United States army, any horse, or horse equipage, or any accoutrements, mules, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, in lieu of the property he lost some time in December, near Picolata—which was crippled by jumping it out of a lumber-boat, in crossing the St. Johns river at Picolata—with the exception of fifteen dollars, that Major Lauderdale paid said claimant for his saddle, at Volusia, and the amount of pay as horseman, from that time until discharged, which was the 10th day of May.

Given under my hand and seal, this 12th day of October, 1838.

his
ANDREW J. JOHNSON, x [L. S.]
mark.

Before me,

WILLIAM M. DAVIS,
Justice of the Peace, Hamilton county, Tennessee.

STATE OF TENNESSEE:

I, Asahel Rawlings, clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, do certify that William M. Davis, Esq., whose signature appears officially, in his own proper handwriting, to the *within* certificate of affidavit, is now,

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and was, at the date thereof, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, legally elected, commissioned, and sworn into office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, [L. S.] at office in Dallas, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1838.

ASAHEL RAWLINGS, *Clerk.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, }
Washington city. }

Personally came before me, an acting justice of the peace in and for said District, Darlon A. Wilds, and after being duly sworn, saith on oath:

That Andrew J. Johnson did, some time in and about the 6th of December, 1837, sustain the loss of a horse in crossing the river St. Johns at Picolata.

He further states that it was not any negligence on part of the said Johnson.

The said Wilds further states that the said Johnson was a volunteer in his company, under the command of the late Major William Lauderdale, in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Florida.

And the cause of the loss of the said horse, was in consequence of not having a suitable boat to cross the river in; and the river being very shallow some distance from the shore; and, the boat being some two or three feet from the floor to the top of the guards, prepared for the purpose of conveying corn from post to post, we were compelled to cross over in the said boat, as there was no other chance, consequently we were compelled to jump our horses out of the said boat into the river; and, in so doing, the said Johnson's horse fell across the gunnel and crippled itself, so much so, that it was compelled to be abandoned the first day's march after we left Picolata, and it was not possible to do any better.

DARLON A. WILDS,
Captain commanding Tennessee volunteer spies.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } *to wit:*
Washington county, }

The foregoing deposition subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of January, 1839.

CLEMENT T. COOTE, *Justice of the Peace.*

I certify, on honor, that the horse owned by Andrew J. Johnson, in my company, and of the Tennessee battalion of mounted volunteers, under the command of Major W. Lauderdale, was lost on the 9th of December, 1837, by being badly injured and crippled in crossing the St. Johns river, in jumping out of a large flat-bottomed boat; that said injury and loss was unavoidable, and without any negligence or fault on the part of the owner, but happened in the execution of the order of the commanding officer; that said horse was unable to travel in consequence of said injury; and was abandoned by order of the commanding officer.

Given under my hand this the 30th day of April, 1838.

DARLON A. WILDS,
Captain Tennessee Volunteers.

Know all men by these presents, that I, A. J. Johnson, of Hamilton county, Tennessee, a private in Captain Wilds's company of Tennessee

volunteers, enlisted in the service of the United States, for suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Florida, do hereby constitute and do appoint Captain D. A. Wilds, as aforesaid, my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay which I may be entitled to receive for my horse and equipments, which has been valued and turned over to the United States, at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, or otherwise lost in the service of the United States.

Witness my hand and seal, this 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

his
ANDREW J. JOHNSON, x [L. S.]
mark.

Witness:
EDWIN SMITH,
ARCHELUS SMITH.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, }
Washington county. }

Personally came before me, acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Darlon A. Wilds, formerly captain commanding a company of mounted Tennessee volunteer spies, under the command of the late Major William Lauderdale, and saith, on oath, that the following account is the true, original valuation of Samuel M. Love's and Andrew J. Johnson's horses, both belonging to the said Wilds's company of volunteers, in the campaign in the Territory of Florida, including a part of the years 1837 and 1838, of which the said horses were valued in the service by order of the commanding officer, Major William Lauderdale, by Lieutenant G. B. Gaofney and Lieutenant E. H. Freeman.

S. M. Love's	horse, valued at		$140 00
	saddle, "		10 00
	bridle, "		3 00
	martingale, "		2 00
	blanket, "		2 50
	halter, "		1 50
			$159 00
A. J. Johnson's	horse, valued at		$125 00
	saddle, "		15 00
	bridle, "		2 00
	martingale, "		1 50
	blanket, "		2 50
	halter, "		1 50
			147 50
Deduct for saddle, received from Major William Lauderdale			15 00
			$132 50

Sworn before the subscriber, by Darlon A. Wilds, this 31st day of January, 1839.

CLEMENT T. COOTE, J. P.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
Hamilton county. }

Personally came before me, William M. Davis, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, Samuel M. Love, and after being duly sworn, saith, on oath, that he did serve six months in the late campaign in the Territory of Florida against the Seminole Indians, under the command of the late Major William Lauderdale, in Captain D. A. Wilds's company of mounted Tennessee volunteer spies, including the years 1837 and 1838.

Claimant further states, that he has never received from any officer or agent of the United States, any horse or horses, or accoutrements, mules, wagons, boat, sleigh, harness, nor any other compensation for the same, in lieu of the property he lost in said service, with the exception of the pay as a mounted horseman, from the time the claimant lost his horse until discharged, of which the pay roll will show the department.

Claimant further states, that he has sustained the loss of one horse and rigging, consisting of horse, saddle, bridle, blanket, &c., of which he refers the department to the original valuation list, there filed by Captain Wilds, commanding the company.

Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of November, 1838.

SAMUEL M. LOVE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 14th of November, 1838.

WILLIAM M. DAVIS,
Justice of the Peace, Hamilton county, Tennessee.

STATE OF TENNESSEE:

I, Asahel Rawlings, clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, do certify that William M. Davis, whose name appears officially, in his own proper handwriting, is now, and was, at the date thereof, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, legally elected, commissioned, and sworn into office.

[L. S] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at office in Dallas, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1838.

ASAHEL RAWLINGS, *Clerk.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, }
Washington city. }

Personally came before me, an acting justice of the peace in and for said District, Darlon A. Wilds, and after being duly sworn, makes the following statement relative to the loss of a horse belonging to Samuel M. Love, a private in his company, in the late campaign in Florida, including the years 1837 and 1838: the said Wilds further states, that he did enlist the said Love into the service of the United States as a volunteer, for the term of six months, under the command of the late Major William Lauderdale, for suppressing Indian hostilities in the above named Territory: the said Wilds further states, that he was on board of the steamboat at the time Mr. Love lost his horse; and that Mr. Love was on duty, by order of Major Lauderdale, in charge of the baggage, consequently he was compelled to ship his horse from Picolata up the St. Johns to Fort Lane, situated on the west side of Lake Harney, two or three hundred miles up the St. Johns from Picolata.

On Mr. Love's arrival at Fort Mellon, and myself being stationed at Fort Lane, some twenty or thirty miles from Fort Mellon, up the river, I got permission to go down to Fort Mellon after him and our baggage. On my arrival, I found Mr. Love very sick, consequently I prepared a passage for him and our baggage; of which we had to put his horse on a craft we made use of to freight our provisions up the river, by the assistance of a steamboat, detailed for that purpose; and in making our way through the lake, the hands on the steamboat, engaged in removing hay bales from the steamboat to the craft, struck the said horse and knocked it overboard into the said Lake Munroe; of which the said horse received a mortal wound, by falling upon an iron pin, fixed in the gunnel for the purpose of rowing the boat. It being some several miles from land, it was impossible to save the said horse; consequently sunk, not being able to get ashore. Furthermore, I do state that all exertions were made to save the said horse, and that it was not through any neglect on part of the said Love.

DARLON A. WILDS,
Captain commanding Tennessee volunteer spies.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } *to wit:*
Washington county, }

The foregoing deposition subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1839.

CLEMENT T. COOTE, *Justice of the Peace.*

I certify, on honor, that the horse of Samuel M. Love, a private in my company of mounted Tennessee volunteers, in Florida, was drowned in Lake Monroe, when passing on board of a steamboat from Fort Mellon to Fort Lane, in obedience to an order of the commanding officer, being by accident thrown overboard, without any fault or negligence of the owner, on the 25th of December, 1837; that said Love was, on the same day, remounted on a horse furnished by me.

Given under my hand this 30th day of April, 1838.

DARLON A. WILDS,
Captain Tennessee Volunteers.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Love, of Hamilton county, Tennessee, a private in Captain D. A. Wilds's company of Tennessee volunteers, enlisted in the service of the United States, for suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Florida, do hereby constitute and do appoint Captain D. A. Wilds, as aforesaid, my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay which I may be entitled to receive for my horse and equipments, which has been valued and turned over to the United States, at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, or otherwise lost in the service of the United States.

Witness my hand and seal this 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

SAMUEL M. LOVE, [L. S.]

Witness:
A. D. PEARY.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 25, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. YOUNG made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 96.]

ommittee on Roads and Canals, to which was referred the bill nting to the Mississippi and Rock River Canal Company a por- f the public lands for the purposes therein expressed," report:

a company described as the "Mississippi and Rock River Canal ny" was incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Illi- the 21st day of February, 1837, for the purpose of constructing a connect the navigable waters of the Mississippi and Rock rivers, avoid several rapids in the latter river, which are represented as npassable at most seasons of the year, and their passage at all times us, under the most favorable circumstances. The company pro- accomplish this improvement by commencing the canal on the ppi river, at or near a place formerly known by the name of Milan, led Hampton, in Rock Island county, in said State of Illinois, and ting the same at or near a point on Rock river known by the name gar Tree point," in the same county. The point of commencement former river (Mississippi) is sixteen miles above the mouth of Rock and the place of termination on the latter river (Rock river) is ighteen miles above its junction with the Mississippi; and the length canal will not exceed four miles across a narrow neck of low, level land, communicating between the two rivers, of from three to four width.

belt of land, through which it is proposed to cut the canal, though ly fertile, is nevertheless too wet and swampy for settlement and ion, and, consequently, in its present unreclaimed state, offers no ment to the agriculturist, and will most probably remain unsold ıy years to come, if suffered to continue in its present condition; uld the proposed canal be excavated, it would, it is believed, have nediate effect of redeeming it from its present useless state, and ren- roductive, and thereby greatly add to the resources of that part of ntry, by increasing its settlement and cultivation, and, at the same the public revenue, though to an inconsiderable amount, by ren- the land saleable.

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To show the general importance of the "Mississippi and Rock River canal," although apparently very short in its extent, as a connecting link between the waters of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, it is only necessary to cast your eye upon the map and trace the line of the canal from the Milwaukie river of the lake to the waters of Rock river, within the Wisconsin Territory; (to aid in the construction of which a grant of land was made by Congress at the last session;) from thence down Rock river to "Sugar Tree point;" and from thence across the narrow neck of land above described, along the route of the "Mississippi and Rock River canal," to Hampton, on the Mississippi river.

It is a well known fact that Rock river cannot be navigated at present with steamboats without great difficulty and danger, on account of the rapids above mentioned. About three miles above its mouth the river is represented as having a descent of thirteen feet in the short distance of three-quarters of a mile, which makes a current so strong that steamboats cannot in the general, without extraordinary power, be propelled against it. There are, also, other rapids, about fourteen miles above the mouth of the river, and about twenty rods below the point at which the canal will enter the river, so that it will readily be perceived that all boats navigating this river, either up or down, will pass through the canal rather than encounter the obstructions above described; and especially as it is the intention of the company to construct it of sufficient capacity to admit that class of steamboats which is used in the navigation of the rivers above the city of St. Louis. As soon as the work is finished, all the lead manufactured on the waters of the Peekatonokee and the Upper Rock River country will find its way into the Mississippi through this channel, to the cities of Alton and St. Louis, for reshipment, and from thence to the more distant markets of New Orleans and the eastern cities. There is, also, a large and rapidly increasing population in the Rock River country, and all the products of that region will necessarily take the same direction. There is, nevertheless, by means of this communication and the proposed canal in the Wisconsin Territory, which is intended to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Upper Rock river, the choice of another route to the great emporium of the east, by way of Milwaukie, the lakes, and the Erie and Hudson canal, with the additional advantage of receiving on the return voyage such commodities as they might prefer in exchange for their lead and other products of the country, sent to market in that direction.

Inexhaustible beds of stonecoal, of a bituminous character, are found in many places on the banks of Rock river, and within a convenient distance of the canal; and as no coal has as yet been discovered north of this section of country, it is but reasonable to presume that Galena, Dubuque, Mineral Point, and all the mining region of the Upper Mississippi, will be supplied from that quarter. Coal is now used in all the newly constructed furnaces for the smelting of lead ore in all those places, and must, with the advantage of the proposed canal, become a source of considerable traffic with both sections of country; to the miners of lead above, as consumers, and the people below, in the double capacity of miners and carriers of that most useful and indispensable article.

The application of the company is for alternate sections along the line of the canal, extending in width three sections deep on the north side, and one section deep on the south side of the same, comprehending, in the whole, a moiety of about four miles in length, and the same distance

in width; which, according to the best estimate that can be made, will not much exceed the quantity of 5,000 acres; a quantity so small as not to be an object with the United States, but which may be made of considerable value to the company, by reserving it from sale until the work shall be completed, and the canal put into successful operation.

Having taken this view of the subject, and considering the great advantages that would probably result to the community from the construction of so important a work, your committee would earnestly recommend the propriety of making the donation of land proposed by the bill which has been submitted for their consideration, and accordingly report the same without amendment, and recommend its passage.

AN ACT to incorporate the Mississippi and Rock River Canal Company.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly*, That all persons who shall become stockholders pursuant to this act, shall be, and they are hereby, constituted and appointed a body politic and corporate for the term of fifty years, by the name of the "Mississippi and Rock River Canal Company," for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a canal, commencing at the most elegible point at or near the town of Milan, in Rock Island county, on said Mississippi river, and running thence to Rock river, on such route as a majority of the directors of said company shall determine to be best adapted to the public accommodation, and take, transport, carry, and convey property and persons upon the same, by the power and force of steam, of animals, or any mechanical power, or any combination of them.

SEC. 2. If the said corporation hereby created shall not within two years from the passage of this act commence the construction of said canal, and expend at least the sum of three thousand dollars thereon, and shall not within four years from the passage of this act, finish said canal and put the same in operation, then the said corporation shall thenceforth forever cease, and this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be deemed personal property, and be transferable in such manner as the said corporation shall by its by-laws direct.

SEC. 4. Charles Oakley, Charles S. Hempstead, Henry Ogden, John Whipple, and Charles C. Willcox, shall be commissioners, whose duty it shall be within one year from the passage of this act, at the said town of Milan, and in the cities of Providence, New York, and at such other places as the commissioners may deem expedient, to open books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation, and thirty days' public notice shall be given by the said commissioners of the time and place of opening such books, in the newspaper printed in Galena, Providence, and New York, and the said commissioners shall at the time of any subscription by any person or persons for the capital stock of said corporation, require the payment to them by the person or persons subscribing, of ten dollars on every one hundred dollars so subscribed; and unless the same shall be paid, the subscription shall be invalid and void, and in case a greater amount of capital stock shall be subscribed for than the sum of one hundred and fifty

thousand dollars, the said commissioners shall distribute the stock in such manner as a majority of them shall deem most advantageous to the interest of the corporation; and whenever the said capital stock shall have been subscribed and distribution made as aforesaid, or as soon thereafter as practicable, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to give thirty days' notice in a public newspaper printed in Galena, Providence, and New York, for a meeting of the stockholders of the corporation, to meet at said town of Milan, to choose seven directors, and such election shall then and there be made by such stockholders as shall attend for that purpose, either in person or by lawful proxy each share of the capital stock, owned thirty days previous to the day on which any election for directors shall take place, shall entitle the owner to one vote either personally or by lawful proxy, and the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall be inspectors of the first election of directors of said corporation, and shall certify under their hands the names of those duly elected, and deliver over the subscription money and books to said directors; and the time of holding the first meeting of the directors shall be appointed by the commissioners; and the said directors shall cause such examinations and surveys for the said canal to be made as may be necessary to the selection by them of the most advantageous line, course, or way for said canal, on the route set forth in the first section of this act; and the said directors shall, after such examinations and surveys shall be made, select, and, by certificates under their hands and seals, designate the line, course, or way which they or a majority of them shall deem most advantageous for the said canal. One report, survey, courses, and distances, with the certificate annexed thereto, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and one to be presented to the recorder of Rock Island county, to be recorded, filed, and preserved, which line, course, or way so selected, certified, and recorded, shall be deemed the line, course, or way on which said corporation shall construct said canal.

Sec. 5. The first directors to be chosen shall hold their offices until the first Monday of June in the year next succeeding their election, and until others shall be chosen; and every election of directors thereafter shall be annually at Milan, on the first Monday of June in each and every year, giving thirty days' previous notice of the same in some public newspaper, published in Galena, Providence, and New York. All elections shall be by ballot, and a majority of votes given shall constitute a choice; nor shall any stockholder be eligible to the office of director, unless he shall own stock to the amount of three hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. In case it should at any time happen that an election of directors shall not be made on any day, when, pursuant to this act, it ought to have been made, the said corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved; but such election may be held at any other time directed by the by-laws of said corporation within sixty days after the day in which it should have been held.

Sec. 7. The corporation is hereby empowered to purchase, receive, and hold such real estate as may be necessary and convenient in accomplishing the objects for which this corporation is granted, and may, by their agents, surveyors, and engineers, enter upon, and take possession of, and use all such lands and real estate as may be indispensable for the construction and maintenance of their canal, and the accommodations required and appertaining thereto, and may also receive, hold, and take all such voluntary grants and donations of land and real estate for the purpose of said canal

as shall be made to said corporation by the General Government, or any individuals, to aid in the construction, maintenance, and accommodation of said canal, completely vesting in said corporation the fee simple of the same. But all lands or real estate thus entered upon for materials or otherwise, which are not donations, or owned by the company, shall be purchased by the said corporation of the owner or owners of the same, at a price to be agreed upon mutually between the parties; and in case a disagreement as to price, and before taking any materials, or making any portion of said canal on said land, it shall be lawful for the commissioners, superintendent, or other authorized person, to apply to some justice of the peace of the county where the same may occur, who shall cause three freeholders to be summoned, and after being sworn faithfully and impartially to examine the materials or ground to be pointed out to them by the commissioners, superintendent, or other authorized person or persons, and notice having been given to the owner of the property, said freeholders shall assess the damages which they shall believe such owner or owners will sustain over and above the additional value which such lands will derive from the construction of said canal, and make two written reports, signed by at least a majority of them, one of which they shall deliver to the commissioner, or other person requesting the view, and the other to the justice of the peace; and the amount of damages and cost being paid to the owner, or deposited with the justice of the peace, the road may be located, constructed, and materials taken; but if either party shall be dissatisfied, an appeal may be taken to the circuit court of the county by petition, stating all the facts of the case, and the circuit court to whom such appeal shall be prosecuted shall direct such notice to the owner and parties as may be deemed fair and reasonable, of the time and place of hearing the parties, and upon proof of due service of such notice, and upon hearing the parties, said court shall appoint three competent and disinterested freeholders of the county in which the land is situated to be commissioners to appraise said lands, and the damages the owner or owners thereof shall sustain by reason of their appropriation to the uses of said company. The said commissioners shall cause due notice in writing to be served on said owner or owners, or in case of absence, to be left at his or their usual place of residence, of the time when they will act on the premises; they shall examine the lands, may administer oaths and hear testimony, and shall make their appraisement in writing without delay under their hands, with an accurate description of the land appraised, with a map thereof, awarding to the owner or owners thereof what they shall deem to be due and the full value thereof, as also the damages, if any, they otherwise may sustain from the making and maintaining of said canal, and report the same with the testimony taken to the court. The court shall examine said report, and if required by either, hear the parties in relation thereto, and increase or diminish the damages and valuation, if the court shall be satisfied that injustice has been done; and the commissioners shall be allowed such sum for their services, and such costs shall be allowed to the parties, as the court may deem right and just. And said court shall make a decree for the payment of damages and conveyance, describing the land, and reciting the appraisement of damages and the mode of making it, and all other facts necessary for a compliance with this act. And when the order or decree shall be fully complied with on the part or behalf of the company, the company shall be possessed of all such lands or real estate, and may enter upon, and take possession of, and use the same for the *purposes of* said canal.

SEC. 8. In case any married woman, infant, idiot, or insane person, or non-resident of the State, who shall not appear after such notice, shall be interested in any such lands or real estate, the circuit court shall appoint some competent and disinterested person to appear before the said commissioners and act for and in their behalf.

SEC. 9. The said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to regulate the time and manner in which goods, passengers, and property shall be transported, taken, and carried on the same, and shall have power to erect and maintain toll-houses, and other buildings necessary for the accommodation of their concerns, and from time to time to fix, regulate, demand, and receive the tolls and charges by them to be received for transportation of persons and property on said canal.

SEC. 10. If any persons shall wilfully do or cause to be done any act or acts whatsoever, whereby any buildings, construction, or work of the said corporation, or any matter or thing appertaining to the same, shall be stopped, obstructed, injured, or destroyed, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit and pay to the said corporation double the amount of damages sustained by means of such offence or injury, to be recovered in the name of said corporation, with costs of suit, by action of debt, and shall be subject to indictment and punishment for the crime and offence as in other cases.

SEC. 11. All the officers and agents necessary to carry on and superintend the interest of the corporation, shall be appointed or elected and continue in office, as the directors shall determine and point out in the by-laws and general regulations of the company; and it shall be lawful for the directors to require payment of the sums to be subscribed to the capital stock, at such times, and in such proportions, and on such conditions as they shall deem fit and right, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all previous payments thereon, and shall give notice of the payments thus required, and of the place and time when and where the same are to be paid, at least thirty days previous to the payment of the same, in a public newspaper printed in Galena, Providence, and New York.

SEC. 12. The said corporation may make out and establish such by-laws rules, and regulations as shall from time to time appear necessary for the good government of the same, and the preservation and due management of their property, interest, and affairs.

SEC. 13. The said corporation shall have the right to bring suit in any court in the State having jurisdiction of the case, and prosecute to judgment and recovery, and defend when sued both in law and equity, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges which such corporation by the common and statute laws governing the case ought and should of right have; and in like manner the company may be sued in any court in the State which, according to the rules of law and equity, can take cognizance of the case. The whole of the stock of the company and corporation shall be deemed personal property, and, together with all the tools, implements, machinery, and apparatus of every description, used and employed or on hand belonging to the company, shall be liable to be seized, executed, and sold after judgment, to make good any contract, agreement, or stipulation made by any agent, superintendent, or authorized person, and it shall be a sufficient service of process to serve the same either on the president of the board of directors, or the secretary of the company, and in case of absence to leave a copy at the office thereof.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the president and secretary to make out a just and true statement in relation to the condition and acts of this corporation, and shall make return thereof to the Legislature at each regular session thereof, to the truth of which statement the President and Secretary shall make oath, and certify the same under their hands.

SEC. 15. The State reserves to itself the power to repeal, alter, or amend this act, if the public good shall so require: *Provided, however,* That if the said corporation shall commence or complete the said canal according to the provisions of this act, and shall not infringe or violate their charter, then, if this act be repealed, the faith of the State is hereby pledged to pay to the said corporation the cost of said canal, locks, toll-houses, and surveys, with interest from the time the same were severally finished and no more, and the same shall forever thereafter vest in and be the property of the State to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

JAMES SEMPLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. DAVIDSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED, 21*st February*, 1837.

JOSEPH DUNCAN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, Alexander P. Field, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of the enrolled bill now on file in my office. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused [SEAL.] the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Vandalia, this 24th day of February, 1837.

A. P. FIELD, *Secretary of State.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1, 1839.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed

Mr. MOUTON made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 263.]

Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Albin Michel, in behalf of the heirs of J. B. de Lusser, praying certain titles to land may be confirmed, make the following report:

petition of the heirs of J. B. de Lusser, deceased, late of Mobile, re- ts that the French Government, in 1763, granted to the said J. B. de a tract of land between the rivers Tensaw and Mobile, beginning at int of junction of those rivers, and extending about one league down er, to the plantation of the heirs of Rochon, as appears by the origi- le, marked A. The petitioners further represent, that J. B. de Lusser ased, on the 15th of June, 1757, from a Mr. Berthelot, a plantation on ver Taouacha, the right to which was ratified by the French Gov- nt on the 27th of December, 1763, and subsequently recognised by the h authorities, as will appear by the documents annexed, marked B, C, . The petitioners further represent, that the said French Govern- granted to the mother of said J. B. de Lusser, under whom your peti- rs claim as heirs, two lots in the town of Mobile, by regular and com- concessions, one bearing date 16th June, 1757, the other 10th Octo- 1762; all whereof will appear by the documents annexed, marked F, G. petitioners further represent that, in 1765, the British authorities ted to M. de Bonille, brother of J. B. de Lusser, under whom the peti- rs also claim, a document of title for a tract of land on Dog river, in ow county of Mobile, having about three leagues front with forty depth. (See title annexed, marked H.) The petitioners further re- nt, that the French Government granted to J. B. de Lusser a tract of land on the Bay of Mobile, having four arpens front by forty arpens depth, te about two miles from Mobile, the grant wherefor has been lost, but existence whereof is proved by an extract from the judicial inventory to annexed, marked I, on record among the Spanish archives deposited e county court of Mobile county; all which tracts of land were pos- ed and cultivated by de Lusser in his lifetime, according to the usages, of the laws under which the titles were acquired, as will appear by the dence annexed, marked K, L, M. The petitioners further represent, that n the land office was opened under the act of Congress for adjusting

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claims to lands in the district east of Pearl river, within which the lands are situate, they being residents of the State of Louisiana, deliv their title papers to the late Mr. Zenon Orso, to have them recorded in above land office; but the death of Mr. Orso prevented his so doing, and petitioners were not able to recover their titles until since the close of said land office. The petitioners having established an equitable rig the lands and lots they claim, pray for a law to confirm them in the p erty above specified, which has been universally considered as legitima theirs, through a long series of years.

MEMORIAL

OF

IBER OF CORDWAINERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

PRAYING

l of so much of the "Act concerning the government and e of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia," as author- varden to let out the labor of the convicts by contract.

FEBRUARY 2, 1839.

to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

orable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

rial of the undersigned, journeymen cordwainers of the District of Columbia,

JLLY REPRESENTS:

"an act concerning the government and discipline of the y in the District of Columbia," approved on the third day of 9, the warden of said penitentiary is empowered to let out the ıe convicts by contract: That under said law, as your me- *ıre prepared to prove*, the labors of the convicts in said peni- e let out by contract to a certain Andrew Hoover, who has ened an extensive "boot and shoe store," under the name of ffin, manufacturer, as appears by the annexed printed card: ɔur memorialists aver and can prove, said "boot and shoe store" ırnished by "the labors of convicts let out by contract:" That r is thus enabled, by the cheapness of convict labor, to furnish hoes at *such low prices* as to insure to his establishment a great sing custom: That your memorialists will consequently be of employment, and deprived of their *only means* of livelihood. memorialists do more than recapitulate the facts to so en- and patriotic a body as the Congress of the United States to repeal of so *obnoxious and unjust* a law? What can be that legislative policy which would exalt the labors of *convicted* re the *honest industry* of a whole community?—a policy, the *lency* of which is to fill the cells of your penitentiary with the ims of cruel legislation?

at is the object and end of this oppressive law? It would be a the American name to impute a *sordid motive* to the Congress

who passed the act; and though it *would seem* that the Government *intended* to remunerate itself for the maintenance of convicts even at the *expense* of honest citizens, yet your memorialists do not and cannot believe that so *paltry a motive* mingled in the enactment of this unwise law; they are proud to believe that such consequences as *have resulted* were not foreseen by the legislators who framed that law, and that in the haste of modelling the penitentiary system, this *baneful provision* was inadvertently introduced. And now your memorialists appeal to every republican feeling of an American Congress to obliterate from your statute book a law which, in its practical disregard of the *rights of the citizen*, would disgrace the most ruthless code of modern despotism. Your memorialists go further, and urge this appeal upon those high obligations of a government to protect its citizens in their immunities, where no just cause intervenes. And where is the injury to Government, if this law is repealed? Let the mechanical labors of your convicts be confined to the *uses* of the Government, to the equipment of your sailors and soldiers with shoes, or in such other way as the public use may require. And if this cannot be done, rather sink the expense of maintaining your convicts than prejudice one honest freeman. But do not, we entreat you, longer suffer your memorialists to be crushed by the *slavish rivalry* of condemned felons. As freemen and Americans, we implore you to avert this disgrace from our country, and this heavy injury from ourselves. And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

James Anderson,	manufacturer	John R. Knott
J. C. White,	do.	Benedict Spalding
Matthew Sexsmith,	do.	John Johnston
John Sexsmith,	do.	John Reeder
Clagett & Clark,	do.	William Padget
Walter Clarke,	do.	John McClellan
Walter M. Clarke,	do.	Henry Howard
Jos. B. Ford,	do.	Alexander Shank
J. Mills,	do.	Samuel Weer
Samuel Cooper,	do.	George Johnston
William Gahan,	do.	James H. Kerby
Wm. Thumlert,	do.	Edward Fayman
Wm. Parsons,	do.	A. Jenkins
R. Cropley,	do.	Florence S. McCarthy
Jas. M. Towers	do.	James W. Watson
J. Cogswell,	do.	Charles C. Owens
W. Lang,	do.	James Bely
Thomas Creaser		John Forrest
Thomas Mitchell		John Granger
H. J. Sturges		Leonard E. Philpott
James Higby		William Harper
Stephen Simons		Eli Davis
Thomas Sylvester		Thomas N. Brashears
Richard Furtner		James Parsons
W. Jeffries		John Williams
Wm. Ryan		H. A. Williams
C. J. Kauffman		Landon Thompson
C. F. Parker		Robert Waters

ɔlls	Edward Davis
wman	William A. Clements
cholson	Richard Flowers
e	J. Davidson
ɔee	James Lesby
ɨment	Henry Boswell
imes	Wm. Croggon
Grimes	L. Shakels
son	W. McCafferty
ɔaugh	Thomas J. Jones
Miller	Peter Croul
ɜ	Johnson Simonds
	Michael Nash
mon	Thomas Buckley
imes	Wm. Drury
ıine	Francis Wollard
legett	William Flaherty
ɨr	J. J. Conley
ıson	John Parkinson
ɔ Wallingsford	Thomas Tanner
Ratcliff	George Turtres
	Edwin Dennison
Clements	Elijah Edmonston
	W. L. Fayman
ıgon	Thomas Abbot
ıker	John Rowwog
itney	Wm. Bond
mond	Madison Gassaway

"A CARD.

d fashionable boot and shoe store, immediately opposite Brown's
ıe house formerly occupied by Mr. John Dix as a clothing store,
ors east of the Mammoth Golden Boot, where may be found a
eneral assortment of boots and shoes of every description, viz:
irs gentlemen's fine and coarse Boots.
o. French calfskin Nullifiers.
o. first quality Monroes do.
o. second quality do. do.
o. coarse Brogans do. single soles.
o. do. do. do. double soles, nailed, for laborers.
o. boys' fine and coarse Bootees.
o. misses' and children's do.
o. ladies' kid, morocco, and sealskin—thin and thick soles, suitable for the season.
ıer with all other articles in the line of Boots and Shoes, all of made by faithful workmen, and warranted.
daily expected from New York and Philadelphia, a supply of tin, Kid, and Morocco, from the most fashionable establishments.
say to the gentlemen of Washington and strangers visiting the

metropolis, that we have made arrangements with the most fashionable establishments of New York and Philadelphia, to furnish us with boots of the most fashionable style. Any gentlemen favoring us with their custom, and preferring their work made in either of the above named cities, can leave their measure with us, and the articles shall be ordered by us, and at our risk.

"We also make to order all kinds of gentlemen's and ladies' boots and shoes, which will be made in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that this or any other country can produce. As our intention is to sell for *cash* only, punctuality may be positively relied on.

"As to my own merits, I deem it unnecessary to say any thing; as the two gentlemen by whom I have been employed for the last three years have done ample justice to me as a practical workman.

"T. B. GRIFFIN, Manufacturer.

"N. B.—Four or five first rate workmen on both branches of the business will find immediate employment by calling as above."

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

PRAYING

The erection of piers in the Delaware river, at or near Delaware City.

FEBRUARY 2, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the subscribers, ship owners, ship masters, merchants, traders, and citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, who are interested in the trade of said district passing up and down the river Delaware,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS TO YOUR HONORABLE BODIES:

That they have long been convinced that the convenience and safety of the commerce of Philadelphia, and the adjoining States of New Jersey and Delaware, as well as the eastern States, will be greatly promoted by the erection of piers on the river Delaware, at or near the mouth of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, and that all the commercial and agricultural interests of those parts of the States of New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, adjoining the bay and the river Delaware, would be greatly benefitted by such piers, particularly in the winter season. When there is floating ice in the river Delaware, vessels are prevented from arriving at, and departing from, our wharves for the want of suitable and sufficient ice harbors on said river. They deem the eastern debouche of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal would be one of great importance, being midway between Reedy island (the first harbor on the river) and New Castle. It frequently happens that vessels leave Reedy island in the expectation of reaching New Castle before the change of tide, but, owing to light winds and other causes, they not unfrequently meet the tide about Delaware City, and again take shelter at Reedy island; and it often happens, in the winter season, that the harbor of Reedy island is entirely closed with ice, owing to its location between the island and the Delaware shore, while the harbor at Delaware City is scarcely ever obstructed by ice, from its peculiar situation at the head of the bay.

Your memorialists fully believe that your honorable bodies are disposed to deal justly, and even generously, with them; they, therefore, with great

Blair & Rives, printers.

confidence, pray your honorable bodies to make appropriation for piers at Delaware City, and they ask it the more confidently from a knowledge of the fact that the honorable Secretary of War has caused an engineer of the Government to make a plan for said harbor, and an estimate of the cost of the same; both of which are deposited in the Engineer Department, and to which you are most respectfully referred.

This subject has before received the favorable consideration of your honorable bodies, and, in the year 1833, an appropriation was made for this object, but, being part of a bill which made large appropriations for internal improvements which the then President of the United States deemed unconstitutional, he vetoed the whole bill, although there was no objection made by him to this appropriation.

Your memorialists respectfully desire a candid examination of this subject, and that you will make the necessary appropriation to accomplish this object; and your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Simeon Toby, *President of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.*
Charles H. Baker, *President of the Phila. Insurance Company.*
The Phœnix *Insurance Company of Philadelphia*, by J. K. Mucherer, *Secretary.*
Jacob Sulger, jr., *President of the Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia.*
Nathan Trotter
Condy Raguet, *President of the Atlantic Insurance Company.*
William Young, *President of the United States Insurance Company.*
Richard S. Smith, *President of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia.*
William Craig, *President American Insurance Company of Philadelphia.*
Stephen Baldwin
J. W. Odenheimer
Pearson Serrill
Jos. Emlen, *President Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia.*
John C. Smith, *President of the Insurance Company, N. A.*
Charles S. Richie, *President Washington Insurance Company.*
Matthew C. Ralston
John L. Ferguson, *master warden of the port of Philadelphia.*
Richards & Birpham
Richard P. Remington
L. Nicolson
J. Cowperthwait
Manuel Eyre
Charles P. Massey
Geo. Clarkson
Lincoln & Wyars
Elton & Ruddach
S. Morris Waln & Co.
John S. Riddle
W. H. Winder
Al. Barclay
Geo. Guier
Alfred Cope
David Ranker
C. King & Co.
Grant Stone
John White
Haddock & Haseltine
Thos. W. Horgan & Co.
Michael Trinbat
W. J. Stroup
A. M. Jones
John Satean
John Farr
R. S. Newbold
William Phillips
D. Davis, jr.
Henry Troth
Thos. Firth
Mordecai D. Lewis
John Bohley
Charles H. Baker
Jos. T. Mather
Joshua Lippincott

Edwin Swift
Clandius Harper
William Boller
Charles Massey, jr.
Joseph R. Massey
C. R. Paynter
M. Chambers
Enoch Evans
John Phillips
Daniel P. Bussier
W. S. Watson
John H. Setford
Thos. Moore
Thos. Webster, jr.
John M. Barclay
H. S. Baker
David S. Brown

PETITION

OF

MIRA M. ALEXANDER,

Only surviving child and heir of George Madison, praying remuneration for his services and sacrifices while in the army of the United States.

January 8, 1839.
Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.
February 4, 1839.
Ordered to be printed, to accompany Senate bill No. 267.

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, Mira M. Alexander,

Respectfully represents:

That her father, George Madison, near the close of the revolutionary war, before he had quite attained the age of manhood, volunteered in the service of his country under the command of his relation, Colonel William Preston, of Virginia, and fought in one of the actions in which his regiment was engaged. Soon after the close of the revolutionary war he emigrated to Kentucky, and participated in almost all the Indian campaigns which the revolutionary struggle brought on the people of the west; besides sharing in many of the defensive conflicts with the savages in the confines of the then district of Kentucky, he accompanied Generals Scott, Wilkinson, Adair, and St. Clair in their successive campaigns against the Indians northwest of the Ohio river. In Adair's defeat he was shot through the hips, and in St. Clair's had his arm broken by a ball; his limb was so torn and shattered and such was the loss of blood that he was incapable of moving from the field with a rapidly retreating army, and was only saved by the affection of a soldier of his company, who bore him on his back for a short distance, diverging from the route of the retreat, and secreting him from the pursuers, put it in his power, by a devious and slow progress through the trackless woods, to regain the settlements. Immediately after the declaration of war with Great Britain he raised a battalion of volunteers and repaired to the frontiers of Ohio to save them from the incursions of the Indians, and to drive the English invaders from Detroit. He led on his command in the battle of the 18th of January, at the River Raisin, and his courage and conduct were conspicuous in securing the victory of that day. On the disastrous 22d of January, at the same place, his was the only por-

Blair & Rives, printers.

tion of the army that maintained its position; he continued the battle after the troops under General Winchester, Colonel Lewis, and Colonel Allen were defeated and destroyed in the retreat; he ordered back the flag which brought him intelligence from the British line that the captured American General had entered into a capitulation for the surrender of those under his command; and was only induced to yield by the remonstrances of his principal officers, without whose hearty concurrence and co-operation the charge which he had resolved to make with the point of the bayonet to carry the British cannon, he knew must prove ineffectual.

After he became a prisoner, under the surrender of General Winchester, he was conveyed to Quebec, and subjected to a long and rigorous confinement in the prisons of that city; he was held as a hostage and subjected to this close custody under the retaliatory system which grew out of the determination of the British Government to punish as guilty of high treason those naturalized citizens of the United States, (once subjects of Great Britain,) who might be taken in arms against her. The fatigue and hardships encountered by Major Madison, during a winter's campaign in a rigorous climate, to which he was unaccustomed, had enfeebled his constitution before he became a prisoner, and the dampness and coldness of the jail at Quebec fastened the disease on his lungs, which brought him prematurely to the grave. He lingered only a few years after he reached home. During his absence his small estate, a bare competency which, from his devotion to the public service instead of his private interest, had not increased beyond his inheritance, was somewhat dilapidated, but the only calamity which he felt, as a consequence of his detention, was the dreadful and tragical death of one of his children whom he had left parentless at home. This sorest of all his afflictions probably hastened the progress of the disease which hardships had contracted; he died in 1816. The people of Kentucky had just called him to the chief magistracy by an unanimous suffrage; they had, however, the misfortune to see the anticipated grateful installation turned to a funeral. His body was brought from the residence of a friend, some forty miles from the capital, (whither he had retired in the hope of recruiting his strength,) to the government mansion, that they might have the mournful satisfaction of paying those honors to him, although dead, which they hoped to confer on him while living. His melancholy funeral, which thousands of his sorrowing countrymen attended, and the marble monument voted by their representatives, is my only solace, as his descendant, derived from the munificence of the country he so arduously served and so gallantly defended. He would never, for the blood he shed, the sufferings he endured, or the losses he sustained in the public service, receive pecuniary compensation, although several of his comrades and friends, wounded in the same battles, enjoyed annual pensions through the bounty of the United States, throughout their lives.

The undersigned would further represent, that she is the sole survivor of a family of four children, left by Governor Madison; that her beloved husband, Andrew Alexander, (a man of great public spirit, worth, and enterprise,) was crushed to death in the machinery of his own mill, leaving her with several children to depend for a livelihood on a small farm in Kentucky, encumbered with a debt of six thousand dollars; that since the death of her husband she has fallen blind; is now, and has been for the last year, in Philadelphia, at heavy expense under the hands of the physicians, engaged in the almost hopeless effort of restoring her vision.

Under these circumstances she comes before Congress and asks the privilege of asserting the lapsed claim on the bounty of the Government which her father might have asserted, and might yet, were he living, assert for her benefit. She hopes that Congress may find in the peculiar traits of his life, devoted to disinterested patriotic service in all the wars of the republic, in the blood he shed, in the imprisonment he suffered, the sacrifice of life itself for its sake, and the consequent misfortunes of his family, something to warrant the indulgence of the national sympathies by a special act, extending the liberality of the country to his only child.

To verify the recital of this petition it will not be necessary to go out of the Senate of the United States for living testimony. The Vice President of the United States, Mr. Clay, Mr. Crittenden, and Colonel Benton knew him personally; some of them were his intimate friends, all of them familiar with his history, and acquainted with his private character. These gentlemen can bear testimony to his public services, his patriotism, his unblemished integrity and probity. The printer to the Senate, Mr. Blair, who lived in his family, and was partly educated by him, has a minute knowledge of the events of his life from his own immediate narrative. The late Colonel Anthony Crocket, of Kentucky, and John Smith, both intimate acquaintances of Governor Madison, from his earliest youth to his death, have furnished me with brief statements in regard to his revolutionary as well as subsequent military service. General Adair has also written me a short letter in relation to his service under him.

MIRA M. ALEXANDER.

MEMORIAL

OF

PHILIP KEARNEY,

PRAYING

The establishment of, and proposing a plan for, a National Bank.

FEBRUARY 4, 1839.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Unite States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of a farmer of Gouverneur, a citizen of the United States, who desires to propose for the consideration of Congress an agency for restoring industry to its accustomed enterprise and to guard it for the future from the like reversions it has lately experienced.

Your memorialist believes it expedient, in considering the merits to be derived from this agency, to take a retrospect of the causes of the financial derangements, which he submits to public opinion, if they be correct. This obliges him to repeat much that has been honestly disputed, but parts of which seem to have become matter of public record. His good intentions and freedom from all feelings of party, or of interest, other than for his country's good, he trusts will secure to him a candid hearing; and, if his petition be found to merit it, he respectfully asks for it the support of all his countrymen.

Your memorialist considers these United States, though subject to temporary irritation, as yearly becoming more united by internal intercourse, and their inseparable interests. The agricultural, the planting, the mechanical, and mercantile, are so blended, that the prosperity or adversity of any one affects all the others.

This intimate union of interests your memorialist desires to encourage by this agency, as forming one of the indissoluble bonds of our Union.

Your memorialist submits, if these interests be so connected, then the nation is *equally* interested in a sound circulating medium, and in a steady and equalized exchange among the States as near to par as possible; and he sees no reason why this equalized exchange should not extend to those nations whose manufactories depend upon our raw material for supplies; and, if this be so, there should not be any envy or jealousy at our prosperity from abroad.

Your memorialist, in proposing this agency, is aware that freedom of action is the favorite doctrine of our times, and that every measure that bears

Blair & Rives, printers.

the semblance of monopoly or of favoritism is offensive to our free and enterprising people. The cover which monopoly too frequently affords to abuse of power, constitutes one of its greatest objections, and in proposing a remedy, this is one of the evils to be guarded against; for, while experience teaches us that the very formation of society is founded on a concession of some of our natural rights to delegated power, as well as some of our opinions, from the belief that the majority is more likely to be right; and we must see that many doctrines, philosophically true in the abstract, are not the best when applied to society; they come in contact with institutions reared by the soundest, yet erring judgment of man—laws made to control his passions and his prejudices. We may and do reform these laws as society improves in intelligence and in virtue, but we must move with prudence, or we degenerate. So long as man enjoys the blessings of society, he must rationally concede to it some of his natural rights, as well as some of his opinions, for the greater good of humanizing and christianizing his species, and advancing to that intelligence which leads so many to be so tenacious of their rights. Radicalism is with many but a better opinion of man than is the truth - a happy confidence in his virtues unfortunately in advance of the truth. This is an amiable confidence which we will hope the progress of intelligence will secure to our posterity, and is to be obtained more securely by advancing prudently in our reform, or we fall back into anarchy, and lose the advantages we have already obtained.

It appears to your memorialist—the Great Supreme has decreed an honest plaindealing the best for all men—that what is really advantageous for individual prosperity is best for societies; that what is for the happiness of the rich, is best for the poor, and so *vice versa*; that when the city prospers, so does the country; if the heart sickens, the circulation droops; thus has a blessed Providence connected the whole society of man: if this be true, there is no cause for enmity between the rich and the poor; no cause of jealousy between one branch of industry and another; and statesmen, setting aside all sectional interests, should inculcate mutual dependence and confidence, not envy, jealousy, and distrust, between citizens of our republic, between different States, or fostering different interests in different parts, or in the selection of localities for our public institutions; but choose that which is really the best—and such time will more surely prove to be the most advantageous for all—as we, farmers do, select our best seed, and then our best field, and with the blessing of Heaven we have good reason to expect the best results.

Your memorialist prays that our love of country may dispose all hearts and all minds to a dispassionate and independent consideration of the means proposed; free us from the influence of all former opinions and State prejudices, and resolve, for love of country, to dare all, and soon shall we feel the reviving influence of our united exertions shed over the whole nation; for your memorialist confidently believes his proposed agency is the best that has been devised, inasmuch as he thinks it respects the partialities and prejudices of all political parties in the country, and secures to the nation what it stands most in need of, and is free of the evils attending most agencies; and if this, on examination, prove to be so, or can be so amended, then seize the instant moment, let none be in advance of the other in affording it their support.

Your memorialist will respectfully recite what events seem to have made the history of the causes of the past and present derangement of our finan-

nancial concerns and country's enterprise. The charter of the United States Bank nearly expired, its managers persuaded themselves they had a *right* to a renewal—with as much propriety might the lessee of my farm claim perpetual possession, because I had let it to him for twenty years, and he had cultivated it to my entire satisfaction, and willing to pay me like rents. The Executive for prejudices, right or wrong, determined to defeat their wishes; in doing which he stretched his power far beyond the bounds of reason, while the bank managers, instead of adhering to a patriotic course, and submitting their admirably managed institution to the good sense of the nation, which, with reasonable amendments, would most certainly have renewed their charter, attempted to force it. These agents, not content with what the nation were disposed to have, indirectly, by unprecedented loans, and then by calling for payment, made an effort to coerce the public will.

The United States Bank, which until this seeming manœuvre had been the favorite of the nation, by reason of the very skilful management of its president, now became as unpopular; the people lost all confidence in its direction, they viewed it as an institution that would destroy the purity of the elective franchise for personal interest, and their high hopes in him were gone; many of his best friends who understood this, could no longer defend him, which fate will always attend every moneyed institution where the people believe there is an attempt to coerce public opinion.

It would seem the managers had not properly enlightened the public mind, or they had not properly appreciated public intelligence. The nation could not see it reasonable that this bank, so near the end of its charter, with the avowed personal feelings of the Executive against its renewal, could have correct intentions all of a sudden to expand its loans more than two thirds in amount greater than it had ever before found it advisable; from about forty-two to seventy-two millions of dollars, which the periodical returns made to Government showed to be the fact; and even the friends of the bank, who were anxious to find apologies for this, were shocked with the depravity which overwhelmed the country in distress, by the sudden recalling of these loans, under the pretext that they must be prepared to close, and unless their charter was renewed must of necessity continue in this course to the utter destruction of every moneyed interest; for there were men of intelligence who remembered the example of the first United States Bank, (which immediately preceded this one,) whose directors, instead of bringing ruin on their country—though they could not make new loans, had through an agency, for any number of years, continued the renewals of their old ones in the way of accommodation, until the convenience of parties could pay them.

The United States Bank, while by its loaning so much additional capital into circulation, had, like a forcing bed, suddenly incited the public to extended enterprise, now applied her screws of torture upon the very nerves of their countrymen, their credit, their honor, which the bank held cheap to attain their end; it paralyzed all industry, by withdrawing so suddenly so much capital engaged in business. Those forced contractions drove the public to seek relief any where and every where, in order to fill up the vacuum; they obtained new State banks of large capital. After this panic session of Congress in 1833-'34, when these managers found their experiment to extort a charter failed, that Congress could not be coerced, then this bank again expanded, showing conclusively to the country that the distress they had caused had been all imposition, taking unfair advantage of

their own powers, and of the public confidence; thus, these new banks and these expansions and contractions, and re-expansions, flooded the nation in 1835 and 1836 with an unwarranted amount of a vitiated circulating medium, which misled public opinion, and brought on the crisis that prostrated the country.

Your memorialist finds in these operations the real cause for the hostility to the United States Bank, and a dread of its powers; and while many remembered the good it had done, and could not understand these measures, they continued their high confidence in Mr. Biddle to justify his very errors, and gave him their support in his struggle to obtain the public deposites, and then, as he foresaw, would follow the renewal of his old bank, or a new charter from Congress, with similar powers. Thus, in the demand for a national bank, it was Mr. Biddle's United States Bank, if any; and in opposing Mr. Biddle, and in the defence of the country against such dangerous powers, the administration have fallen under their country's censure, for rather than have Mr. Biddle's bank, with such objectionable powers, which had proved so dangerous to the country, they were compelled to oppose a United States Bank in any shape, and thus they were coerced into a most unpopular situation.

Thus it has ever seemed to your memorialist that it was not hostility to a national bank, but to Mr. Biddle's National Bank, who had become identified with a United States Bank; that it was Mr. Biddle's exactions of powers so objectionable to many; it was Mr. Biddle's bank, or no bank, which its friends would have fastened upon the country, remembering only his good acts and not understanding his bad ones.

Your memorialist is aware many did then, and some few do continue to believe, that the personal feelings of Ex-President Jackson alone caused all this hostility to the bank; but his influence could not have effected its ruin, had not Mr. Biddle's mismanagement have come to his support, for the measures of General Jackson against this bank were as freely censured by many of his friends, as by his political opponents, the supporters of Mr. Biddle.

Your memorialist finds the Bank of England a party to these derangements. She has not satisfied public opinion of her wisdom or her prudence; from a desire to share in the gains, instead of counteracting, she has contributed to these inflated operations, this excessive trade; she had suffered the joint-stock companies and bankers to act as our United States Bank had contributed to our State bank expansions. Had she possessed the prudence and firmness fitted to the occasion, when she first discovered her own precarious situation, she could have prevented much of the ruin which her mismanagement then caused at home, and in our country; a moderate action upon the money market continued would have gradually restored the monetary system, not without much ruin, but with far less, and experience will teach her, would have been her best and only true policy.

The rapid growth of this country ever has, and for centuries to come must profitably absorb all the capital and all the credit that can be brought here. The manufacturing and banking capitalists of England had ever through their agents induced our merchants to accept goods on credit. At this particular period they were more extensive than usual, which merchandise they had charged at enormous prices, which our merchants had taken in the *implied* understanding they would receive our remittances

at the like advanced prices of their then markets, subject only to the usual fluctuations of demand, and this would about have equalized exchange.

The emigrants at that time were of a more wealthy class; they brought larger amounts of specie to the United States than usual; the European indemnities were paid to us in bullion; and, as your memorialist believes is susceptible of proof, the balance of trade previous to this false action on the part of the Bank of England had been annually some millions in our favor. These combined to draw the precious metals from the Bank of England, for which she was not prepared; and she, suddenly perceiving her imminent danger, became nervously alarmed; she acted as if deranged; she commenced a sudden pressure upon the market in the latter part of 1836 into 1837, producing such a panic there as the United States Bank had done here in 1833–34, and, by her contractions, produced such a demand for money that reduced the price of our produce in her market, which her merchants then take at very low rates, and, in this very unfair, this forced manner, changes the balance of accounts, and brings the United States, who had been her creditor, indebted to England. This was dishonest!

The specie circular tended to collect the gold and silver in the western vaults, at this very time, when wanted to pay this balance to England; and the public deposites, which had been placed with the State banks, and encouraged by Government to loan out to relieve the public pressure from the United States Bank, are called in for distribution; these caused further contraction. By this crazy-like management on our side the Atlantic, by all parties, and the bad faith by the Bank of England, the specie is shipped, and the Bank of England barely saves herself from suspending specie payments, which she could not have prevented unassisted by Government had there been at one time a run upon her specie. Thus our merchants are sacrificed to the Bank of England, which resuscitates at our cost of ten, fifteen, and twenty-five per cent. in the way of exchange for specie. Many of our merchants paid their all to save their credit, while the English journals abuse them as Yankee swindlers, when, in reality, their own national bank was the great depredator.

Your memorialist is aware of the defence made by the Bank of England, that she was compelled to this course to save herself. We will not discuss the honor of this act; she could not have any interest to destroy American merchants. We must consider it as her bad management; but how will she escape the reproach in suffering American credit to be branded with her John Bull vulgarity of epithets at the very moment she was resuscitating by the creditable sacrifices of our merchants, to make good engagements that had been forced upon them by her own folly? It is no satisfaction to think this is now operating to her own injury—she, having ruined our merchants, has no cause to complain of losses occasioned by them; a far less sum than what she unjustly exacted by a forced exchange would pay England all.

Your memorialist does not mean, in these statements, to insist upon the dates of these events to a moment, nor of their correctness to a fraction; he writes as a plain farmer, a mere looker on at the causes and consequences. If, then, these statements be facts, which seem too clear not to be so understood, it shows the extensions of loans by the United States Bank in 1832, as the author of the wide-spread ruin in this country; it brought on a political struggle in which the minds of all seemed to be a little wrong; how else can we account for the madness of our merchants urging the distribu-

tion of the public deposites—loans they had borrowed and were not prepared to return? We need not go to the oppressive operations of the specie circular, which those expansions made necessary, and President Jackson boldly issued, to save the conversion of our public domain from being exchanged into this depreciated circulating medium; nor to the ignorant representations of State banks which had held out the fallacious promise of regulating the exchange as well as the United States Bank had done: all followed in the train.

When the public takes an impartial view of the past, and sees the errors of bankers, can we be surprised that our great statesmen have themselves shown so little knowledge of financial operations?—which there cannot be any mystery in, and ought to be better understood by us all, so important are they in a national point of view. It is not, however, ignorance always, but the want of virtue in too many. We have friends for, and those opposed to the bank, justifying measures by their necessity, not by their equity; this seldom fails to prove the action wrong. All must allow there has been more feeling and policy than patriotism; more wrong than right conduct on all sides.

Where is the advocate on either side who stands proved in both judgment and virtue to reproach his neighbor? If there be none such to be found, let us remember the past only as a wholesome lesson, and rely upon the virtue and intelligence of the people for support; and, collecting from experience the best counsels for the future, consider, under all circumstances, the best now to be done.

The country looks to the collected wisdom of Congress for advice; they know that, together with their own observation, they receive the opinions of all; the country has lost confidence in all speculative systems, and desires to settle down upon some agency that will be simple in its character, and understood and acceptable to all; if such a one can be found, it is due to the country to make some concessions of prejudices. Your memorialist respectfully prays the remedy he is about to propose may be considered on its merits, free from all imaginary evil, and, if it be found to possess a merit, if it be not altogether the best, it may lead to considerations which may, with amendments, make it acceptable to all.

Your memorialist would now ask, what is *required* by the nation to regain our former prosperous situation, and, when obtained, where shall we find the power as far as we can devise to preserve us from the like misfortunes?

1. *It appears to your memorialist, we require the means of equalizing the exchanges between all the States. We require a sound circulating medium equal to specie in every section of the Union. We require a place of safe deposite for the Treasury, satisfactory to the nation. We require a regulator of the State banks, to keep their issues within reasonable bounds, so far as an institution can do it, without creating any jealousy or ill will, by improper or selfish interference.*

Your memorialist believes that the State banks are intended only for local accommodations, and ought to keep their capital at home, and in doing so can best promote their own and the public good; and can have a safe circulating medium for their own and neighboring States, and experience has shown they cannot do more; and since some of them are too avaricious, and some even mismanage in this limited sphere of action, they require a controlling influence, which may operate to keep their circulation

within limits. If an agency can be found to have an interest in so preserving them, and yet be free of selfishness, it is to be desired.

In his search after an agency of such qualities, your memorialist has had his attention naturally drawn to the happy success of the United States banks in equalizing the exchanges, and giving a sound circulating medium to the nation, which no other agency has been able to produce, though the people tried other experiments ineffectually, and twice had to resort to this. Is it not reasonable, then, to consider if we cannot frame on its model an agency free of the objectionable qualities which President Jackson, in his communication to Congress stated he could have done had he been consulted. This is an evidence that the unconstitutionality in his mind (as it must be in all others) related to certain powers it possessed, which he thought it might be divested of; and what are these objectionable points?

1. The dangerous influence which it may exert over elections.

2. Its monopolizing character for the exclusive benefit of one citizen to the exclusion of others.

3. Which gives to one set of men, to the exclusion of others, the public money to use to their own advantage; thus privileging a company of bankers, stockholders. many of them English capitalists, the placing of branches within the jurisdiction of sovereign States without permission; a power which their capital gives, and their cupidity may induce to raise and depress individual property for their individual benefit. These and such like I find to be the leading objections.

Your memorialist then respectfully submits it is his opinion that an agency may be organized free of these objections, and yet possessing all the desired requisites; and if this can be done, he believes it will meet with a hearty reception from all, and be hailed by patriots of all persuasions as a bond of union of the strongest kind, by bringing to every citizen an equal interest, and by cultivating kind feelings between citizens of different States.

Your memorialist would here make a remark relative to the alarm in the public mind respecting the currency, which is confounded with the circulating medium. The constitution makes *gold and silver the currency*. This is unchangeable. But that mind must be visionary indeed which considers the extensive operations of the world and believes the precious metals can perform all the offices of a circulating medium. If there were no banks, the community would be flooded with individuals' tickets. Banks, then, well directed, on which the public can keep watch, being comparatively few in number to individuals, are far better, and, when well managed, form as safe a circulating medium as may be expected. These are no currency, are no legal tenders, but taken as promissory notes are, at the discretion of individuals, to be taken or not. It then becomes the interest of banks to be careful of their credit. But banks, like bankers and other individuals, differ; sometimes want prudence; are over anxious to make much money; and their paper depreciates from bad management, they being chartered expressly to assist local districts, and, where their operations are known, form a good circulating medium, according to their real value.

Your memorialist believes all must be satisfied that the experiment has been fairly made; and that it has completely failed of effecting, through the agency of State banks, a ready distribution of the public funds; that their over anxiety to benefit by the use of the public deposites deceived them-

selves, and deceived the administration into the belief they could equalize the internal exchanges; and they never did so far presume as to promise a sound circulating medium to the nation.

The capitals of State banks are chartered expressly for home accommodation; they do great injustice to their citizens when they use it in distant exchanges to any amount; and when they undertook it, they were either grossly ignorant of their capabilities, or intentionally misled the Government, who, we must admit, was too desirous they should try their skill in a project of which they literally knew nothing.

Private bankers may hold out the promise, but neither is it their province to equalize the exchanges. Competition of capital will certainly tend to this, but cannot, while money bears a high interest in the States, do it more than partially; and neither the one or the other pretends to give a sound circulating medium to the nation. These are wanted to shed their enriching influence equally over every part, and over every citizen of the republic. Nor can private bankers satisfy public opinion that they are safe, and the proper depository of the public Treasury. The public want an agency for public benefit; an agency that shall be divested of the odious features of monopoly for individual benefit; that shall be free of any inducement to raise and depress property of any kind; whose every operation and interest shall be to equalize and keep the exchange as near to par as possible, and to secure to the nation a circulating medium that shall be at all times, and at all places in the United States, as sound *as currency* itself; that will at all times and in all places bring the specie, *dollar for dollar*. This the nation asks for; this neither State banks nor private banks will ever give.

Your memorialist leaves the naming of this institution as unimportant, so long as it be appropriate. It may be called a Transfer Office, an Exchange Office; or, as it purposes to have the public deposites, it may be named Treasury Office, or Deposite Office. Names weigh nothing in the minds of our countrymen; we are too enlightened to fight with windmills. The opposition to the United States Bank was not to its name, but to the supposed unconstitutional powers which it was believed to possess, and to the abuse of the confidence which the public had placed in its managers, and the dangers which our free and independent elections, the safeguard of our liberties, had been exposed to by them. All this the public intelligence could discriminate, and it speaks to posterity in powerful record, that this age possessed the intelligence to appreciate the all-importance which that bank was in regulating and equalizing domestic exchanges, in which all participated, and which gave so safe a circulating medium, so important to all; yet believing that the bank possessed certain unconstitutional powers, and the directors had used its funds to bad purposes, the public virtue made their interests subservient to their country's good. So long as that bank kept itself free from interfering in elections, so long the public, ever wakeful to their rights, did not call in question the unconstitutional powers of the bank; so long the United States Bank was the favorite of the nation. Frame an institution that shall be free of these objectionable powers, have clauses and interests that shall neutralize these objectionable parts, and the unconstitutionality of the bank ceases. You may call it a National Bank, or a Bank of the United States; it is immaterial as to name.

That the nation does not object to the name, we have the evidence of the late President Jackson, the front and soul of the opposition, on account of its supposed unconstitutional powers. In his return to Congress of the bill for a bank, with his veto, he says he could have framed a bank charter, which he would have signed; but with such Mr. Biddle would not have been satisfied. Miscalculating on his interest and the influence of the bank on the Treasury, he expected to extort from Congress a charter with all those objectionable powers. This fatal error of theirs, none more regretted than your memorialist; he had been their staunch friend until then—until then in their behalf he had taken an active part against the re-election of the Executive, but to his mortification, your memorialist thought he then saw this his much admired, this able financier, who had so deservedly commanded the high respect of his country, by his management of the institution, sacrificing on the altar of interest his reputation for patriotism, and the high confidence of his country; a confidence never to be regained; for confidence once lost is lost forever.

This exchange office, your memorialist proposes should be chartered by Congress, with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, for fifty years. It should be specially charged with equalizing and transacting the exchanges between the States, and issuing evidences of debts, and preserving them a sound circulating medium that shall command the specie, dollar for dollar, at all times and in all places. Its profits should be limited to six per cent. per annum; any surplus it shall accumulate should be invested by them in Government or State funds, and deposited annually with the Secretary of the Treasury, as security to the holders of their circulating medium, and for the payment to the stockholders of six per cent.; and all remaining in the Treasury at the end of the charter should be transferred to the Government.

If we consider the bonus the late bank paid for its charter; the very heavy losses by the unskilfulness of its first managers, and the fraudulent operations of some of its directors, together with its dividends, and the surplus remaining at the end of its grant, which it had acquired under their subsequent direction, we may form some idea of the advantages which the proposed agency will secure to the country over the old bank.

This six per cent. dividend, though moderate, will find capitalists, who, on account of the security and *duration* with which they can place funds, will be induced to invest.

The interest being restricted to six per cent., which money can always be made to bring in this country, all the advantages which this office will derive from any and every source must be for the benefit of the people. *First.* In lowering the exchanges, since the stockholders derive no advantage in the charge of one-quarter, if one-eighth will give them the six per cent., since all over six per cent. goes to the Government; hence, the pride of such an institution must necessarily be in preserving a sound circulating medium, and in steadying and equalizing the exchanges as near to par as they can afford, reserving solely this moderate interest for their stockholders. Thus, all the benefits this agency may derive from the privilege of locating offices in the several States, also from the large and collective private and the public deposites, &c., instead of operating for the benefit of the stockholders, is for the good of each individual in society; no matter how rich or how humble, each participates.

It will be seen that the Government deposites, (instead of lying dormant in

a state that brings no good to public or private interests, or being as in deposite in the old bank for the benefit of the stockholders,) are, as well as the large private deposites of capitalists, in active operation for the benefit of the public; since the variation of exchange is a tax which the farmer, the planter, the manufacturer, and the day laborer must all divide with the merchant.

None other than an agency chartered by Congress, with offices in the different States, can give a sound circulating medium to the country, which will command specie, dollar for dollar, at all times and in all places. Neither State institutions nor private banking, with as extensive powers as they can possess, or capital as large as may be desired, can compete with such an institution, for want of the many advantages which such an agency must possess, and which they cannot have; and our reason, moreover, tells us, the interests of individuals lead them to make the most they can extort from the public by an irregular and vaccillating exchange of which their adroitness takes the same advantage as the planter, the farmer, or any others do of opportunities. Competition will tend to, but never will effectually, correct this opposing interest, for the plain reason that capital by men of business can be made to do better than to compete with the advantages of such an agency.

Your memorialist does not contend that a large State institution located in the great commercial emporium cannot carry on these exchanges, and that different States may not have a sound circulating medium for their own districts, by which the country will rise from where she lies, in a measure, prostrate; but your memorialist does insist they never will manage the exchanges to the satisfaction of the country. In the absence of a Government office, in time, and that not far off, the city of New York, as the great mart of the United States, will and must control these operations, and all to her private advantage; for we may as soon hope to grow our cabbages upon sand, as to expect any other place can keep them from her; for as naturally as springs runs to rivers, and rivers to the ocean, does it seem to your memorialist, do all great operations run to and will concentrate there. You may lop off a limb, but the circulation will still be to the heart. You may dam up and turn the course of a river into a lake, the waters of that lake will find their way to the ocean. An agency of the kind now proposed will divide and distribute over the whole country, what that city would alone monopolize, and yet, in monopolizing, not do so well, as with such an agency to regulate the great commercial exchanges of the country equally.

Your memorialist, in a Government view, would respectfully remind the honorable the Congress of the vast importance, the convenience, the saving to the nation, of such an agency in distributing the public disbursements at all times, and more especially in time of war; and though we may not apprehend any such use for one, it is prudent to be prepared; for when that evil hour does come, if it finds us without such an agency we must pay the penalty, as we have once before done, as is well known to your honorable body.

The harmonious operations of such an agency, with branches over the country, command our attention; for here is an advantage to facilitate and regulate the exchanges, and each office making the institution every where at home, enables it to secure this sound circulating medium. The interests of each one being that of the whole, no selfish calculation can actuate its

movements; no jealousy as to where the most capital is loaned, or where the most profits are accumulated. Its funds flow naturally through these branches back and forth where assistance is most required; that where relief is wanted, there on the spot is the remedy; the very first pressure is instantly felt, and relief flows that way. At one season the wants of the southern planter draw the capital into those branches, at another time a different interest draws it in an opposite direction, or circumstances not usual suddenly may divide these calls; ever prepared, the financier is never deranged. Is it possible for any one or more State institutions to do this, so ready or so cheaply? it is impracticable even if they were freed from what they cannot be freed from, the inducement to accumulate large profits; while this agency being free from all inducements for such accumulations, and no incitements to speculate, there exists no ground for jealousy of their operations.

As such an agency is large and convenient to the business of the country, the over-issues of State banks, which may be collected there, are contracted by returning upon them for specie all undue circulation, tending thus to moderate all excesses.

If, as your memorialist humbly thinks, he has shown this agency free from the evils objected to in the charter required by the friends for a United States Bank, and if he has satisfactorily shown many national advantages absolutely requisite for the good of the country, such as no other agency has had, and no State institutions can give, and no evils do appear against it, he has obtained all the country asks for; then still to object to it, because there is none other like it, would be unreasonable.

The Government will retain a reasonable influence in the management, also a portion of the capital. The residue should be apportioned to each State, to be disposed of in the manner their Legislature may direct.

And to respect State prejudices, until such State does pass an act allowing branches in the State, and distributing the stock, there shall not be any offices there; but as the capital will be wanted, a reasonable period should be fixed, after which, if the State has not passed the act for allowing the branches and distributing the stock, then this agency shall have the privilege of disposing of such portion as may seem to them advisable.

With this restriction, every State will have the passing upon this agency in their sovereign capacity, and honorable members of Congress may be relieved from the obligation of waiting the opinion of their constituents, which at this late period they cannot receive.

Your memorialist respectfully suggests he would leave the direction to the stockholders, as capitalists are more prudent, as well as more skilful, in selecting agents; this is not to prevent Congress appointing those commissioners who are to make the original arrangements.

Your memorialist has seen with surprise the late Executive prejudicing public opinion against the use of foreign capital. It is to foreign capital aiding national industry and enterprise that we are indebted for our great prosperity; the western fields have expanded with its nourishment, and the Atlantic borders have suddenly risen into strength by its aid. To exclude capital and labor from our shores were about equally contracted policy; it reminds your memorialist of the farmer who with great crops drew his son from repairing the fence intended to defend them, and his daughter from her spinning-wheel to carry the sheaves, because he was too illiberal to let his neighbor and his horse into his field to assist him. Such policy is unworthy

the age, and unworthy of Americans. There cannot by any possibility, be any good reason why foreign capitalists should not hold our stocks of every kind. Great Britain, who has proved herself the best practical political estimate of this branch of political economy, though her kingdom groaned beneath their large capital, she went so far as to encourage foreigners to invest in her stocks, that while she taxes her own capitalists, she admits foreigners to hold free; and during the late struggle, with all Napoleon's enmity and influence against her, Great Britain deemed it good economy to encourage France and all the continental powers; and it is known to all that there was not one nation in Europe that had not large investments in her funds. She knew so far as that interest went it was in her prosperity, for on that depended the safety of their own property.

Your memorialist would not suffer foreigners to have any part in the election of the managers; the directors should be confined solely to the stockholders of our own country.

Your memorialist apprehends no evil to our elections from such a direction. He does not remember hearing the first United States Bank ever charged with it, and all exonerate the last one, until about the termination of her charter, when she proved her impotency. The compound accumulating wealth of this very extended and growing nation will in fifty years, and much less, raise her far beyond the reach of the capital of this agency, which will remain stationary; which sinks the ratio of that influence far below the late comparative effort. And if to this difference we are to contrast the progressive intelligence of the rising generation, we have nothing to fear from a like experiment, which with the example before them will hardly be attempted under such disadvantageous circumstances, and was never known to be exercised but for a renewal.

And for the intermediate time, if statesmen will compare they will find every moneyed institution separating itself from Government, quietly pursuing their operations, as if no other world than their own moneyed concern had any existence. It is proverbial that moneyed men are selfish, and make good citizens because they attend only to their own concerns, bad patriots, because, if left alone, they are indifferent who govern the republic.

To prevent all possible attempts at political influence, the States should not have any thing to do with the institution further than already stated; the only accountability should be to Congress, the people will be better satisfied, the institution better managed for the good of the whole country.

Your memorialist is not sufficiently acquainted with banking operations to devise all the powers and duties of such an agency, which he respectfully recommends be submitted to practical operators, who only can safely advise. So far as your memorialist's very limited observations enables him to judge, he suggests this institution be restricted to dealing in bills of exchange, domestic and foreign, in gold and silver, in stocks, solely with the view to permanent investment, or in sales of stocks, or other commodities, received in payment for loans not redeemed, but in no operation that shall bear the resemblance of trading—no renewals of loans in the way of continued accommodation paper.

As it respects the requisite per cent. in chest of specie to meet engagements, there are certain estimates proved safe; they may vary some. Government stocks to a limited amount may be considered part, and if restricted to that which is called business paper, in contradistinction from accommodation renewals, the agency will daily command such a portion of their *issues as may* be also counted upon to a limited amount.

Such an agency, from the very circumstance of its being limited to six per cent. dividend, will have every inducement to act prudently, and not require any extra guard or locking up of specie, which seems to your memorialist may go to too great a length, and like the old Germans, who, instead of making it work, as we moderns do, for an interest for the good of the owner, puts it to sleep under his bed; and as regards the size of notes, five dollars are quite as safe, and far more convenient, than if restricted to a higher denomination—they can only be considered as representations of specie.

The directors should be required to make periodical returns to the Secretary of the Treasury, but not of individual accounts, or you exclude the best customers, the capitalists, who will not submit to inquisitorial examination, in itself unnecessary, and at variance with public sentiment. The access to all the books and accounts to the Government directors, and the returns, is all that seems to be required.

Six per cent. being the usual charge by banks, they should be allowed this. Less would create a feeling against them as interfering to work under what others can afford to do.

The circulating medium of this agency, if well arranged, will command the currency; but Congress should not interfere to make it so; it is sufficient she receives it as such, so long as she deems it safe. As this agency is established specially to regulate the exchange, and to have a sound circulating medium for the nation, there should be some declaratory clause in its charter—that for this purpose it is incorporated, and on its faithful attention to effect it, shall depend its continuation.

There are efficient reasons why this agency should be allowed to deal in foreign exchange; and here again, they not having any inducement to raise and depress them, may be of signal advantage in equalizing the currency.

The best location is a matter of some moment. The city of New York appears to your memorialist as the proper one. Here is the great centre of commerce; here the greatest collections are received by Government, and the largest operations made by individuals; and here they have proved themselves entitled to their country's confidence, in the sacrifices they have at all times made to sustain their credit. The only other central city seems to be Philadelphia. It would not be advisable to place two large chartered moneyed institutions side by side in the same city; and there is unfortunately a State institution already there of too large a capital. Philadelphia cannot object, for she has already more capital than she can employ at home; but if more is wanted, she will command all of this which her business would require; and her known liberality will spurn the covetous disposition of having all there; and she will feel pleased with the opportunity of returning the compliment of placing this agency in the city of New York, having twice had the United States Bank. Moreover, the noble effort of the city of New York, while yet suffering severely under the effects of the great conflagration, and her sacrifices to sustain her credit, and redeem her high standing by her resumption of specie payments, merit the consideration of her sister States.

Your memorialist would respectfully remark, that the duration of the institution will prevent these repeated interruptions to business, and be the means of drawing capitalists to invest, for the sake of permanency.

In conclusion, your memorialist respectfully begs leave to submit these his opinions to your honorable body, and through you to the patriotic of all

political persuasions, asking their dispassionate consideration, with assurances that none but the purest motives have governed a single opinion: that he acts alone—none have been consulted—no one knows of this his petition, or these his views, or he might have had stronger arguments in support of his agency. So determined has your memorialist been to keep free from all party, or other prejudices with which so many seem to reason, that love of country, and desire to see the most active and enterprising people of the world once more happy and prosperous, a love to look forward upon the harmony and continued union of these States, and believing that equalizing the exchanges, and preserving a sound circulating medium, are among the strongest bonds of our Union, has, free from party spirit, and free from selfish interests, actuated him to this strong effort of presenting his opinions; all which your memorialist respectfully asks to secure your consideration; and your memorialist will ever pray, &c.

PHILIP KEARNY.

This institution shall be named *The Bank of the United States of America*, with a capital of 50 millions in shares of 100 dollars each, to continue 50 years.

Ten millions of the stock taken by the United States, and subscribed for in their 5 per cent. stock.

Forty millions shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of their representation in Congress.

Each State may hold two-fifths, *and no more*, of the amount of their apportionment; the other three-fifths they shall dispose of.

Any corporation, company, or individual, may hold not exceeding 5,000 shares.

On subscribing, twenty-five per cent. shall be paid in specie, or in notes of specie-paying banks, or in 6 per cent. stock of any State.

In three months, twenty-five per cent. more in like payments.

In nine months, fifty per cent. more in like payments.

Each share shall be entitled to vote in the choice of the directors of the bank of their State; but no foreigner shall have a vote.

There shall be twenty-five directors of the mother bank, of whom the President of the United States shall nominate five, with the consent of the Senate. These directors shall choose their president and vice president, who shall elect their officers.

Each branch shall have eleven directors to manage its institution; the mother bank shall have the appointment of the presidents and cashier of each branch.

Branches may be established in all the States not prohibiting them.

The bank shall make half yearly dividends not exceeding the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The bank shall publish monthly its situation and that of all its offices, viz: Of its loans or discounts; its circulation and amount of deposites; its foreign and domestic exchanges.

The surplus, after paying 6 per cent. per annum to the stockholders, shall be annually invested in the Government or State stocks, and paid over to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be held by him as a fund to secure at all times the safety to the public of the circulating medium and of 6 per cent.

dividend to the stockholders; and any surplus at the end of the charter shall belong to, and be passed to the credit of the Government.

This institution shall receive and disburse the public deposites, collect custom-house and other bonds free of any charge when the Secretary of the Treasury sees fit to use it.

The preceding is respectfully submitted, as a synopsis of the memorial, as the basis of this institution.

JUNE 9, 1838.

PHILIP KEARNEY.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS,

TO OBTAIN

The passage of a permanent pre-emption law, and to allow a credit to actual settlers.

FEBRUARY 4, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring herein,) That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, *instructed*, and that our Representatives in Congress be requested, to use their best exertion to procure at the present session of Congress the passage of a law by that body establishing a permanent system of pre-emption rights, by which the actual settler upon the lands of the Government of the United States shall have the exclusive privilege of purchasing at Congress price any quarter section of land upon which he may have made an improvement. Also, that they use their exertions to procure the passage of a law providing that the public lands hereafter be sold in limited quantity to actual settlers only, and that a reasonable time be allowed such settlers to pay for the same.

WM. L. D. EWING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. H. ANDERSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Blair & Rives, printers.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA,

TO OBTAIN

The passage of a law, directing the coinage of small change at the Branch Mint of that State.

FEBRUARY 4, 1839.
Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Whereas, it is believed that a great deficiency of specie change now exists in the United States, and that at points remote from the mints authorized to coin this kind of currency, there exists a scarcity perplexing and obstructive to the interests not only of the trading and manufacturing classes, but to the great injury of all the productive branches of trade and industry, so much so as to induce the Legislatures of many of the States to seek relief in the issue of Treasury notes: And whereas, it is known that the coinage of the Branch Mint in this State is confined to gold bullion alone, and that said mint is located in a region suffering peculiarly from the want of small coin as change:

Be it, therefore, resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to have a law passed, directing the coinage of small change at the Branch Mint in Charlotte, in this State, and that the Governor forward to our Senators and Representatives a copy of this resolution.

Read three times, and ratified, in General Assembly, this the 4th day of January, A. D. 1839.

WILL. A. GRAHAM, *S. H. C.*
A. JOYNER, *S. S.*

A true copy:
W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

DOCUMENT

RELATING

To the improvement of Pigeon river.

FEBRUARY 4, 1839.

Submitted by Mr. NORVELL, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 1, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting a copy of the report, estimate, and survey, in relation to Pigeon river, in conformity with your application of the 30th instant.

Allow me to observe that the estimate is made on the prices of 1837, and will of course be affected by changes since.

Most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Honorable J. NORVELL,
United States Senate.

DETROIT, *January* 30, 1837.

SIR: Pigeon river, the outlet of a lake of the same name, is upon the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, about fifteen miles south of the mouth of Grand river, and is the first point, south of it, capable of being converted into a safe and capacious harbor.

Having, under the directions of the War Department, during the last summer, surveyed this point, with reference to its improvement, I can now submit to you the results of that survey, with a plan and estimate for its construction.

The importance of this work cannot, for a moment, be questioned—to afford protection to a large shipping interest, at present exposed to the violence of the gales of Lake Michigan, and to give a port and outlet to an extensive and rich portion of the State, are objects infinitely beyond the value of the appropriation required for the work.

An inspection of the map will show the feasibility of the construction; the erection of piers and the deepening of the river, or more properly of the discharge of the lake, furnishing an entrance into a capacious and deep lake.

For details, I refer to the map accompanying this.

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The price of materials, embraced in the estimate, are believed to be placed sufficiently high; the stone is best, produced from Death's Door, near the entrance of Green bay, where it is found very abundant and accessible; the price of $10 per cord was based upon information received from those conversant with the rates of lake transportation; the estimate for excavation was assumed to cover the probable expense of dredging.

Dimensions and mode of construction.

Length of piers, from the shore to 14 feet water	716 feet.
Width of piers	24 feet.
Pier heads	44 feet square.
Average height of piers above water	15 feet.

The cribs to be formed of soft wood below, and oak above water 12×12, bolted together by 1 inch square iron bolts; at every 10 feet distance, oak piles 10×10, to be firmly driven between each alternate course of ties, in a manner to bind securely the whole work; each course of crib timber to be connected by ties of round oak, 1 foot diameter, every 10 feet; surmounted by coping 14×14, top-braces 10×10, every 10 feet. The surface to be planked with 3 inch plank, and secured by 9 inch spike. The cribs to be compactly filled with stone, within 2 feet of the planking; width between piers, 150 feet.

From the shore towards the lake, 150 feet; width between piers, 150 feet; depth of excavation below the surface of the water, 10 feet; side-slopes 1½ base, to 1 altitude.

Oak piles 10×10, to be driven every 10 feet, capped by 14×14 timber. Oak pile plank, 3 inches thick, to be driven against the interior, with occasional ties within the bank.

Estimate of funds required for the erection of piers, &c.

Soft timber 12×12, for side logs of cribs under water, 24,628 feet, at 8 cents	$1,970 24
Oak timber 12×12, for side logs of cribs above water, 24,628 feet, at 9 cents	2,216 52
Coping 14×14, 3,346 feet, at 10 cents	334 60
Top-braces 10×10, 3,992 feet, at 8 cents	319 36
Oak plank (3 inches) for covering, sheathing, &c., 110,000 feet, (board measure,) at $15 per M.	1,650 00
Piles 10×10, 6,420 feet, at 9 cents	577 80
Stone, 3,145 cords, at $10 per cord	31,450 00
Excavation under water, 44,644 cubic yards, at 50 cents	22,322 00
Excavation above water, 8,000 cubic yards, at 12 cents	960 00
Iron bolts for cribs, spikes for planking, smithery, &c.	4,000 00
Workmanship, including subsistence	12,000 00
Contingencies, including machinery of all kinds, mess-house, work-shops, stationery, forage, compensation to assistant, clerk hire, &c.	6,000 00
Total	$83,800 52

And it is confidently believed that this sum will cover all expenditures. The work promises to be of great permanence, as it is exempted in a great degree from the usual freshets of a river.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. CENTER,
Civil Engineer.

Colonel J. J. ABERT,
Topographical Bureau, Washington City.

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS UPON THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN FRONTIERS,

Praying the employment, on the great western lakes, of a steam revenue cutter.

FEBRUARY 4, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The petition of the subscribers, citizens residing upon the northern and western frontier of the United States,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That the extensive and rapidly increasing commerce of the great western lakes, and the tempestuous weather incident to them, in the spring and fall seasons, (at which times the most business is done,) subject to great hazard the lives and property of our citizens by shipwreck. The rebellious and troubled state of the Canadas, and our contiguity to them throughout the whole extent of the frontier, a distance of 6 or 700 miles, from the Falls of Niagara to Lake Superior, calls for some maritime protection other than that which is employed by the General Government at present, consisting of one small revenue cutter of 60 tons, or thereabouts. The great advantage of steamers over sail craft, not only for inland navigation, but their capability to overcome adverse winds, and their expedition, renders them peculiarly adapted to our lake navigation, and designates them as the safest, cheapest, and best means of assisting our shipping in distress, protecting the revenue laws, and energetically enforcing our neutral relations with the English Government. Your petitioners would beg leave to call the attention of your honorable bodies to the necessity and utility of passing a law, authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be constructed a *steam revenue cutter* of sufficient capacity and magnitude, to be manned and furnished as the necessity of the case may require. Instances have occurred, and will again occur, in which a staunch steam vessel in Government employ would, from her ability to overcome the elements, and having with her extra men and apparel, save many valuable lives, and vast amount of property, exclusive of many other important services which she could render to the Government—such *as the transportation of* troops, munitions of war,

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adding to our topographical knowledge, by surveys of the lakes and the coasts, and placing buoys upon the numerous reefs and shoals, and thereby mitigating their hazardous navigation.

Your petitioners beg leave to call the attention of your honorable bodies to the large armed force now in requisition by the English Government upon Lake Erie, consisting of three large armed steamers, and several sail vessels; the hostile feelings beginning to exist between the inhabitants of Canada, and those of the United States, near the boundary lines; the great inducements held out to freebooters, by the facility with which a sail vessel may be eluded; and the recent melancholy disasters on the lake, in which it was impossible to afford relief with the present revenue cutter, being a sail vessel, urge with convincing force, the superiority of steam vessels over those propelled by sail.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honorable bodies to take the subject into consideration, and adopt such measures as may be deemed most expedient to effect the desired object. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Franklin Geer
George Killison
Lester Campbell
W. T. Clemens
Alexander Colt
Archibald Thompson
B. B. Vincent
Wm. Benson, jr.
John Wood
David Boyd
John P. Vincent
John Boyd
William Johnson
Henry H. Boyd
Amos Judson
Wm. Judson
Lewis Strong
Samuel Donnel
Chas. C. Boyd
James N. Y. Hunt
Ezra Throop
John Curtis
Wm. Vincent
Wm. Smith
John Tracy
George Convers
Hiram Mattison
Peter Smith
Archibald Woodside
S. Skinner
William Boyd
John McKinley
Timothy Judson
Matthew Smith

John Phillips
A. P. Rouse
William Bates
W. K. Black
James Weston
Geo. L. Smith
Peter Smith
T. Beebe
Prescott Metcalf
Harmon Sanderson
Nathan Norton
F. W. Miller
Henry Colt
Ezra Lilly
Jas. F. Benson
James M. McKay
David Boyd
Reuben Sharpe
Isaac C. Thomas
David Hirnrod
James Courtney
Hugh Hamilton
Michael McClaskey
Alexander Hoig
J. E. Larkin
James Hayes
O. D. Hendryx
B. F. Norris
Gerge Petersen
Benjamin Throop
J. M. White
Wm. Benson
J. S. Cook
Thomas Pierce

Zophan Davis
Abner Holmes
Irvin Camp
Lewis Frisbee
P. E. Judson
John Simpson
James R. Lord
James Warren
James S. Colt
Wilson Smith
James McCullough
Pliny Maynard
Matthew Logan
John McCullough
John Evans, jr.
Geo. H. Kellogg
B. Benson
Robert Allison
A. D. Allen

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

In obedience to the act of March 2, 1803, abstracts of the returns of the militia of the United States for the year 1838.

FEBRUARY 5, 1839.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 4, 1839.*

SIR: In obedience to the requisitions of the first section of the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1803, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled an act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, abstracts of the general returns of the militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition for the year 1838.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

Blair & Rives, printers.

Abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States yea

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	RETURNS.		INFANTRY.								CAVALRY					
	For what year received.	Date.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commissioned officers, including general division, brigade, &c.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commissioned officers.
Maine	1838	Dec. 31, '38	8	16	57	-	558	1,978	36,700	38,678	-	-	4	7	38	177
N. Hampshire	1838	June 30, '38	3	6	41	82	337	1,298	21,860	23,158	-	-	-	-	25	84
Massachusetts	1838	Dec. 29, '38	7	16	64	2	445	1,490	42,358	43,848	-	-	1	1	8	42
Vermont	1823	Mar. 20, '24	4	10	35	-	-	1,330	21,790	23,120	-	-	-	-	-	123
Rhode Island	1832	Dec. 31, '32	-	2	4	-	21	101	992	1,093	-	-	-	-	1	4
Connecticut	1838	Dec. 18, '38	3	6	25	-	257	915	24,632	25,547	-	-	-	-	22	117
New York	1838	Dec. 31, '38	32	65	267	6	2,240	8,598	142,461	151,059	3	7	26	3	112	695
New Jersey	1829	Dec. 2, '29	4	13	49	105	437	1,681	31,983	33,664	-	-	4	8	33	137
Pennsylvania	1833	Feb. 26, '34	16	33	160	416	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	1827	-	1	3	10	-	-	371	7,861	8,232	-	-	-	-	-	32
Maryland	1838	Jan. 15, '39	5	16	50	106	480	1,915	40,037	41,952	-	14	-	28	60	328
Virginia	1838	Dec. 12, '38	5	22	149	-	1,174	4,523	85,456	89,979	-	-	5	-	121	510
North Carolina	1838	Jan. 21, '38	9	19	95	190	782	3,654	60,061	63,715	-	-	11	-	18	116
South Carolina	1832	Jan. 25, '33	5	10	42	84	484	1,946	45,102	47,048	-	-	7	15	35	193
Georgia	1838	-	-	-	81	163	652	2,785	43,133	45,918	-	-	-	-	-	64
Alabama	1837	Feb. 22, '38	1	2	8	16	-	267	4,343	4,610	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	1829	Jan. 1, '30	3	7	23	49	163	659	12,375	13,034	-	-	-	-	14	7
Mississippi	1838	June 6, '38	5	10	56	112	-	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Tennessee	1830	Dec. 31, '30	6	-	-	-	-	3,570	56,637	60,207	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	1838	Dec. 10, '38	14	29	131	262	984	4,088	67,895	71,983	-	-	-	-	29	102
Ohio	1835	Feb. 29, '36	17	55	157	10	1,131	4,461	119,043	123,504	-	-	5	13	66	320
Indiana	1832	Jan. 4, '33	9	22	79	158	734	2,573	46,159	48,732	-	-	-	-	-	106
Illinois	1830	Jan. 1, '31	2	5	28	70	204	856	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12
Missouri	1834	Feb. 14, '35	1	3	12	24	62	325	5,845	6,170	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	1825	Dec. 16, '25	-	-	9	-	-	145	1,740	1,885	-	-	-	-	-	12
Michigan	1831	Nov. 28, '31	-	-	8	18	64	259	4,821	5,080	-	-	-	-	3	12
Florida Terr'y	1831	Nov. 8, '31	-	-	-	-	-	43	784	827	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin do.	*l*															
Dist. Columbia	1832	Nov. 20, '32	-	1	3	6	22	90	1,098	1,188	-	-	-	-	-	-

REMARKS.

a Riflemen and grenadiers included.

b The Adjutant General says there are in the State, 15 regiments, 91 companies of infantry, and 17 companies of light infantry; the whole number of militia enrolled is probably about 9,600.

c The Adjutant General of the State reports the aggregate 182,440.

d The Adjutant General of the State reports the return to be incomplete, and the aggregate less than it ought to be.

e The Adjutant General of the State reports the returns "extremely defective."

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 4, 1839.

by States and Territories, according to the act of March, 1803, for the 1838.

ARTILLERY.										RIFLEMEN.										
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	Aggregate.
1,339	1,516	-	-	4	7	34	142	1,823	1,965	-	-	-	-	39	110	1,632	1,742	43,901
1,040	1,124	-	-	-	-	40	119	1,890	2,009	-	-	-	-	41	120	1,774	1,894	28,185
396	438	-	-	3	7	37	144	1,924	2,068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*a* 46,354
1,302	1,425	-	-	-	-	22	83	953	1,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,581
54	58	-	-	-	-	2	19	207	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*b* 1,377
869	986	-	-	-	-	44	189	1,934	2,123	-	-	-	-	23	67	1,227	1,294	29,950
4,828	5,523	4	12	34	42	249	968	10,746	11,714	3	7	24	-	141	692	7,127	7,819	*c* 176,115
1,617	1,754	-	-	-	-	32	89	1,836	1,925	-	-	-	-	24	81	1,747	1,828	39,171
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202,281
234	266	-	-	-	-	-	12	176	188	-	-	-	-	-	32	511	543	9,229
2,266	2,594	-	1	2	3	33	104	1,536	1,640	-	-	2	4	75	50	628	678	46,864
7,601	8,111	-	-	5	-	63	279	4,205	4,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,574
1,094	1,210	-	-	1	-	3	17	276	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,218
1,433	1,626	-	-	1	2	18	94	859	953	-	-	-	-	21	124	1,361	1,485	51,112
917	981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	100	107	*d* 47,006
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*e* 4,610
149	156	-	-	-	1	2	55	719	774	-	-	-	-	-	60	784	844	14,808
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,084
-	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*f* 60,982
1,679	1,781	-	-	-	-	8	31	543	574	-	-	-	-	19	50	1,538	1,588	75,926
3,834	4,154	-	-	2	7	33	134	2,233	2,367	-	-	27	11	252	958	15,445	16,403	*g* 146,428
1,681	1,787	-	-	-	-	-	60	620	680	-	-	-	-	-	122	2,592	2,714	53,913
-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	33	-	33	27,386
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*h* 6,170
131	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*i* 2,028
134	146	1	3	-	-	1	3	38	41	-	-	-	-	-	11	198	209	5,476
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*k* 827
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	25	-	-	-	-		4	32	36	*m* 1,249
																		1,350,805

f The Governor reports no returns from several regiments, and says, "if a complete return could be had, our militia would be at least 85,000.

g The Adjutant General says the actual strength falls very little short of 200,000.

h The Adjutant General says, "after waiting until this late period, I have been only able to receive a return from one division for the year 1834."

i The Governor reports the first regiment of infantry imperfect; the second, only two companies returned; the fifth and ninth, no returns received.

k The Adjutant General reports the militia about 4,000 effective men.

l No return.

m The first and second brigades not heard from.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General U. S. Army.*

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and am

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ORDNANCE AND								
	BRASS.								
	12 pounders.	9 pounders.	6 pounders.	4 pounders.	3 pounders.	2 pounders.	Howitzers.	Eprouvetts.	Cannon.
Maine	2	-	14	22	22	-	3	3	-
New Hampshire	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	2	32	-	34				
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	12	7	1	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	83	-	1	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania*									
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marylandt									
Virginia	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	12	-	1	-	-	-
Georgia									
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	2	4					
Mississippit									
Tennessee									
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinoist									
Missouri									
Arkansast									
Michigan									
Florida Territoryt									
Wisconsin Territoryt									
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* There are 75 field pieces of every description.

† No returns of arms, &c. received from these States.

ition of the militia of the United States, for the year 1838.

ANCE STORES.

IRON.										
32 pounders.	24 pounders.	18 pounders.	12 pounders.	9 pounders.	6 pounders.	4 pounders.	3 pounders.	Pounders.	Swivels.	Cannon and mortars.
4	22	7	8	5	20	8	5	-	-	1
5	8	-	-	2	14	2				
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-					
-	-	-	6	5	44	6				
-	-	-	-	1	65					
-	-	-	-	-	23	6	1	-	3	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
-	-	-	-	-	19	3				
-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	12		
-	-	-	-	-	1	5				
-	-	-	-	-	2					
-	-	-	-	-	6					
-	-	-	-	-	12	1				
-	-	-	-	-	8					
-	-	2	-	2						

ABSTR

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Ball cartridges.	Rifles.	Powder horns.	Pouches.	Loose balls.
Maine	194,736	2,915	2,526	1,931	108,
New Hampshire	–	1,305	745	623	–
Massachusetts	400,010	2,586	2,200	2,199	37,
Vermont	–	265	116	275	–
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–
Connecticut	139,022	1,523	366	358	6,916 & 16,
New York	1,240	25,455	22,322	17,995	53,
New Jersey	–	764	117	94	–
Pennsylvania	–	2,848	700	700	10 ke
Delaware	–	79	–	–	–
Maryland					
Virginia	1,075	*2,425	476	–	–
North Carolina	–	14,400	–	1,001	–
South Carolina	3,315	10,802	4,419	3,597	26,
Georgia	–	98	98	98	–
Alabama	–	115	110	70	–
Louisiana	2,000	206	6	–	–
Mississippi					
Tennessee	–	†14,741	–	§10,828	–
Kentucky	–	5,191	4,244	2,796	12,
Ohio	179	9,280	3,461	2,755	8,
Indiana	–	8,200	6,500	–	48,
Illinois					
Missouri	–	157	84	68	2,
Arkansas					
Michigan	60	‡732	447	534	
Florida Territory					
Wisconsin Territory					
District of Columbia	–	66	–	–	–

*Carbines included. †Shot guns included. ‡Fusees included. §Horns include

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from the returns corres

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 4, 1839.

—Continued.

Pounds of rifle powder.	Horsemen's pistols.	Swords.	Sword scabbards and belts.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Drums.	Fifes.	Bugles and trumpets.	Belts.
–	1,391	2,450	2,403	16,622	89	658	530	34	
–	1,479	2,151	2,158	18,128	27	457	398	23	
723	455	1,781	1,769	21,403	120	481	321	111	1,769
–	2,778	2,624	1,994	–	13,508	422	469	7	
–	51	190	190	258	–	36	23		
121¼	1,907	2,722	2,529	1,928	34	382	271	72	
3,092¼	5,899	19,266	2,940	3,472	–	388	1,964	162	
–	1,308	2,339	2,339	–	–	387	349	51	
–	*2,183	2,448	2,448	8,312	6,709	1,063	739	128	
–	164	374							
–	926	–	775	–	–	233	234	35	
–	2,001	4,577	4,560	–	–	751	761	22	
841	526	1,770	1,770	3,276	75	161	143	36	
–	–	73							
20	–	7	110	–	–	7	6	2	
–	–	100	100	500	–	11	11	29	
–	–	1,441	–	–	–	412	373		
450	995	3,065	2,906	519	56	198	242	38	
345	2,364	3,679	3,283	194	–	685	677	61	
1,200	350	780	780	–	–	288	400	20	
64	–	3	3	–					
38	76	112	15	–	–	29	24	2	
–	–	18	–	76					

* Pairs.

in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General U. S. Army.

DOCUMENT

SHOWING

mber of suits on the trial docket of the circuit and district courts e United States for the district of West Tennessee, during the ix years.

FEBRUARY 5, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

NASHVILLE, *January* 26, 1839.

dersigned being the judge of the courts of the United States for the cts of East and West Tennessee, and the acting clerk of the circuit listrict courts of the United States for the district of West Tennes- it Nashville, would

TFULLY REPRESENT:

perceiving from the report of the Secretary of State to the Senate, ith instant, showing the number of suits on the trial docket of each ircuit courts of the United States, &c., that a defective and meagre nt is furnished of the dockets of this district, and believing, if any ipon said report is contemplated, that justice requires the Senate be in possession of the whole truth, we beg leave to submit the ig as the actual number of causes on our trial docket for the last urs.

e year 1833 there were on docket 222 causes.

1834	do.	do.	219 causes.
1835	do.	do.	154 causes.
1836	do.	do.	83 law and 11 equity.
1837	do.	do.	248 law and 14 equity.
1838	do.	do.	442 law and 18 equity.

he practice of our court, no continuances are granted except for hown on affidavit, and consequently, at every term each cause on ket stands for trial. Of the causes for trial in 1838, 416 were tried; e for trial in 1837, only 18 were left untried; and generally, at the a term, there are not more than from fifteen to thirty causes remain- court, and they remain only for particular and special reasons; the being fully disposed of every term, so far as the same can be done. judgments of the last term amounted to near $600,000; and we that the average of the last five years would not fall short of 00 per annum; and these amounts are given, independently of large ts which are paid after suits brought, and before judgment.

certify that the facts above stated are derived from an inspection of kets of said court, which are now before us.

MORGAN W. BROWN, *Dist. Judge.*
PRESTON HAY, *Acting Clerk.*

the Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

Rives, printers.

PETITION

OF

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

OF THE

Selma and Tennessee Railroad Company, and others, citizens of Florida, praying that said company be permitted to enter a quantity of public land at the minimum price, &c.

FEBRUARY 6, 1839.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The humble prayer of your petitioners, the president and directors of the Selma and Tennessee Railroad Company, and others, citizens of Pensacola, Florida,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That your petitioners feel deeply solicitous for the success of the effort now being made, by means of the Selma and Tennessee railroad, to connect the navigable waters of Mobile bay with the Tennessee river. A route highly favorable for this purpose has been selected, the surveys made, and nearly 25 miles of the graduation completed. The length of the route will be 170 miles, and the entire cost will not exceed $1,600,000. The route has been undertaken and prosecuted by private enterprise alone, having heretofore received no financial assistance from the State.

This work, which is destined to afford the only *direct* communication between the Gulf of Mexico and North Alabama, East Tennessee, and a portion of Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, as well as Middle Tennessee and the valley of the Ohio, is necessarily an enterprise of no ordinary importance. It directly involves the interest, not only of a widely extended territory and population, but also, in some measure, that of the whole country, by providing an expeditious inland conveyance between the seaboard and the populous districts of the west; and thus allowing, in time of war, that rapid concentration of troops and supplies upon our exposed ports to the Gulf of Mexico, which would enable us, more effectually than by millions expended in fortifications, to repel invasion.

From the termination of the road at Selma, we shall have not only a direct communication with the Bay of Mobile, through the Alabama river,

Blair & Rives, printers.

but, by means of a railroad now in contemplation, may also have a connexion with Pensacola—a consideration of great importance, as at this point we have the only practicable harbor for ships of war, and the only naval depot on the whole range of the coast of the United States west of the Capes of Florida. The work will also be of great general importance, by the saving of time and expense in the transportation of the mails. The express mail from Louisville to New Orleans passes through Huntsville, and from thence, continuing nearly on the route of our railroad, unites with the eastern mail at Montgomery. The expense of transportation between Huntsville and Montgomery is about $50,000 per annum.

When, by the completion of the line of Macadamized roads, now in course of construction, between the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, we shall, in connexion with our railroad, have an improved highway of communication as far south as Selma, on the Alabama river, to be, perhaps, eventually still further extended, it is evident to your petitioners that this will be the great route for the transportation of the mails between Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other commercial points in the western country and New Orleans.

Your petitioners would further respectfully represent, that the route of the Selma and Tennessee railroad passes through a considerable extent of wild and unoccupied lands. A large proportion of these lands are barren pine woods, of little or no value for agricultural purposes; the best evidence of which is, that they remain vacant, although subject to entry for nearly twenty years.

On that part of the line which passes through the Cherokee nation, nearly all the valuable lands have been settled, and are now claimed under the pre emption law.

On the top of the Sand mountain, there is a large amount of land of fair quality, which, owing to its situation, is entirely unoccupied, and will probably forever remain unsold, unless brought into notice by this improvement. It is estimated that there are 900 square miles, equal to 576,000 acres, on the table of the mountain, of land available for agricultural purposes, and which it is supposed would command Government price on the completion of the railroad. The lands on the southern portion of the route, although of inferior quality, will yet undoubtedly become of some value, on account of the timber, after the completion of the road.

As these lands can only be rendered available to the Government through the labors of the Selma and Tennessee Railroad Company, your petitioners beg leave to represent, that they deem it but justice to the company that your honorable bodies should grant such aid to the work as can be legitimately afforded, having reference to the interest of the Government as a great landed proprietor; looking, also, to the essential importance of the enterprise in a military point of view, and the saving of time and expense in the transportation of the mails, which will result from its accomplishment.

Your petitioners, therefore, would humbly suggest to your honorable bodies the expediency of encouraging the enterprise in question, by allowing the company to enter any vacant lands they may select contiguous to the route, limiting the amount say at 250,000 acres, to be paid for hereafter, at the minimum price, by the transportation of the mails, munitions of war, troops, and Government stores, on such terms as may be agreed upon at the time, to be governed by the prices paid to other railroad companies in this and the adjoining States, for services of a similar character.

And your petitioners beg leave further to call the attention of your honorable bodies to the bill now before Congress, for the relinquishment to the State of the two per cent. fund, for purposes of internal improvement. This bill having passed the honorable the Senate, your petitioners humbly pray hat it may have the sanction of the honorable the House of Representaives, and become a law during the present session.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

John Innerarity
Robert Mitchell
Juan Brosnaham
James Forsyth
John Jerrison
Ferdinand Christine
M. D. Hernandez
Thomas J. Gardner
W. Morrison
J. Jemson, jr.
John Campbell
J. B. Foster
Francis De la Bua
Louis Paroginy
W. H. Coope
H. Farmer
T. B. Jerrison
D. G. Gunn
Hora. L. Higley
George N. Barkley
Joseph Quigles
G. T. Pattison
Francis Parker
Wm. Dougherty
William Grant
M. Crapper
Francis Bobe
Joseph S. Levett
Francis Repman
Charles LeBaron
James Gonzalez
A. Caldwell
John McKinlay
David A. Northrop
Henry A. Arnold
J. M. Hill
John Tobin
W. H. Chase, *Maj. of Engineers*
J. O. Smith
J. M. Sweet
Harmon Kelly
A. J. Dallas
J. Stunard
Mark Miller
James R. Riley
John Hunt
Samuel Gonzalez
William Stedman
B. Dikman
Philip A. Caro
E. S. Woolson
George G. Pattison
Francis Lavalle
J. Stackey
Peter Woodbine
Joseph E. Caro
Henry Mitchelet, jr.
B. S. Parsons
W. H. Baker
C. H. Lopez
William A. Bell
W. M. Wilson
Charles C. Reyn
A. Guillemand
L. N. Amos
Alexander McVay
Frederick Kelly
Henry H. Nunco
Henry Hey
Zenon Sachet
H. F. Ingraham
George Willis
Sebastian Barrioz
Joseph Sierra
Isaac Hulse
F. D. Parke
William Yates
James Catlin
C. Evans, *Judge*.

DOCUMENT

IN RELATION

To the subjugation of the hostile Indians in Florida.

FEBRUARY 6, 1839.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

DOVER, STATE OF DELAWARE,
February 2, 1839.

SIR: The anxiety I feel for the welfare of my country in all her difficulties, I hope will be a sufficient excuse for thus addressing you upon the important subject of the final subjugation of the Indians in Florida. I have had much experience in Indian warfare on our northwestern frontier, and understand their character well. I served nine years as an officer in the United States army during the late war and subsequently. I served a campaign in Florida as captain of volunteers from Philadelphia, under the command of Captain Thistle, and have had some opportunities of forming a judgment of the particular character of the enemy in that quarter, the operations of the army last year, and the probable result of future operations. In consequence of which, I have been not a little curious to see what measures the Government may resort to, in order to relieve itself from the ruinous expenditure and sacrifice of life to which it has long been subjected; and how accomplish the still greater difficulty of giving permanent peace and security to that important frontier.

The entire and absolute expulsion of the Indians from Florida is recommended by the report of the Secretary of War, and appears to me the sure and only means of permanent tranquillity in that quarter, but the proposition is rather abstract, since he has not pointed out, with even tolerable precision, any mode by which it can be accomplished.

This defect is sought to be remedied by the provisions in the bill recently reported to the Senate by the Military Committee; but so far from its making provision for *expelling* the Indians, it provides for their permanent occupancy of Florida, and furnishes them with subjects for additional *murders* and *depredation* out of such miserable settlers as ignorance or stern necessity may lead into that inhospitable region. And so far from its producing prompt and perpetual peace, its direct tendency is to create perpetual war, and at length either destroy or banish the settlers, while it gives strength and confidence to the enemy, which will compel the Government, even at last, to either drive the enemy from the country or exterminate them.

Since having seen the reports referred to, I have seen by accident a document printed by the Senate, emanating from my old hunter friend, Captain Thistle, who, with his accustomed skill in such matters, has, with a

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clearness not to be misunderstood or mistified, pointed out the whole evil and the sole remedy; and I am so well satisfied of the efficiency of his plan, and the efficiency of himself, that I will with alacrity volunteer under his command, if his plans should be adopted, and bring with me to the field not less than five or six hundred men, as volunteers, of the best materials, and I hazard nothing in saying that suitable volunteers can be had, and will be promptly offered, even as far as may be desired, from Philadelphia and elsewhere, the moment this plan is promulgated. I have the honor to hold a commission as colonel of the 153d regiment, Pennsylvania militia, and also a captaincy of volunteers. I am fully acquainted with the chivalric spirit of the military of Pennsylvania and our country generally, and have spoken nothing at hazard. I am fully persuaded that no compromise with the Indians of Florida will answer the ultimate views of the Government; that they must be driven from the soil; and that Captain Thistle's plan is the only efficient one to be pursued.

I request that this communication may be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

BRITTON EVANS, *Col. 153d Reg't Pa. militia.*

Hon. RICHARD H. BAYARD, *U. S. Senator.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MOTION

IN

Relation to the payment of claims for Indian depredations.

FEBRUARY 6, 1839.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted the following motion; which was read, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the bill before the Senate entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of John J. Bulow, junior, deceased," and all other bills beforethe Senate, providing for the payment of claims of sufferers by the late Indian wars in the Territory of Florida, and in the States of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, be recommitted to the Committee of Claims, with instructions that the committee examine and report to the Senate, whether facts are before the committee, or the body, upon which a judgment can be formed as to the extent and character of the claims for indemnity to grow out of these wars; of the extent of those claims which will be embraced within the principles of the bills already reported for the action of the Senate; and, if so, to report further a general bill in conformity with the principles which they shall suppose ought to be adopted for the settlement of those claims, the facts and testimony upon which their conclusions are founded, and the amount of claims to be embraced within the legislation they may propose.

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 7, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Williams, of Maine, made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 277.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the petition of Henry Fry, late a purser in the navy, praying for a pension, report:

That the petitioner states, under oath, that in 1812, during the late war with Great Britain, and while in the line of his duty attached to the naval operations at Sackett's Harbor, he sustained a serious (and now incurable) injury, which has rendered him incapable of supporting himself: That while the naval force of the United States on Lake Ontario was in its infant state, and vessels of war were being built, the land forces were deemed insufficient to defend Sackett's Harbor from an assault by the enemy, and an attack was daily expected. By general order, every officer of the navy, including the petitioner, then a purser on that station, was required to repair to his post on shipboard, whether by day or by night, at the firing of the alarm gun: That the petitioner, then under the immediate command of Captain James T. Leonard, was permitted, with sundry other officers, to live on shore, there being no suitable accommodations for them on shipboard, the vessels of the fleet being small; under strict orders, however, to repair on board forthwith on the firing of the signal gun: That in the month of January, 1812, while sitting at his fire side, in company with his commanding officer, between the hours of ten and eleven in the evening, the alarm gun was fired, when the said Fry, together with his commander, immediately ran for the vessels, which were then frozen in at Sackett's Harbor, at a distance of several hundred yards from the shore; and being unacquainted with running on glib ice, he fell, unobserved by his commander, the night being extremely dark, and was unable to rise for some time, and could not reach the vessels, being so badly hurt; and for many days afterwards he suffered severe pain, and consulted Dr. Caton, of the navy, Dr. Buchanan, senior surgeon, being then absent; that the injury thus received terminated in hydrocele of enormous size, which was not developed for some time after the fall. On application to Dr. Buchanan, senior surgeon of the fleet, he was advised to leave the station, where it was impossible to have the necessary operation performed from the want of suitable room and other requisites to a case

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of surgery; that he obtained a furlough from Commodore Chauncey on the 30th June, 1813, stating "that in consequence of your several applications for permission to leave this station on account of your health, and the representation of Dr. Buchanan that an operation is absolutely necessary for the complete restoration of the same, you have therefore my permission to go on furlough until the restoration of your health, and then report yourself to the Secretary of the Navy." That, after an absence of some months, and being under the care of Dr. Wearing, of Rhode Island, he supposed himself to be sufficiently reinstated in health to resume his official duties, &c. On February 14, 1814, he asked orders to return to Lake Ontario, where it was expected a sharp conflict would soon ensue between the fleets; that, soon after his return to Sackett's Harbor, a relapse of his disease came on and continued to impair his health in so much that at the close of the war he submitted to another surgical operation, and ever since has labored under the infirmity, and is now suffering from the same cause, and wholly unable to do any thing; that he is deprived of the benefit of obtaining a pension at the department, from absolute impossibility of furnishing the kind of evidence required by the rules of the department, and that he is not only helpless, but without property or friends able to save him from the almshouse in his old age. From the character and reputation of Mr Fry, as a man of truth, the committee do not hesitate to believe his statement under oath, but yet they would not feel justified in reporting a bill on the mere statement of any man, however respectable, unless supported by other evidence. In the present case the petitioner, in addition to his sworn statement, has the furlough of Com. Chauncey, granting leave of absence as before stated, the statements of Dr. Buchanan, of Dr. Physic, and of Dr. Harris, which are annexed and made part of this report, from all which the committee think there can be no doubt that the disability is total, and the result of an injury received by the petitioner in service, and in the line of his duty, and report a bill for his relief.

Per order,

REUEL WILLIAMS.

I hereby certify, that Mr. Henry Fry, late a purser in the navy of the United States, is afflicted with a hydrocele, and an enlargement of the right testical. I witnessed an operation performed on it by Dr. Physic upwards of twenty years ago. The disease is now in an aggravated condition, and occasions, at times, much suffering.

THOS. HARRIS,
Surgeon United States Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 23, 1837.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 27, 1837.

I hereby certify, that in the month of May, 1816, I was applied to by Mr. Henry Fry, then a purser in the navy of the United States, for the radical cure of a hydrocele, on the right side, with which he was afflicted. After having explained the different methods of operating in such cases, it was determined to try that by injection. This operation was performed by me, but without final success. I, therefore, advised him to submit to

the method by incision, as being, in my opinion, the most certain in effecting a radical cure. Unfortunately, at that time, Mr. Fry's professional duties prevented him from devoting sufficient time to have the operation performed, and to have the necessary treatment afterwards completed, and he now informs me it has not yet been attempted.

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GREENOCK, *July* 22, 1837.

I hereby certify, that Mr. Henry Fry, a purser in the United States service, was, in 1813, afflicted with hydrocele, for the cure of which he visited Philadelphia on furlough from Commodore Chauncey, the crowded and inconvenient state of the accommodations at *Sackett's Harbor* rendering such removal desirable, if not absolutely necessary; and that I then gave Mr. Fry a certificate to the above effect, that he might thus place himself under the care of Dr. Physic or any other professional man he might select; which certificate, I am informed, was unfortunately destroyed by the conflagration of the public offices at Washington.

W. W. BUCHANAN, *M. D.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1839.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEVIER made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 494.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred House bill No. 494, with accompanying papers, report:

That John Baldridge, a native Cherokee, claims three hundred dollars, for an improvement which was occupied by him in that part of the Cherokee country which was ceded to the United States, by treaty with the Cherokees, of the 8th of July, 1817. This claim is supposed to be based upon the provisions of the 7th article of that treaty, which stipulates "to pay for all improvements which add real value to the lands lying within the boundaries ceded to the United States; or, in lieu thereof, to give in exchange improvements of equal value, which the emigrants may leave, and for which they are to have pay." Fifteen years after this treaty was made, it appears from the papers, that four individuals, William Dawson, James Rutherford, John Johnson, and Benjamin Carbett, appeared before Francis Young, a justice of the peace for Jackson county, Alabama, and testified that said Baldridge was in possession of an improvement and ferry at Crew creek, Jackson county, Alabama, when the treaty of 1817 was made; and that he (so far as they knew) never was paid for said improvement, which, according to their estimate, was worth three hundred dollars; these affidavits, as well as *all* the *signatures* but that of Dawson, evidently appear to have been written by the same hand. Accompanying the proof is a certificate of H. Montgomery, Indian agent, dated 21st December, 1833, stating that "the name of John Baldridge does not appear on the list of persons for whom improvements on the ceded lands were valued; nor has the place he claims pay for been paid to any other person."

No reason is assigned to the committee why this claim, if a valid one, should not have been liquidated at the time the treaty was ratified, as the United States had a commissioner there, to value the improvements and pay for them at the time. And it appears to the committee, in the absence of all proof, too strong a presumption that this Indian was ignorant of his claim for fifteen years, if he had any, when all those who had improvements to be paid for received the value of them, according to the treaty stipulations. If he had a claim for the improvement, as he got no pay for

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it, the committee infer that he received another improvement in lieu of it, as was stipulated for in the 7th article aforesaid.

There is no certificate testifying to the credibility of the witnesses; and it also appears that this claim, for the first time, was presented to Congress in March, 1836, nearly nineteen years after the alleged liability of the United States. The committee think it unjust to the United States to open such investigations, after so great a lapse of time, without very special reasons, which they do not find in the case under consideration; and, therefore, recommend the rejection of the bill.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1839.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEVIER made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 358.]

ommittee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill H. R. 358, and accompanying documents, for the relief of Poas Hadgo, reek Indian, report:

it by the first article of the treaty of the 9th of August, 1814, at Fort n, entered into between the United States and the Creek Indians, Creek warrior and chief friendly to the United States during the war, e entitled to a section of land, to include his improvements, which accrue to him and his descendants so long as he or they should the same, but after voluntary abandonment thereof, the right of ncy to devolve to the United States.

he 3d of March, 1817, Congress passed an act to carry said treaty ect. Under the provisions of said act, Poas Hadgo (being one of ntitled to a section of land provided for by the first article of the of the 9th of August, 1814) selected his reservation and obtained a ate for it, of the General Land Office, bearing date the 5th of Octo- 26, which patent states "that Poas Hadgo is entitled to occupy the ng tract of land, agreeable to the provisions of an act of Congress," fractional section eighteen, of township six, in range thirty east, ning five hundred and thirty acres and twenty-five hundredths of an n the district of land offered for sale at Sparta, in the State of Ala-

he 20th of May, 1836, Congress passed an act to aid certain Indians Creek nation in their removal west of the river Mississippi, and the provisions of that act the claimant moved west of the Mississippi *arily*, and, by so doing, lost his right of occupancy of the above ed tract of land, which reverted to the United States. Yet the peti- asks Congress to pay him for that improvement, and a bill has passed use of Representatives for that purpose.

passage of this act is urged on the ground that the Commissioner General Land Office, George Graham, now dead, stated verbally to l Brearly, the agent for the removal of the Indians, that the United would pay for the occupant rights to those who should voluntarily n them. According to the statement of Mr. Graham's successor, s no evidence in the Land Office that such a pledge was ever made.

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Yet Colonel Brearly, who is also dead, testifies to it. The question then arises, shall Congress pay the value of such improvements upon the unauthorized statements of the subordinate agents of the Government? The committee are of opinion that the Government is not bound and ought not to be bound for any such pledge. The establishment of any such principle, especially in a case like the present, would lead, as the committee believe, to a payment in all similar cases, and result in the disbursement, for such objects, of an immense sum of money. The committee, therefore, recommend the rejection of the bill.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 7, 1839.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sevier made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 688.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the House bill No. 668, for the relief of Joseph Dukes, report:

Joseph Dukes, a half-breed Choctaw Indian, asks a grant of six hundred and forty acres of land, to be located in the State of Mississippi, upon any unappropriated land. He sets up no claim for it, but that he was assisting the missionaries in interpreting and teaching the Choctaws, &c. Many of the principal chiefs also solicit the grant for him.

He had no improvement when the treaty of Dancing Rabbit was made; and having no improvement, he was not, by the terms of that treaty, entitled to a donation of land. Shall Congress give him six hundred and forty acres of the unappropriated public land in the State of Mississippi, because he and his wife lost their parents when they were young, and had been living with missionaries so long, that he had been unable to acquire any property? The committee think not. And if his services had been so very important to the Choctaws, as the chiefs allege they were, it would seem to the committee a greater propriety in his seeking an independence from those who are amply able to bestow it.

The committee recommend the rejection of the bill.

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MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

ADVERSE

To any legislation on the part of Congress, on the subject of slavery in said District.

FEBRUARY 7, 1839.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, inhabitants of the District of Columbia, beg leave

RESPECTFULLY TO REPRESENT:

That they have seen with unfeigned regret, notwithstanding the marked disapprobation with which your honorable bodies have heretofore treated similar petitions, that numerous inconsiderate and misguided individuals, in various parts of the United States, still continue to press upon your honorable bodies applications for the abolition of slavery within this District.

In the first place, your memorialists do not desire the enactment of any law for the extinction of slavery within this District, even conceding the very questionable right of your honorable bodies to pass such an act without the consent of the people whose interests are to be especially involved in its provisions; and, in the second place, we respectfully suggest, that whatever may be your powers or our duties in this regard, it is a question solely between you, our *only* constitutional legislators, and ourselves; is entirely municipal in its character, and one in which no exterior influence has any just right to interpose or invoke your action. These propositions your memorialists deem too plain to need any argument to sustain them. If, at any future period, it shall be the desire of the people of this District that slavery shall be abolished by law, they will doubtless make their wishes known to Congress, the Legislature provided for them by the constitution, and it will then be time enough for your honorable bodies to take the matter into consideration.

It is not that your memorialists are slave-holders that they present these views to your honorable bodies; many of them do not own slaves, and some of them might be forbidden by conscience to hold any, but these, nevertheless, unite with others in this prayer to your honorable bodies, not only from the just respect due to the legal rights of those of their neighbors

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who do possess slaves, but from a deep conviction that the continual agitation of the subject by those who can have no right to interfere with it is calculated to have an injurious influence on the peace and tranquillity of the community, and upon the well being and happiness of those who are held in subjection.

Your memorialists, therefore, beg leave as well to protest against the unauthorized interference of which they complain, as to deprecate any legislation on the part of your honorable bodies, in compliance therewith.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will every pray, &c.

Peter Force
George Sweeny
T. D. Jones
John Catlett
Henry Bradley
Willam Miller
George & Thomas Parker
S. N. Washburne
Thomas T. Barnes
William H. Wallace
B. R. Bohrer
J. B. Wingerd
A. E. Perry
William M. Perry
Samuel Phillips
Samuel Robinson
Anthony Holmead
J. S. Clagett
J. L. Peabody
Alexander McIntire
J. A. M. Duncanson
James C. Watson
Jonathan Elliot
Henry Slade
J. H. Smith
Michael Nourse
Richard Washington
George Savage
J. B. Morgan
B. Talbott
Benjamin Ogle Taylor
B. Hall
Samuel T. Wall
G. W. Phillips
T. F. Semmes
B. K. Morsell
Louis Beeler
M. L. Giltings
John H. Donohoo
William Emack
E. G. Emack
J. C. McKelden
R. C. Weightman
George A. Adams
Robert T. Patterson
Thomas Hanley
S. Matlock
Charles P. Wannall
George S. Gideon
Columbus Drew
William T. Griffith
George Lambright
Joseph Bryan
William Dunnawin
Samuel Wells
C. Edmonston
John C. Harkness
A. McD. Davis
Harvey Cruttenden
Richard McCloskey
Thomas MacGill
Thomas Owen
Joseph Harbaugh
Theodore Harbaugh
James Birth
Robert Keyworth
A. C. Smith
Pierce Sheemaker
S. P. Franklin
F. C. Dyer
Robert W. Dyer
Thomas Miller
E. H. James
C. H. James
John Coburn
Seth Hyatt
Richard Wright
J. B. Holmead
Selby Parker
James Adams
John F. Webb
B. F. Middleton
Benjamin Beall
Ignatius Mudd

Addison Conaway
Robert H. Simmes
C. W. Boteler
John M. Donn
Charles W. Boteler, jr.
Isaac Beers
Thomas K. Gray
Jno. C. Kneller
Jeremiah Perkins
F. K. Offutt
John S. Chancey
W. H. Stanford
Wm. Henry Upperman
R. H. Clements
James Young, jr.
B. L. Bayley
John Radcliff
George Watterston
Benjamin E. Gittings
Edward Simms
Elias H. Perry
Charles H. Lane
W. W. Lowe
Lewis Wright
William Tucker
Daniel Mitchell
Samuel S. Briggs
James Eslin
J. P. Pepper
R. W. Polkinhorn
Alexander Lee
Benjamin Burns
Wm. Hayman
Wm. T. Duvall
James Lusby
John Galligher
E. K. Ward
Joseph France
James France
Joseph Borrows
H. W. Sweeting
C. J. R. Thorpe
J. B. Gorman
Wm. P. Flint
T. H. Bowen
J. R. Thompson
M. Brown
Jesse Brown
Tillotson P. Brown
William Walsh
A. H. Young
W. C. Orme
Wm. Wallis
Samuel Kirby
Zachariah Brown
Francis J. Pierce
John Hurley
Robert Dexley
Francis Mattingly
S. W. Handy
James B. Phillips
Noah Wilson
Joseph Thomas
C. C. Berry
Samuel Cooper
P. Ord
Christopher Cammack
Marius T. Clarke
E. G. Handy
George Stettinius
William Stettinius
John H. Drury
Charles Stott
Hugh B. Sweeney
W. B. Jackson
Jno. E. Foulkes
S. B. Boarman
Francis Hanna
Jno. L. Smith
J. T. Ryon
Peter F. Bacon
W. G. W. White
Richard Brooke
R. W. Brooke
A. Coyle
B. L. Jackson
Wm. B. Jackson
Samuel N. Smallwood
Thomas N. Brashears
C. Eckloff
Thomas B. Griffin
A. Hoover
W. K. Stores
Thomas Pursell
William B. Kibbey
William Dant
John Brannan
Francis Dant
John Seagrove
Leonidas Coyle
George M. Grouard
J. Deeble
J. Delano
J. F. Callan

James Clephane
J. Harbaugh, jr.
John Tretler
Charles Lemon
Joseph A. Deeble
Thomas Sessford
Joshua Benner
William W. Moore
William A. Rind
Samuel McElwee
John Stockwell
A. J. K. Baker
J. Gaither
E. Laporte
W. Mowbray
John T. C. Clark

John Cabbee
Henry Polkinhorn
John N. Moulder
R. J. Pollard
P. H. Brooks
David S. Porter
William E. Morecoe
F. Edmonston
A. Addison
Thomas A. Scott
D. Saunders
James White
Thomas Cookendorfer
Walter Clarke
Walter M. Clarke
Joseph B. Ford

SEC. 6. That in case it shall at any time happen that an election of directors shall not be made, on any day when, pursuant to this act, it ought to have been done, the said corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall and may be lawful, on any other day, to hold and make an election of directors, in such manner as shall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of the said corporation.

SEC. 7. That the directors for the time being, or a majority of them, shall have power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations as to them shall appear needful and proper, touching the management and disposition of the stock, property, estate, and effects of said corporation; the duties and conduct of the officers, clerks, and servants employed therein; the election of directors, and all such other matters as appertain to the business of a bank; and shall also have power to appoint so many officers, clerks, and servants, for carrying on the said business, and with such salaries and allowances as to them shall seem meet: *Provided*, That such by-laws, rules, and regulations be not repugnant to the constitution or laws of the United States, or the laws of this Territory; and it shall be the duty of the president and cashier, whenever thereto required, to furnish to the Legislature of the State or Territory in which said bank is situated, a statement, under oath or affirmation, of the condition of the bank, stating the amount of deposites, the profits on hand, the amount of bills in circulation, the amount of debts due from the directors, the amount due from the stockholders, the amount of debts due from all other persons or corporations, not, however, naming them; the amount of specie in bank, the amount of all bills of other banks, the amount of their deposites in other banks, the amount of their stock in other banks, the amount of real estate, and of other property not herein specified, the amount of capital actually paid in, and shall contain a true exhibit of the state of said bank.

SEC. 8. The total amount of debts, which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract, over and above the specie then actually deposited in the bank, shall not exceed three times the sum of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid into the said bank; and in case of such excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their separate and private capacities; but this shall not be construed to exempt the corporation, or any estate, real or personal, which they may hold as a body corporate, from being also liable for and chargeable with such excess; but such of the directors who have been absent when the said excess was contracted, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act, whereby the same was so contracted, shall not be so liable: no loan or discount shall be made to the directors of such corporation, or upon paper on which such directors or any of them are responsible, to any amount exceeding one fourth the capital stock paid into said bank: *Provided, always*, That the loans or discounts to said directors may equal one fourth of the amount said bank is entitled to issue, until the said capital stock shall be fifty thousand dollars: *And provided, further*, That such discounts shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 9. That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be required for its accommodation in relation to the convenient transacting of its business, or such as shall have been *bona fide* mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts, previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which

either by a want of quantity of water, or by the flowing of the water, when of sufficient quantity, to some particular boiler or part of boiler, thereby exposing some other parts to the action of the fire, and thus giving them an intense heat. When the water is deficient, the safety valve should *not* be open unless the steam rises to the maximum not the minimum pressure, as prescribed by the act. The free discharge of steam causes the water to waste with increased rapidity, and thus enhances the danger under these circumstances. I am persuaded the safety valve should be left to its own free action, loaded at its maximum; but it should be a *self-acting valve*, and if an engineer or captain wishes to have a valve to be regulated by hand, let there be two valves, one of which at least should carry out the original and true theory of the invention over which there was so much joy among the lovers of steam.

The provisions of the 8th section, as also those of the 9th, are such as commend themselves to all conscientious steamboat owners. They have all been adopted in our steamers; indeed our steamers were thus equipped originally. We have found no difficulty in the use of iron rods for steering, though generally the immediate connexion with the rudder or tiller is by means of hide ropes. I would here suggest that the rudder stock should always be of sufficient length to reach to some deck or cabin, where an ordinary wooden or iron tiller may be shipped and worked in cases of emergency. No practical difficulty exists in accomplishing this end. I also suggest as among the essentials of an engine on the condensing plan, that there be one (or more) bilge injection pipe; this pipe, when used, supplies the condenser with water from the inside of the vessel, and unless the leak is of great magnitude, will keep any steamer afloat as long as the engine is in motion. Upon the provision of signal lights, I would suggest that they should be carried by *all* vessels, whether in motion or at anchor, especially in our rivers and sounds. Would it be difficult to embrace this provision? There is constantly great liability to accident from collison with sailing vessels; they are seen with difficulty; their course is determined with greater difficulty; and hence accidents generally disastrous to the sailing vessels, but dangerous to the steamer, are not uncommon in our waters, and have been, sometimes, fatal in their consequences.

Of the hardship of that departure from common law which throws the burden of proof, of *no want of care*, on the steamboat owner, whose only proof may have been destroyed by the accident itself, I make no comment. To my knowledge, the effect of this provision now is, to drive from this business men of capital and responsibility, or to compel them to seek shelter behind acts of incorporation. The true positions of the men who own, and the men who manage, appear forgotten.

I have been drawn into so long a letter, from my interest in this matter, that I do not venture to communicate for your consideration the outline even of a series of enactments, which seem to me more likely to obtain the end desired by Congress than that now adopted. The public need aid, in ascertaining the standing of a steamer, but that aid should be effectual; and now, I fear, the mere possession of a license and the public exhibition of the certificate tend to produce too little inequality in the reputation of steamers, and thus to mislead, instead of guiding correctly, the ignorant engineer.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT SCHUYLER.

Hon. J. Ruggles, United States Senate.

P. S.—I cannot think the proposed section in writing to be *necessary* or *wise*, in practice. On our waters never has an accident to a boiler or one affecting the life of a passenger happened, during a *race*, to my knowledge. *Want* of *care* is the fertile cause of accident; more so than either want of skill or of excellence of machinery; and want of care is not the attendant of competition. At no time, as I sincerely believe, are passengers in so little danger from *explosion*, as when every exertion is making by all hands on board the steamer to gain a victory. The penalty, too, would generally be merely nominal. A month's pay lost would be a more fearful penalty to a fireman or ordinary engineer, than the $5,000.

R. S.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN COMPLIANCE

With a resolution of the Senate, in relation to banking institutions in the Territories of the United States, and the receipt of their notes in payment for public lands.

FEBRUARY 8, 1839.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 7*, 1839.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 23d ultimo, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to communicate to the Senate any information he may possess in relation to the banks, or institutions exercising banking privileges, in any Territory of the United States; whether they are exercising such privileges in pursuance or in violation of the laws of the United States; and whether their notes are received in payment for the public lands," I transmit, herewith, copies of documents No. 1 to 29, which contain all the information on the subject now in the possession of the department. Inquiries have been made by the department with a view to obtain additional information, which, if received, will be promptly communicated to the Senate.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT *of the Senate.*

No. 1.

WASHINGTON, *January 2*, 1839.

SIR: I perceive in the proceedings of Congress, on the 31st December, that Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution into the House, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to make certain inquiries in relation to the banks in Wisconsin.

Mr. Jones is not the Delegate from Wisconsin, and any act of his, as such, will be deemed invalid, and, therefore, disregarded.

The banks of the Territory owe nothing to this Government; neither are they responsible, in any way, to it. I am satisfied, therefore, as the

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proceeding is illegal, they ought not to submit to the examination proposed. The object seems to be to impair, during the investigation, their standing with the public; which is more malicious than just.

I am, sir, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

J. D. DOTY.

The Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 2.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 3, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant. The resolution of which I herewith enclose a copy, has been officially transmitted to this department, and I will be thankful for any information upon the subject matter of the call which you may be pleased to furnish.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. D. DOTY.

No. 3.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 4, 1839.

SIR: For the purpose of enabling me to frame a reply to the resolution of the 31st ultimo, adopted by the House of Representatives, relative to the banks of Wisconsin, it becomes necessary to have a copy of the acts of incorporation passed by its Legislative Assembly. A copy of those for 1836 has been obtained, but none since. Will you, therefore, allow me to ask the favor of you to inform me where I can procure a copy of the acts of that Territory since 1836, in this city.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. D. DOTY,
Delegate of Wisconsin Territory.

No. 4.

WASHINGTON, *January* 5, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 3d and 4th instant. Copies of the charters of the Bank of Wisconsin, and the Bank of Mineral Point, (the only banks in operation in the Territory,) I have this morning forwarded to your office.

I am in possession of no information in relation to the resolution of Congress which you have done me the honor to enclose to me, and if I had I

decline presenting it to Congress under that resolution, for the reasons I took the liberty to suggest in my letter of the 2d instant.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. D. DOTY.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 5.

AN ACT to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Wisconsin.

1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory* *:higan*, That a bank shall be established in the county of Brown or it such place as a majority of the stockholders shall determine, the stock whereof shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided o thousand shares, each share being fifty dollars, and the subscriptions s the said stock shall, on or before the first Monday of October next, ned at Green Bay, and at Mineral Point, two months' previous notice f being given by a majority of the commissioners, by advertisement ewspaper printed at Detroit, under the superintendence of John D. , John P. Arndt, Charles Tullar, William Dickinson, George D. es, Henry Merrill, and Nathan Goodell, who are hereby appointed ssioners to receive the subscriptions of the said capital stock, and the iptions aforesaid shall continue open till the whole number of shares cribed: *Provided*, That no incorporated company shall be permitted l any stock in the company hereby created, unless the same shall be red to it in payment of debts previously contracted.

. 2. The said commissioners shall meet and proceed to distribute the stock of the said corporation among the subscribers thereto; and in ere shall be subscribers to more than the amount of such stock within t six days after the books are opened, it shall be the duty of the com- ners to apportion the same among the subscribers thereto, in ratable tions to the amount subscribed by the respective individuals; but no who shall have subscribed for twenty shares or upwards, shall upon istribution receive less than twenty shares, unless the subscriptions said last mentioned or a less number of shares shall exceed the amount of the capital stock; nor shall there be allowed to any one subscribers or commissioners, directly or indirectly, or to any one in or him, more than four hundred shares of stock, if without such al- e the whole of the stock be taken up; and if at the expiration of the lay, on which the subscription books shall have been kept open, the amount of the capital stock shall not have been subscribed, then the ssioners may subscribe for the remaining shares.

. 3. That one tenth part of the amount of each share shall be paid said commissioners in specie, or in notes of specie-paying banks, at e and place of subscribing; and the balance shall be paid in such ents, and at such times, as the directors for the time being may re- *Provided*, That whenever the payment of any instalment is required irectors, they shall give at least sixty days' notice thereof, in a news- rinted in the State or Territory where the bank is situated; but no

one instalment shall exceed five dollars on each share: *And provided, further*, That no note or evidence of debt shall be discounted or received by the directors in payment of any instalment called in, or required to be paid, with intent of providing the means of furnishing such payment, or with intent of enabling any stockholder to withdraw any part of the money paid in by him on his stock.

SEC. 4. That all such persons as shall become stockholders of said bank shall be, and they are hereby ordained, constituted, and declared to be, a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Wisconsin;" and by that name they and their successors shall and may have continual succession during the period limited by this act; and shall be persons in the law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places whatsoever, and in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters, and causes whatsoever; and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at pleasure; and that they and their successors, by the name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Wisconsin," shall be in law capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of the said corporation.

SEC. 5. That the stock, property, affairs, and concerns of the said corporation shall be managed and conducted by nine directors, a majority of whom shall be residents of the county in which such bank is situated, one of whom shall be the president, who shall hold their offices one year, and until others are chosen, and be stockholders; and shall be elected on the first Monday of November, annually, at the banking house of said stockholders; and a public notice shall be given in some newspaper printed in the State or Territory in which said bank is located, if any there shall be, at least sixty days previous to the day of holding the said election; and the said election shall be held and made by such of the stockholders of the said bank as shall attend for that purpose, either in person or by proxy, which proxies shall always be stockholders; and a plurality of votes shall be sufficient for a choice: and if it should happen at any election that two or more persons have an equal number of votes, then the directors in office at the time of such election, or a majority of them, shall proceed to ballot, and by a plurality of votes determine which of the said persons, so having an equal number of votes, shall be the director or directors, so as to complete the whole number of nine; and the said directors, chosen at such election, as soon as may be thereafter, shall proceed in like manner to elect one of their number to be president; and if any director shall cease to be a stockholder, his office shall be considered vacant; and whenever any vacancy shall happen among the directors, by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled, for the remainder of the year in which the same shall happen, by such person or persons as the remainder of the directors for the time being, or a majority of them, shall appoint: *Provided*, That the first election for directors shall be held at such time and place, sixty days' previous notice being given thereof, as the commissioners, or a majority of them, herein appointed, shall direct; and at the said first election, they shall determine the persons elected, and a certificate thereof, signed by a majority of them, shall be evidence of the election of such directors, to continue in office until the next annual election.

No. 7.

AN ACT to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Mineral Point.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin*, That a bank shall be established in the township of Pecatolica, in the village of Mineral Point, the capital stock whereof shall be two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and the subscriptions towards said stock shall, on the first Tuesday of May next, be opened at Mineral Point, under the superintendence of Wm. S. Hamilton, John F. O'Neille, Moses M. Strong, James Morrison, John Atchison, Richard McKim, and Garnt V. Dennison, who are hereby appointed commissioners to receive the subscriptions to the said capital stock, who shall be the first directors, and are authorized to elect their president from their own number, and to conduct every operation of the institution, until the first election for directors and president shall take place; and they shall give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of opening said subscriptions in one or more newspapers printed in the county of Iowa, and the books for receiving the subscriptions aforesaid shall continue open for six days, and until the whole number of shares are subscribed; and if the subscriptions to the said capital stock shall, within six days after the same are opened, exceed the amount authorized by this section, it shall be the duty of the directors to deduct such excess in a proportional manner, from the largest number of shares subscribed, in such a manner that each person subscribing, who is a citizen of this Territory, shall be entitled to at least five shares, if he subscribed so many.

SEC. 2. That one-tenth of the amount of each share shall be paid to the directors in specie, at the time of subscribing, and the balance shall be paid in such instalments and at such times as the directors for the time being may require: *Provided*, That whenever the payment of an instalment is required by the directors, they shall give at least sixty days' notice thereof, in some newspaper published in the county of Iowa, aforesaid; but no one instalment shall exceed ten dollars on each share; and in case any stockholder shall fail to pay in any or either instalment at the time when the same shall be so called for and directed to be paid, the share or shares upon which such instalment shall be so called for and unpaid at the end of the said sixty days, and the whole amount previously paid thereon, shall be absolutely forfeited to the other stockholders of said bank.

SEC. 3. That all such persons as shall become stockholders of said bank shall be, and they are hereby ordained, constituted, and declared to be, until the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the name of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Mineral Point, and by that name they and their successors shall and may have continual succession during the time aforesaid, and shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in all courts and places whatever, and in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters, and causes whatsoever, and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at their pleasure; and they and their successors, by the name of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Mineral Point, shall be in law

shall have been obtained for such debts; and further, the said corporation shall not, directly nor indirectly, deal or trade in buying or selling any goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in selling the same when truly pledged by way of security for debts due the said corporation, or purchasing the same at sales on judgments which shall have been obtained for any debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, and afterwards selling the same.

SEC. 10. That the bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereon under the hand or hands of such person or persons, his, her, or their assignee or assignees, so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or assignees respectively, and to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon, in his, her, or their own name or names; and bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said corporation, promising the payment to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, or to bearers, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same, in like manner and with like force and effect, as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him, her, or them, in his, her, or their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons; and if such bills obligatory and of credit, and such bills and notes, issued as aforesaid, are not paid when the same are due and demanded at the banking house of the said bank, in the legal coin of the United States, the said corporation shall be dissolved: *Provided*, That the said corporation shall be entitled to the privileges secured by the act entitled "An act relative to banking institutions," approved April 23, 1833.

SEC. 11. That each stockholder shall be entitled at elections, and on all other questions, to the number of votes proportioned to the number of shares which he or she shall have held in his or her own name for at least three calendar months preceding such time, according to the following ratio, to wit: for each share and not exceeding ten shares, one vote; for every two shares above ten, and not exceeding fifty shares, one vote; for every five shares above fifty and not exceeding one hundred shares, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote; and no stockholder, unless actually resident within the United States, shall vote at elections, or on any other occasion, by proxy.

SEC. 12. That the directors, before they execute any of the duties of their offices, except choosing a president, shall severally take an oath or affirmation, that they will faithfully, diligently, and honestly perform the duties of their respective offices, according to the best of their skill and abilities; which oath of affirmation, either of the directors is hereby authorized to administer to the president, and then the president shall administer the same to the other directors, and to all such other officers, clerks, and servants of the said corporation, as by the by-laws and ordinances thereof may be required to take an oath or affirmation.

SEC. 13. That the directors shall make half yearly dividends of so much of the profits of the said bank as to them or a majority of them shall seem advisable; and every cashier and clerk, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall give bond with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful to divide, withdraw, or in any wise

reduce the capital stock, or any part thereof, without the consent of the Legislature.

SEC. 14. That no president or other director shall be entitled to any emoluments for their services, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting; five directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business; of whom the president shall be one, except in case of necessary absence, when he shall in writing appoint one of the directors to act as president *pro tempore;* but for making ordinary discounts, such a number of directors shall constitute a board, as shall be required by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 15. That a general meeting of the stockholders may be called, whenever the directors, or a majority of them, shall judge proper, of which meeting the directors shall give five weeks' previous notice in a newspaper printed in the same, or any adjoining State or Territory, if there shall be none printed therein, which notice shall specify the object of such meeting.

SEC. 16. That the stock of the said corporation shall be assignable, according to the rules prescribed in the by-laws of the said corporation; but no assignment or transfer shall be valid or effectual, until such assignment or transfer shall be entered or registered in a book to be kept for that purpose; nor shall any stockholder be capable of assigning or transferring his or her stock in the said bank, until all notes, dues, or debts, of whatsoever nature due to the said corporation from such stockholder, either as drawer or endorser of any note or bill, or otherwise, shall be first paid and discharged.

SEC. 17. That the stockholders may at any time augment the capital stock of the said bank, at any special meeting called for that purpose, a majority of all the votes being given therefor, under such regulations, restrictions, and conditions as the said stockholders shall at such meeting judge proper, to any amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 18. That the property of every individual member of the said corporation, vested in said corporate funds, shall be liable to be taken in execution for the payment of his or her just debts, in such manner as is or may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, That no property vested in the said corporate funds shall be thus taken and sold, until all debts due to the said bank by such debtor, either as drawer or endorser of any note, or otherwise, shall be fully paid and discharged; and upon any execution being levied on any shares in said bank, it shall be the duty of the cashier of said bank to expose the proper book of the corporation to the officer, and to furnish him with a certificate, under his hand, in his official capacity, stating the number of shares the debtor holds in the said bank, and the amount of dividends thereon due.

SEC. 19. That the said corporation shall not take more than six per centum per annum in advance, on its loans or discounts.

SEC. 20. That this act be, and the same is hereby declared to be, a public act, and that the same be, for the time herein limited, construed in all courts and places benignly and favorably for every beneficial purpose therein mentioned.

SEC. 21. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and shall continue in force for the term of twenty-five years from said time; and unless the sum of ten thousand dollars in specie shall be paid into the bank within two years from the first Monday in September next, this act shall become void and of no effect.

SEC. 22. Any committee appointed by the Legislature for that purpose, shall have the right to examine into the doings of the said corporation, and shall have free access to all their books and vaults.

SEC. 23. No note shall be issued by the said bank of a less denomination than one dollar.

Approved January 23, 1835.

No. 6.

AN ACT to incorporate the stockholders of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin*, That a bank shall be established in the town of Dubuque, in Dubuque county, and Territory aforesaid, the capital stock whereof shall be two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and the subscriptions towards said stock shall be opened as soon as may be convenient, after this act shall be approved by the Congress of the United States. The subscription shall be opened in the said county, and at such other places as the commissioners may think proper, and be kept open until the stock is subscribed, under the superintendence of Ezekiel Lockwood, Francis Gehon, John King, William Myers, Lucius W. Langworthy, Robert D. Sherman, William W. Corriell, Simeon Clark, and E. M. Bissell, who are hereby appointed commissioners to receive the subscriptions to the said capital stock, and the said commissioners shall be the first directors; they shall choose one of their number for president, and they shall give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of opening said subscription, in one or more newspapers printed in said county, and they shall hold their offices until the first election for president and directors takes place.

SEC. 2. The commissioners shall proceed to distribute the capital stock of the said corporation among the subscribers thereto, and in case there shall be subscriptions for more than the amount of such stock, within the first three days that the books are opened, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to apportion the same among the subscribers thereto, in ratable proportion, to the amount subscribed by the respective individuals; but in case the whole of the capital stock shall not have been subscribed at the expiration of the three days, the commissioners shall continue the books open as long as they may deem necessary to have the whole of the remaining shares subscribed.

SEC. 3. That one-tenth of the amount of each share shall be paid to the said commissioners at the time of subscribing, and the balance shall be paid in such instalments, and at such times as the directors or a majority of them, for the time being, shall direct and appoint: *Provided*, That whenever the payment of any instalment is required by the directors, they shall give at least ninety days' notice thereof, in a newspaper printed in the county, if there should be any published at the time; if not, then in the newspaper published in the Territory, the nearest to the said bank, but no one instalment shall exceed ten dollars on each share.

SEC. 4. All such persons as shall become stockholders of said bank, shall be, and are hereby ordained, constituted, and declared to be, until the 1st

lay of May, which will be in the year of our Lord 1857, a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the name of the President, Directors, and Company of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, and by that name they are their successors, shall and may have continual succession during the term aforesaid, and shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defended and being defended, in all courts and places whatsoever, and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at pleasure; and they and their successors, by the name of the President, Directors, and Company of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, shall be in law capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to hold real estate for an amount exceeding one-tenth part of the capital stock actually paid in, excepting, however, the banking house and lot necessarily appurtenant thereto.

SEC. 5. The stock, property, affairs, and concerns of the said corporation shall be managed and conducted by a board of seven directors; the said directors shall all be residents and citizens of this Territory; they shall choose one of their own number to be president, who shall hold his office, as also shall the directors, for one year, and until others are duly chosen. The directors shall all be stockholders in this incorporation, and they shall all be elected on the 1st Monday in October annually, at the banking house of said stockholders, and public notice shall be given in some newspaper published in the Territory, at least sixty days previous to holding said election; and the said election shall be held and made by such of the stockholders of the said bank as shall attend for that purpose, either in person or proxy, which proxies shall only be to stockholders, or to the cashier of the bank, and the plurality of votes shall be sufficient for a choice; and the said directors chosen at such election, as soon as may be thereafter, shall proceed in like manner to elect one of their number to be president. And if any director shall cease to be a stockholder, his office shall be considered vacant; and when any vacancy shall happen among the directors, by death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the year, by the remaining directors, for the time being, by the election of one of the stockholders.

SEC. 6. That in case it shall happen that an election of directors shall not be made on any day when pursuant to this act it ought to have been done, the corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall and may be lawful on any other day, to hold and make an election of directors, in such manner as shall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of the said corporation.

SEC. 7. That the directors for the time being, or a majority of them, shall have power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations, as to them shall appear needful and proper, touching the arrangement and disposition of the stock, property, estate, and effects of said corporation, the duties and conduct of the officers, clerks, and servants employed therein, the election of the directors, and all such other matters as appertain to the business of the bank, and shall also have power to appoint so many officers, clerks, and servants, for carrying on the business of said bank, and with such salaries as to them shall seem meet: *Provided*, That such by-laws, rules, and regulations be not repugnant to the constitution or laws of the United States, or the laws of this Territory; and it

shall be the duty of the president and cashier, whenever thereto required by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, to furnish to them a statement, under oath or affirmation, of the condition of the bank, stating the amount of the deposites, the profits on hand, the amount of bills in circulation, the amount of debts due from the directors and stockholders, the amount due from other persons or corporations, not however naming them, the amount of specie in bank, the amount of bills of other banks, the amount of their deposites in other banks, the amount of their real estate, and of other property, not therein specified, the amount of capital actually paid in, and shall contain the true exhibit of the real state of said bank.

SEC. 8. That the total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, post note, or other contract, over and above the specie then actually deposited and contained in the bank, shall not exceed three times the sum of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid into the said bank; and in case of excess, the directors, under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their separate and private capacities; provided the bank shall not be able to pay its liabilities: and provided also, that this shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation, or any estate, real or personal, which they may hold as a body corporate, from being also liable for, or chargeable with, such excess; but such of the directors as were absent when the said excess was contracted, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was contracted, shall not be so liable.

SEC. 9. That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be required for its accommodation, in relation to the convenient transacting of its business, or such as shall have been bona fide conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for said debts; and further, the said corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in purchasing or selling any goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in selling the same when truly pledged by way of security, for debts due the said corporation, or purchasing the same at sales on judgments, which shall have been obtained for any debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, and afterwards selling the same.

SEC. 10. That the bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, his, her, or their assignee or assignees, so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or assignees respectively, and to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon, in his, her, or their own name or names; and bills or notes, which may be issued by order of said corporation, promising the payment to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, or to bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same, in like manner and with like force and effect, as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him, her, or them, in his, her, or their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were issued by such private person or persons; and all such bills, obligatory and of credit, and such bills, notes, and post notes, issued as aforesaid, shall be paid by the said cor-

poration, when demanded at their banking-house, in the legal coin of the United States.

SEC. 11. Each stockholder shall be entitled at elections, and on all other questions, to one vote for every share for ten shares; and for every ten shares above that amount, shall be entitled to one vote only; and no stockholder, unless actually resident within the United States, shall vote at elections, or on any other occasion, by proxy.

SEC. 12. That the directors, before they execute any of the duties of their offices, except choosing a president, shall severally take an oath or affirmation that they will faithfully, diligently, and honestly perform the duties of their respective offices, according to the best of their skill and abilities, which oath or affirmation either of the directors is hereby authorized to administer to the president, or any other director, and to all such officers, clerks, and servants of said corporation, as by the by-laws and ordinances thereof may be required to take an oath or affirmation.

SEC. 13. That the directors shall make half-yearly dividends of so much of the profits of said bank as to them, or a majority of them, shall seem advisable; and every cashier and clerk, before they enter upon the duty of their offices, shall give bond with security to the satisfaction of the directors, conditioned to the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 14. A majority of the directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business; for making ordinary discounts, such a number of directors shall constitute a board as shall be required by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 15. That a general meeting of the stockholders may be called, whenever a majority of the directors shall judge proper; of which meeting the directors shall give three weeks' previous notice in a newspaper printed in the county.

SEC. 16. That the stock of said corporation shall be assignable according to the rules prescribed in the by-laws of said corporation; but no assignment or transfer shall be valid or effectual, until such assignment or transfer shall be entered or registered in a book to be kept for that purpose, nor shall any stockholder be capable of assigning or transferring his or her stock in the said bank, until all his or her notes, debts, dues, and endorsements of whatever nature, due or becoming due to the said corporation, shall be first paid and discharged.

SEC. 17. That the stockholders may at any time augment the capital stock of the said bank, at any special meeting called for that purpose, a majority of all the votes being given therefor, under such regulations, restrictions and conditions as the stockholders shall at such meeting judge proper, to any amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 18. That the property of every individual member of the said corporation, vested in said corporate funds, shall be liable in the same manner as other personal property is liable by the laws of the Territory, to the payment and satisfaction of his just debts to any of his *bona fide* creditors; and when any execution shall be issued against the personal property of any such individual member, and the creditor is desirous that the same should be levied upon the property of such debtor in the said corporate funds, the officer to whom such execution may be directed, shall levy the same, by leaving with the cashier of said bank an attested copy of said execution, and a written notice that the said execution is levied upon the property of the said debtor in the said corporate funds; and such property

thus levied upon shall be sold in the same manner as is, or shall by law be, provided for the sale of personal property taken on execution; and such corporate funds thus levied upon and sold shall be transferred to the purchaser by entry in the proper book of such corporation; a copy of the said execution, and a statement of the sale of such property by virtue thereof; which entry the officer serving such execution shall be permitted to make: *Provided*, That no property vested in the said corporate funds shall be taken and sold, until all the debts due, or becoming due to the said bank, by such debtor, whether as drawer, or endorser, or surety, shall be fully paid and discharged; and upon any execution being levied on any shares in said bank, it shall be the duty of the cashier of said bank to expose the proper book of the corporation to the officer, and to furnish him with a certificate, under his hand, in his official capacity, stating the number of shares the debtor holds in said bank, and the amount of dividends declared and due thereon.

SEC. 19. That the said corporation shall not take more than seven per cent. per annum on its loans and discounts, in advance.

SEC. 20. That no note or bill shall be issued by said bank, of a less denomination than five dollars, and that the bank shall not issue any bill or note, until the sum of forty thousand dollars in the legal coin of the United States shall be paid into the said corporation by the stockholders, as a part of the stock: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the Legislative Assembly, in four years from this time, from prohibiting the issuing of notes from this bank, of a less denomination than ten dollars, or in ten years from this time, of a less denomination than twenty dollars, if the Legislative Assembly should deem it expedient to do so.

SEC. 21. In case any subscriber to the stock of this corporation shall fail to pay any instalment called for, as is provided in section 3d, his or her stock shall be forfeited, with what may have been paid upon the same, to the corporation: *Provided*, The same be not paid (with the interest thereon, at twelve per cent. per annum) within ninety days after the time when it is due, agreeable to the notice of the commissioners or directors for said instalments.

SEC. 22. No one director shall be permitted at any one time to become indebted to the bank by loans, endorsement, or otherwise, to an amount exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 23. That this act be and the same is hereby declared to be a public act, and that the same be for the time herein before limited, construed in all courts and places benignly and favorably, for every beneficial purpose therein mentioned: *Provided*, That if said corporation shall fail to go into operation, or shall abuse or misuse their privileges under this charter, it shall be in the power of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, at any time, to annul, vacate, and make void this charter.

P. H. ENGLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HENRY S. BAIRD,
President of the Council.

APPROVED, *November* 30, 1836.

H. DODGE.

No. 7.

AN ACT to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Mineral Point.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin*, That a bank shall be established in the township of Pecatolica, in the village of Mineral Point, the capital stock whereof shall be two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and the subscriptions towards said stock shall, on the first Tuesday of May next, be opened at Mineral Point, under the superintendence of Wm. S. Hamilton, John F. O'Neille, Moses M. Strong, James Morrison, John Atchison, Richard McKim, and Garnt V. Dennison, who are hereby appointed commissioners to receive the subscriptions to the said capital stock, who shall be the first directors, and are authorized to elect their president from their own number, and to conduct every operation of the institution, until the first election for directors and president shall take place; and they shall give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of opening said subscriptions in one or more newspapers printed in the county of Iowa, and the books for receiving the subscriptions aforesaid shall continue open for six days, and until the whole number of shares are subscribed; and if the subscriptions to the said capital stock shall, within six days after the same are opened, exceed the amount authorized by this section, it shall be the duty of the directors to deduct such excess in a proportional manner, from the largest number of shares subscribed, in such a manner that each person subscribing, who is a citizen of this Territory, shall be entitled to at least five shares, if he subscribed so many.

SEC. 2. That one-tenth of the amount of each share shall be paid to the directors in specie, at the time of subscribing, and the balance shall be paid in such instalments and at such times as the directors for the time being may require: *Provided*, That whenever the payment of an instalment is required by the directors, they shall give at least sixty days' notice thereof, in some newspaper published in the county of Iowa, aforesaid; but no one instalment shall exceed ten dollars on each share; and in case any stockholder shall fail to pay in any or either instalment at the time when the same shall be so called for and directed to be paid, the share or shares upon which such instalment shall be so called for and unpaid at the end of the said sixty days, and the whole amount previously paid thereon, shall be absolutely forfeited to the other stockholders of said bank.

SEC. 3. That all such persons as shall become stockholders of said bank shall be, and they are hereby ordained, constituted, and declared to be, until the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the name of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Mineral Point, and by that name they and their successors shall and may have continual succession during the time aforesaid, and shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in all courts and places whatever, and in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters, and causes whatsoever, and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at their pleasure; and they and their successors, by the name of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Mineral Point, shall be in law

capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of the said corporation: *Provided*, It shall not be lawful for said corporation to hold real estate for an amount exceeding one-tenth part of the capital stock actually paid in, excepting, however, the banking house and lot necessarily appertaining thereto.

SEC. 4. That the stock, property, affairs, and concerns of the said corporation, shall be managed and conducted by seven directors; the said directors shall be residents and citizens of this Territory, one of whom shall be president, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are chosen, and be stockholders, and shall be elected on the first Monday of July annually, at the banking house of said stockholders; and public notice shall be given in some newspaper printed in the county of Iowa, at least sixty days previous to holding such election; and the said election shall be held and made by such of the stockholders of the said bank as shall attend for that purpose, either by person or proxy, which proxies shall always be stockholders, and the plurality of votes shall be sufficient for a choice; and if it should happen at any election, that two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes, then the directors in office at the time of such election, or a majority of them, shall proceed to ballot, and by a plurality of votes determine which of the said persons so having an equal number of votes shall be director or directors, so as to complete the whole number of seven; and the said directors chosen at such elections, as soon as may be thereafter, shall proceed in like manner to elect one of their number to be president. And if any director shall cease to be a stockholder, his office shall be considered vacant, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among the directors, by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the year in which the same shall happen, by such person or persons as the remainder of the directors, for the time being, or a majority of them, shall appoint.

SEC. 5. That in case it shall happen that an election of directors shall not be made on any day when pursuant to this act it ought to have been done, the said corporation shall not, for that cause, be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall and may be lawful, on any other day, to hold and make an election of directors, in such manner as shall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of said corporation.

SEC. 6. That the directors for the time being, or a majority of them, shall have power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations, as to them shall appear needful and proper, touching the arrangement and disposition of the stock, property, estate, and effects of said corporation, the duties and conduct of the officers, clerks, and servants employed therein, the election of the directors, and all such other matters as appertain to the business of the bank, and shall also have power to appoint so many officers, clerks, and servants for carrying on the said business, and with such salaries and allowances as to them shall seem meet: *Provided*, That such by-laws, rules, and regulations be not repugnant to the constitution or laws of the United States, or the laws of this Territory; and it shall be the duty of the president and cashier, whenever thereunto required, to furnish to the Legislative Council a statement, under oath or affirmation, of the condition of the bank, stating the amount of the deposites, the profits on hand, the amount of bills in circulation, the amount of debts due from the directors, the amount due from the stockholders, the amount of debts due from all other persons or corporations, not, however, naming them, the amount of

specie in bank, the amount of all bills of other banks, the amount of their deposites in other banks, the amount of their real estate, and of other property not herein specified, the amount of capital actually paid in, and shall contain a true exhibit of the real state of said bank.

Sec. 7. That the total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, either by bond, bill, note, or other contract, over and above the specie then actually in the bank, shall not exceed three times the sum of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid into the said bank; and in case of such excess, the directors, under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their separate and private capacities; but this shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation, or any estate, real or personal, which they may hold as a body corporate, from being also liable for, or chargeable with, such excess; but such of the directors who may have been absent or opposed to the measures when the said excess was contracted, shall not be so liable: *Provided*, He or they publish the fact of such excess over his own signature, in some newspaper in the Territory.

Sec. 8. That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be required for its accommodation, in relation to the convenience of its business, or such as shall have been *bona fide* conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts; and, further, the said corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in buying or selling any goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in selling the same when truly pledged by way of security for debts due the said corporation, or purchasing the same at sales on judgments, which shall have been obtained for any debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, and afterwards selling the same.

Sec. 9. That the bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, his, her, or their assignee or assignees, so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof, in each and every assignee or assignees respectively, and to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon, in his, her, or their own name or names; and bills or notes, which may be issued by order of the said corporation, promising the payment to any person or persons, by his, her, or their order, or to bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same, in like manner, and with like force and effect, as upon any private person, if issued by him, her, or them, in his, her, or their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were issued by such private person or persons; and if such bills, obligatory and of credit, and such bills and notes issued as aforesaid, and not paid when the same are due and demanded at the banking-house of said bank, in the legal coin of the United States, the said corporation shall be dissolved.*

Sec. 10. That each stockholder shall be entitled, at elections, and on all other questions, to the number of votes proportioned to the number of shares which he or she shall hold in his or her own name, according to the fol-

* There is a general law of the Territory, passed April 23, 1833, which gives thirty days to redeem in.

lowing ratio, to wit: For each share, and not exceeding ten shares, one vote; for every ten shares, and above ten shares, one vote only; and no stockholder, unless actually resident within the United States, shall vote at elections, or on any other occasion, by proxy.

SEC. 11. That the directors, before they execute any of the duties of their offices, except choosing a president, shall severally take an oath or affirmation that they will faithfully and honestly perform the duties of their respective offices according to the best of their skill and abilities; which oath or affirmation either of the directors is hereby authorized to administer to the president, and then the president shall administer the same to the other directors, and to all such other officers, clerks, and servants of the said corporation as by the by-laws and ordinances thereof may be required to take an oath or affirmation.

SEC. 12. That the directors shall make half yearly dividends, commencing on the first Monday in February, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, of so much of the profits of said bank as to them, or a majority of them, shall seem advisable; and every cashier and clerk, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall give bond with two or more securities to the satisfaction of the directors, conditional for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 13. That no president or other director shall be entitled to any emolument for their services, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting. Four directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall be one, except in case of necessary absence, when he shall, in writing, appoint one of the directors to act as president pro tempore; but for making ordinary discounts, such a number of directors shall constitute a board as shall be required by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 14. A general meeting of the stockholders may be called whenever the directors, or a majority of them, shall judge proper, of which meeting the directors shall give three weeks' previous notice, in a newspaper, which notice shall specify the object of said meeting.

SEC. 15. That the stock of said corporation shall be assignable according to the rules prescribed in the by-laws of said corporation; but no assignment or transfer shall be valid or effectual until such assignment or transfer shall be entered or registered in a book to be kept for that purpose; nor shall any stockholder be capable of assigning or transferring his or her stock in the said bank, until all notes, dues, and debts, of whatsoever nature, due to the said corporation from such stockholders, either as a drawer or endorser of any note or bill, or otherwise, shall be first paid and discharged.

SEC. 16. That the stockholders may at any time augment the capital stock of the said bank, at any special meeting called for that purpose, a majority of all the votes being given therefor, under such regulations, restrictions, and conditions as the stockholders shall at such meeting judge proper, to any amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 17. That the property of every individual member of the said corporation, vested in said corporate funds, shall be liable in the same manner as other personal property is liable by the laws of the Territory, to the payment and satisfaction of his just debts to any of his bona fide creditors; and when any execution shall be issued against any personal property of any such individual member, and the creditor is desirous that the same *should be* levied upon the property of such debtor in the said corporate

funds, the officer to whom such execution may be directed, shall levy the same, by leaving with the cashier of said bank an attested copy of such execution, and a written notice that the said execution is levied upon the property of the said debtor in the said corporate funds, and such property thus levied upon shall be sold in the same manner as is, or shall by law be, provided for the sale of personal property taken in execution; and such corporate funds thus levied upon and sold shall be transferred to the purchaser by entering in the proper books of such corporation a copy of the said execution, and a statement of the sale of such property by virtue thereof, which entry the officer levying such execution shall be permitted to make: *Provided*, That no property vested in the corporate funds shall be thus taken and sold until all the debts due to the said bank, by such debtor, either as drawer or endorser of any note, or otherwise, shall be fully discharged; and upon any execution being levied on any shares in said bank, it shall be the duty of the cashier of said bank to expose the proper book of the corporation to the officer, and to furnish him with a certificate, under his hand, in his official capacity, stating the number of shares the debtor holds in said bank, and the amount of dividends thereon due.

SEC. 18. That the said corporation shall not take more than seven per cent. per annum on its loans and discounts, in advance.

SEC. 19. That this act be, and the same is hereby declared, a public act, and that the same be, for the time herein before limited, construed in all our courts and places benignly and favorably, for every beneficial purpose therein mentioned.

SEC. 20. That no note or bill shall be issued by said bank of a less denomination than five dollars, and that the bank shall not issue any bill or note until the sum of forty thousand dollars, in the legal coin of the United States, shall be paid into the said corporation by the stockholders, as a part of the stock: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the Legislative Assembly, in four years from this time, from prohibiting the issuing of notes from this bank of a less denomination than ten dollars, or, in ten years from this time, of a less denomination than twenty dollars, if the Legislative Assembly should deem it expedient so to do.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That in case the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, or the legislative authorities which may hereafter exist in any State to be erected in this Territory, in which said bank may be located, shall deem it fit and expedient, for the better regulating banking operations, to require the deposites in a general safety fund from this and other banks, hereafter to be enacted, with a view to the adoption of a general system in said Territory, similar to that now in operation in the State of New York, and known as the "Safety Fund System," that then, and in that case, this charter shall be subject so far to be altered or amended as to make it conform to such a safety fund system, and no further.

SEC. 22. That this act shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the first Monday of May next.

P. H. ENGLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HENRY S. BAIRD,
President of the Council.

APPROVED, *December* 2, 1836.

H. DODGE.

No. 8.

AN ACT to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Milwaukee.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin*, That a bank shall be established in the town of Milwaukee, the capital stock whereof shall be two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into two thousand shares, each share being one hundred dollars; and the books for receiving subscriptions for said stock shall, on the first Monday of June next, be opened at Milwaukee, under the superintendence of Rufus Parkes, Horace Chase, James Sanderson, Giles Brisban, Sylvester W. Dunbar, Geo. Bowman, Jesse Rhodes, Cyrus Hawley, and Solomon Juneau, who are hereby appointed commissioners to receive the subscriptions to the said capital stock, who shall be the first directors, and are authorized to elect their president from their own number, and to conduct every operation of the institution, until the first election for directors and president shall take place; and they shall give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of opening said subscriptions in one or more newspapers printed in the county of Milwaukee, and the books for receiving the subscriptions aforesaid shall continue open for six days, and until the whole number of shares are subscribed; and if the subscriptions to the said capital stock shall, within six days after the same are opened, exceed the amount authorized by this section, it shall be the duty of the directors to deduct such excess in a proportional manner, from the largest number of shares subscribed, in such a manner that each person subscribing, who is a citizen of this Territory, shall be entitled to at least five shares, if he subscribed so many.

SEC. 2. That one tenth of the amount of each share shall be paid to the directors in specie, at the time of subscribing, and the balance shall be paid in such instalments, and at such times, as the directors for the time being may require: *Provided*, That, whenever the payment of an instalment is required by the directors, they shall give at least sixty days' notice thereof, in some newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee; but no one instalment shall exceed ten dollars on each share; and in case any stockholder shall fail to pay in any or either instalment at the time when the same shall be so called for and directed to be paid, the share or shares upon which such instalment shall be so called for and unpaid, at the end of the said sixty days, and the whole amount previously paid thereon, shall be absolutely forfeited to the other stockholders of said bank.

SEC. 3. That all such persons as shall become stockholders of said bank, shall be, and they are hereby ordained, constituted, and declared to be, until the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the name of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Milwaukee, and by that name they and their successors shall and may have continual succession during the time aforesaid, and shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in all courts and places whatever, and in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters, and causes whatsoever, and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at their pleasure; and they and their successors, by the name of the President, Directors, and

Company of the Bank of Milwaukee, shall be in law capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of the said corporation: *Provided*, It shall not be lawful for said corporation to hold real estate for an amount exceeding one tenth part of the capital stock actually paid in, excepting, however, the banking house and lot necessarily appertaining thereto.

SEC. 4. That the stock, property, affairs, and concerns of the said corporation shall be managed and conducted by seven directors; the said directors shall be residents and citizens of this Territory, one of whom shall be president, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are chosen, and be stockholders, and shall be elected on the first Monday of July annually, at the banking house of said stockholders; and public notice shall be given in some newspaper printed in the county of Milwaukee, at least sixty days previous to the day of holding such election; and the said election shall be held and made by such of the stockholders of the said bank as shall attend for that purpose, either by person or proxy, which proxies shall always be stockholders, and the plurality of votes shall be sufficient for a choice; and if it should happen at any election, that two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes, then the directors in office at the time of such election, or a majority of them, shall proceed to ballot, and by a plurality of votes, determine which of the said persons so having an equal number of votes shall be the director or directors, so as to complete the whole number of seven; and the said directors chosen at such elections, as soon as may be thereafter, shall proceed in like manner to elect one of their number to be president. And if any director shall cease to be a stockholder, his office shall be considered vacant; and whenever any vacancy shall happen among the directors, by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the year in which the same shall happen, by such person or persons as the remainder of the directors, for the time being, or a majority of them, shall appoint.

SEC. 5. That in case it shall happen that an election of directors shall not be made on any day when pursuant to this act it ought to have been done, the said corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall and may be lawful on any other day, to hold and make an election of directors, in such manner as shall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of said corporation.

SEC. 6. That the directors for the time being, or a majority of them, shall have power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations, as to them shall appear needful and proper, touching the arrangement and disposition of the stock, property, estate, and effects of said corporation, the duties and conduct of the officers, clerks, and servants employed therein, the election of the directors, and all such other matters as appertain to the business of the bank, and shall also have power to appoint so many officers, clerks, and servants for carrying on the said business, and with such salaries and allowances as to them shall seem meet: *Provided*, That such by-laws, rules, and regulations be not repugnant to the constitution or laws of the United States, or the laws of the Territory; and it shall be the duty of the president and cashier to furnish to the Legislative Assembly a statement, under oath, whenever thereto required by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, of bills in circulation, the amount of debts due from directors, the amount due from stockholders, the amount of debts due from

all other persons or corporations, not however naming them, the amount of specie in bank, the amount of all bills of other banks, the amount of their deposites in other banks, the amount of their stock in other banks, the amount of their real estate and other property not therein specified, the amount of capital actually paid in, and shall contain a true exhibit of the real state of said bank.

SEC. 7. That the total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, either by bond, bill, note, or other contract, over and above the specie actually deposited in the bank, shall not exceed three times the sum of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid into the said bank; and in case of such excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their separate and private capacities, but this shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation, or any estate, real or personal, which they may hold as a body corporate, from being also liable for, and chargeable with such excess; but such directors who may have been absent when said excess was contracted, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was contracted, shall not be so liable.

SEC. 8. That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be required for its accommodation, in relation to the convenient transacting of its business, or such as shall have been bona fide conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts; and further, the said corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in buying or selling any goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in selling the same when truly pledged by way of security for debts due the said corporation, or purchasing the same at sales on judgments, which shall have been obtained for any debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, and afterwards selling the same.

SEC. 9. That the bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, his, her, or their assignee or assignees, so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or assignees respectively, so as to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon, in his, her, or their own name or names; and bills or notes, which may be issued by order of the said corporation, promising the payment to any person or persons, by his, her, or their order, or to bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same, in like manner and with like force and effect as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him, her, or them, in his, her, or their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons; and if such bills, obligatory and of credit, and such bills and notes issued as aforesaid, are not paid when the same are due and demanded at the banking-house of said bank, in the legal coin of the United States, the said corporation shall be dissolved.

SEC. 10. That each stockholder shall be entitled, at elections, and on all other questions, to the number of votes proportioned to the number of shares which he or she shall hold in his or her own name, according to the following ratio, to wit: For each share, and not exceeding ten shares, one vote; *for every two* shares above ten, and not exceeding fifty shares, one vote;

for every five shares above fifty and not exceeding one hundred shares, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote; and no stockholder, unless actually resident within the United States, shall vote at elections, or on any other occasion, by proxy.

SEC. 11. That the directors, before they execute any of the duties of their offices, except choosing a president, shall severally take an oath or affirmation that they will faithfully, diligently, and honestly perform the duties of their respective offices according to the best of their skill and abilities, which oath or affirmation either of the directors is hereby authorized to administer to the president, and then the president shall administer the same to the other directors, and to all such other officers, clerks, and servants of the said corporation, as by the by-laws and ordinances thereof may be required to take an oath or affirmation.

SEC. 12. That the directors shall make half yearly dividends, commencing on the first Monday in February, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, of so much of the profits of said bank, as to them or a majority of them shall seem advisable, and every cashier and clerk, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall give bond with two or more securities, to the satisfaction of the directors, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 13. That no president or other director shall be entitled to any emoluments for their services, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting. Four directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall be one, except in case of necessary absence, when he shall, in writing, appoint one of the directors to act as president pro tempore; but for making ordinary discounts, such a number of directors shall constitute a board, as shall be required by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 14. A general meeting of the stockholders may be called whenever the directors or a majority of them shall judge proper, of which meeting the directors shall give three weeks' previous notice in a newspaper printed in the county of Milwaukee, which notice shall specify the object of such meeting.

SEC. 15. That the stock of said corporation shall be assignable according to the rules prescribed in the by-laws of said corporation, but no assignment or transfer shall be valid or effectual, until such assignment or transfer shall be entered or registered in a book to be kept for that purpose, nor shall any stockholder be capable of assigning or transferring his or her stock in the said bank, until all notes, dues, and debts, of whatsoever nature, due to the said corporation from such stockholders, either as drawer or endorser of any note or bill, or otherwise, shall be first paid and discharged.

SEC. 16. That the stockholders may, at any time, augment the capital stock of the said bank, at any special meeting called for that purpose, a majority of all the votes being given therefor, under such regulations, restrictions, and conditions as the stockholders shall at such meeting judge proper, to any amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 17. That the property of every individual member of the said corporation, vested in said corporate funds, shall be liable in the same manner as other personal property is liable by the laws of the Territory, to the payment and satisfaction of his just debts to any of his bona fide creditors, and when any execution shall be issued against the personal property of any such individual member, and the creditor is desirous that the same

should be levied upon the property of such debtor in the said corporate funds, the officer to whom such execution may be directed, shall levy the same, by leaving with the cashier of said bank an attested copy of such execution, and a written notice that the said execution is levied upon the property of the said debtor in the said corporate funds, and such property thus levied upon shall be sold in the same manner as is or shall by law be provided for the sale of personal property taken in execution, and such corporate funds thus levied upon and sold shall be transferred to the purchaser by entering in the proper book of such corporation a copy of the said execution, and a statement of the sale of such property by virtue thereof; which entry the officer serving such execution shall be permitted to make: *Provided*, That no property vested in the said corporate funds shall be thus taken and sold until all the debts due to the said bank, by such debtor, either as drawer or endorser of any note or otherwise, shall be fully discharged; and upon any execution being levied on any shares in said bank, it shall be the duty of the cashier of said bank to expose the proper book of the corporation to the officer, and to furnish him with a certificate, under his hand, in his official capacity, stating the number of shares the debtor holds in said bank, and the amount of dividends thereon due.

SEC. 18. That the said corporation shall not take more than seven per cent. per annum on its loans and discounts, in advance.

SEC. 19. That this act be and the same is hereby declared a public act, and that the same be for the time herein before limited, construed in all courts and places benignly and favorably, for every beneficial purpose therein mentioned.

SEC. 20. That no note or bill shall be issued by said bank of a less denomination than five dollars: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the Legislative Assembly, in four years from this time, from prohibiting the issuing of notes from this bank of a less denomination than ten dollars, or in ten years from this time, of a less denomination than twenty dollars, if the Legislative Assembly should deem it expedient so to do.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That in case the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, or the legislative authorities which may hereafter exist, in any State to be erected in this Territory, in which said bank may be located, shall deem it fit and expedient for the better regulating a banking operation to require the deposites in a general safety fund for this and the several banks, hereafter to be erected, with a view to the adoption of a general system in said Territory or State, similar to that now in operation in the State of New York, and known as the "Safety Fund System," that then and in that case this charter shall be subject so far to be altered or amended as to make it conform to such a safety fund system, and no further.

SEC. 22. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first Monday of May next, and that if said corporation shall fail to go into operation, or shall abuse or misuse their privilege under this charter, it shall be in the power of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, at any time, to annul and vacate and make void this charter.

P. H. ENGLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HENRY S. BAIRD,
President of the Council.

APPROVED, November 30, 1836. H. DODGE.

No. 9.

AN ACT relative to Banking Institutions.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan*, That if, at any time hereafter, the bills obligatory or of credit, and the bills or notes issued by any banking institution incorporated by any law of this Territory, are not paid when the same are due and demanded at the banking house of any such corporation, the said corporation shall not, for that cause, be dissolved; but it shall and may be lawful for any such corporation to redeem the said bills or notes at any time within sixty days after the same may be demanded at the banking house as aforesaid; and when any injunction shall be issued on account of any such failure on the part of any bank, the same shall be dissolved or payment made within the time above limited, together with twenty per cent. damages and costs: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent an injunction being issued whenever any payment or demand shall be refused, or the continuance thereof if there be other cause of complaint against any such institution.

APPROVED *April* 23, 1833.

No. 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 3, 1839.

SIR: The enclosed resolution having been officially communicated to this department, I will thank you to furnish any information in your power which may assist us in answering it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. G. W. JONES, *House of Representatives.*

No. 11.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January* 3, 1839.

SIR: Your communication of to-day's date, transmitting me the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 31st ultimo, directing you to report to that House the condition, &c., of the banks in Wisconsin Territory, and the character of the currency received at the land offices in that Territory in payment for the public lands, has just been received. In accordance with your request, I respectfully submit the following in reply to your letter: An act of Congress, approved 1st of July, 1836, provides, "*that no act of the Territorial Legislature of the Territories of the United States, incorporating any bank, or any institution with banking privileges, shall have any force or effect until approved and confirmed by Congress.*" Under and in conformity with this act of Congress, three acts of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory, chartering "*the Bank of*

Milwaukee, the Miners' Bank of Du Buque, and the Bnk of Mineral Point," were approved by an act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1837, with certain restrictions and conditions. One of these conditions is, "*that neither of such banks shall issue notes or bills for circulation, until one-half of the amount of their respective capital shall have been actually paid in.*" This provision, I have good reason to believe, has *never been complied with*, on the part of the president and directors of the Bank of Mineral Point; nor has that which requires "*that neither of the said banks shall at any time owe, either by bond, bill, note, or other contract, over and above its actual deposites, an amount to exceed thrice the amount of its capital stock actually paid in.*"

The people of the Territory, in the vicinity of the Mineral Point bank, almost universally believe that the bank at that place has violated the provisions of the act of Congress, in both particulars alluded to above, and that it has, in consequence thereof, "*forfeited its charter, and put an end to its corporate powers and privileges.*" Entertaining these opinions myself, and feeling confident that they are the sentiments of the people for whose benefit the banks were created, but who have not received such accommodations therefrom as they were entitled to, from an institution of their own creation, I have introduced the subject to your attention, through the resolution of the House of Representatives, a copy of which you did me the honor to enclose me. An article in relation to this institution, which is at least calculated to excite distrust in the minds of the community, appeared in the Miners' Free Press of the 27th of November last, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, to which please refer for further information on this subject.

The notes of the Bank of Mineral Point were, as late as September last, taken in payment for the public lands, by the receiver of public money at Mineral Point. He felt bound, he said, to receive them, because the bank *purported* to be a *specie-paying* institution; although he entertained the opinion, as he was confident, that the bank had not ten thousand dollars of specie in her vaults, and, consequently, not able to redeem one-fourth of the notes, if presented at her counter. The law, he thought, required him to take the notes of all banks purporting to be "*specie paying*," if they had not issued notes of a less denomination than five dollars. He was not required by law or yourself to examine into the condition of the bank, nor would the president and cashier have permitted him to do so if he had. A statement in relation to the affairs of the bank, submitted to him by the teller in the absence of the president and cashier, confirmed him in the opinions which he entertained in relation to this bank, and showed that it had but about $7,000 in her vaults.

The Miners' Bank of Du Buque, being within the bounds of the present Territory of Iowa, does not come under the provisions of the resolution; and the Bank of Milwaukee has not, I believe, been put in operation, and its charter, of course, has expired by limitation, under the act of approval. The Bank of Wisconsin, located at Green Bay, was established by act of incorporation of the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory, previous to the passage of the act of Congress of the 1st July, 1836, and, therefore, it may be supposed, is not subject to the resolution, or the supervision or control of Congress. Such, however, is not the case, since all the acts of the Legislative Council of Michigan are, under the ordinance of the 13th July, 1787, and the act of Congress of the 11th of January, 1805, estab-

lishing Michigan Territory, subject to the approval or rejection of Congress at any time. The notes of this bank are in extensive circulation in the Territory, and not being a specie paying bank, or its notes received in payment for the public lands, are at a depreciation, and, consequently, affecting most materially the business and currency of the country. Its failure to resume specie payments is deemed a violation of its charter, and would seem to require the enactment of a law by Congress, declaring such charter null and void. A joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved the 12th June, 1838, disaffirmed and disapproved the act of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory, incorporating "the stockholders of the State Bank of Wisconsin, at Prairie du Chien." This bank charter was greatly desired by the people at Prairie du Chien; but was nevertheless referred to be approved by Congress; and yet the Bank of Wisconsin, at Green Bay, in *violation* of the provisions of its own charter, without having ever received the approval of Congress, is permitted to exercise all the privileges of a legally constituted institution.

Another institution, denominated the "*Bank of Fox River Hydraulic Company*," is exercising all the functions of a regularly established bank. It is situated within six miles of the Bank of Wisconsin, at the village of Depere, near the town of Green Bay. No act of the Legislature of the Territory has ever been passed chartering any institution with banking privileges, such as are claimed and exercised by this company. An act of the Legislature of the Territory of the 3d of December, 1836, authorized "*the building a* DAM *across the Fox river, at Depere.*" A subsequent act of the same Legislature, amendatory of the first, gives to this same "Hydraulic Company" authority "*to issue evidences of debt;*" and under this clause this *bank* is established, notwithstanding the said act of the Legislature has neither been approved by act of Congress, submitted to that body, nor placed on file with the Secretary of State of the United States, as is required by the act establishing the Territory of Wisconsin, and that of the 1st of July, 1836, *requiring* the assent of Congress to be given to all Territorial acts chartering institutions with banking privileges. The notes of this *bank*, notwithstanding the palpable violation of the laws of the United States, if not those of the Territory, are received by the receiver of public money at Green Bay, in payment for the public lands, as will appear by reference to the accompanying "communication," signed "Thomas Lee, receiver," and taken from the Wisconsin Democrat, of the 11th December, 1838, as well as by the article signed "Publicola," accompanying this communication. The evils to the people of the Territory, growing out of the derangement of our currency, and the absence of all certain information as to the real condition of our banking institutions, have induced me to introduce the resolution in relation to them, and which was, without a dissenting vote, adopted by the House. To effect the object so desirable to the people of the Territory, I respectfully suggest the propriety of appointing a board of commissioners, composed of citizens of Wisconsin, with instructions to repair to the banking establishments above referred to, and to any others that may be in existence at the time, to examine into, in person, and to report to you as soon as practicable, the laws, if any, under which the institutions are founded, the manner in which they were put in operation, whether in conformity to the charters and the acts of Congress, if any were granted or enacted, and whether they have, since their organization, been conducted according to law. That they be also required to report to

you copies of the by laws, rules, and regulations of those institutions or banks, with a statement of the bills in circulation, the amount of debts due from directors, the amount due from stockholders, the amount due from presidents, the amount due from cashiers, the amount of debts due from all other persons or corporations, not, however, naming persons, the amount of specie in bank, the amount of all bills of other banks, the amount of their deposites in other banks, the amount of their stock in other banks, the amount of their real estate or other property, not therein specified; the amount of capital actually paid in to the commissioners authorized to sell the stock, if any were appointed, designating the kind of money received for such stock, and report the true condition, in all respects, of all institutions in the Territory of Wisconsin, that now are, or heretofore may have, exercised banking privileges in the said Territory. I would also suggest the propriety of instructing the said commissioners to inquire into the character of the currency now and heretofore received in payment for the public lands in the said Territory of Wisconsin. To accomplish this object, the receivers of public money should be directed by you to furnish every information to the commissioners in their possession.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 12.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *January* 3, 1839.

SIR: In accordance with the suggestions contained in my communication of this date, on the subject of the banks and currency of Wisconsin Territory, I respectfully recommend to you for appointment as commissioners to examine the Bank of Wisconsin and the Fox River Hydraulic Company, of Depere, and the land office at Green Bay, Henry S. Baird, Esq., and Daniel Whitney, Esq., both of Green Bay, Brown county, Wisconsin Territory. And for the examination of the Mineral Point Bank, Major John P. Sheldon and Colonel William S. Hamilton, both of Iowa county, Wisconsin Territory, who could also examine as to the currency received for lands at Mineral Point. Hans Crocker, Esq., and Byron Kilbourne, Esq., of Milwaukee, to examine the land office at that place, in relation to the currency received for lands there. The gentlemen recommended to you for the above purposes are highly respectable and intelligent, well acquainted with banking operations, and every way well worthy of your confidence.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. JONES.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 13.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *January* 8, 1838.

SIR: The Milwaukee Advertiser of the 22d ultimo, this moment received, contains notices, signed by Rufus Parks as cashier, in relation to

f Milwaukee. Supposing that the charter of that institution had limitation, as is provided in the act of Congress of the 3d 37, it not having *actually commenced banking*, as I understand, 1st day of January, 1838, I did not, in my communication of the recommend any commissioners for the examination of that insti- ermit me, therefore, to recommend Messrs. Hans Crocker and bourne (who I recommended for appointment to examine the at Milwaukee in relation to the currency received for the public he performance of that duty, and the propriety of issuing instruc- m of the same character as those given to Messrs. Sheldon and nd Baird and Whitney. The Milwaukee Advertiser alluded to rewith enclosed. By reference to it you will perceive an article ject of the currency received by Mr. Lee in payment for the s at Green Bay. The same paper contains also a notice, signed rks, receiver" at Milwaukee, in which he proposes to take the e " Mineral Point Bank" in payment for the public lands.

am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant

GEORGE W. JONES.

VI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 14.

hereby given to the stockholders of the Bank of Milwaukee, ectors have this day made a call for a further instalment of ten f the capital stock of the said bank, payable to the directors in e office of Rufus Parks, in said Milwaukee, on Thursday, the f February next. Per order of the directors,

RUFUS PARKS, *Cashier.*

ER 4, 1838.

No. 15.

hereby given to the stockholders of the Bank of Milwaukee ectors have this day made a call for a further instalment of ten the capital stock of the said bank, payable to the directors in e office of Rufus Parks, in said Milwaukee, on the 28th day of ext. Per order of the directors,

RUFUS PARKS, *Cashier.*

No. 16.

After the 1st day of October, bills of the following banks will be the land office at Milwaukee; no bills will be received of a less n than twenty dollars.

k of Indiana; State Bank of Illinois; State Bank of Missouri;

Mineral Point Bank; the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Detroit; Bank of Michigan, at Detroit; Mechanics and Farmers' Bank at Albany; the Bank of America, New York; the Manhattan Company, New York; City Bank at Buffalo, New York; Merchants and Mechanics' Bank at Troy, New York.

RUFUS PARKS, *Receiver.*

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE,
September 24, 1838.

No. 17.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 28, 1838.

SIR: It having been represented to this department to-day that the notes of banking companies not legally incorporated, and perhaps unsafe, are current in several sections of the western country, and particularly in Wisconsin and Iowa, I deem it my duty to call your attention particularly to the instructions contained in my circulars of the 1st June and 5th of July last respecting the receipt of any paper currency, excepting Treasury notes, for public lands. Should the paper received become depreciated the loss cannot be devolved upon the United States, but must be borne by the receivers and their sureties; and, consequently, the greatest caution is necessary in taking paper money.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEY, *Milwaukee.*

No. 18.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 2, 1839.

SIR: It having been represented to this department, that the notes of banking companies not legally incorporated, and perhaps unsafe, are current in several sections of the western country, and particularly in Wisconsin and Iowa, I deem it my duty to call your attention particularly to the instructions contained in my circulars of 1st of June, and 5th of July last, respecting the receipt of any paper money excepting Treasury notes, for public lands. Should the paper received become depreciated, the loss cannot be devolved upon the United States, but must be borne by the receivers and their sureties; and, consequently, the greatest caution is necessary in taking paper money.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEY, *Galena, Illinois.*

No. 19.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1839.

SIR: To enable me to answer a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling on the department to report the character of the currency received at the different land offices in the Territory of Wisconsin in payment for public lands, and the names of the banking institutions the notes of which are so received, I will thank you to report what kind of money you take. Other agents have been appointed to call on you for that information, and to report if the money be at par, and of banks duly organized, and entirely solvent. Where any reasonable doubt exists on their part, you will see the obvious necessity of declining to take such money, and insist on what is clearly legal, and within the laws of Congress, and the instructions of the department.

I am, &c.,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEY, *Green Bay.*

No. 20.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 10, 1839.

SIR: By direction of the President of the United States, I herewith transmit an extract from a letter received from the Hon. George W. Jones, lately a Delegate in Congress from the Territory in which your land office is situated, relative to the receipt of unauthorized currency for public lands, and will be happy to be furnished with your explanation on the subject at your earliest convenience, in order that it may be laid before the President.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THOMAS LEE, Esq.,
Receiver of Public Money, Green Bay.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. George W. Jones to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1839.

"A subsequent act of the same Legislature, amendatory of the first, gives to this same 'Hydraulic Company' an authority '*to issue evidences of debt*,' and, under this clause, this *bank* is established, notwithstanding the said act of the Legislature has not been approved by act of Congress, submitted to that body, nor placed on file with the Secretary of State of the United States, as is required by the act establishing the Territory of Wisconsin, and that of the 1st of July, 1836, requiring the assent of Congress to be given to all Territorial acts chartering institutions with banking privileges. The notes of this bank, notwithstanding the palpable violation of the laws of the United States, if not those of the Territory, are received by the receiver of public money at Green Bay in payment for the public lands, as will appear by reference to the accompanying 'communication,' signed 'Thomas Lee, receiver,' and taken from the Wisconsin Democrat of the

11th of December, 1838, as well as by the article signed 'Publicola,' accompanying this communication."

No. 21.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1839.

SIR: Congress having adopted the resolution of which a copy is herewith enclosed, I have the honor to request your opinion whether this department or any agent or commissioner appointed by it has the power of examining into the condition of the banks referred to against their consent, and, if so, how the power is to be enforced. The charters of the existing banks in the Territory are understood to be similar to that on page twenty-seven of the volume herewith transmitted, and the confirmation by Congress in similar terms to the act there appended.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. FELIX GRUNDY, *Attorney General.*

No. 22.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 9, 1839.

SIR: I have received yours of the 8th instant, asking my opinion as to the power of your department to examine into the condition of the banks of the Wisconsin Territory against their consent.

In the opinion now to be given I wish to remark, that I refrain altogether from the expression of any views in regard to the right of a legislative body to examine into the condition of a corporation created by it; whether such right exists, and is inherent in the law-making power, without any express reservation to that effect, is not necessary now to be considered. The question presented being merely whether your department possesses the authority to do so.

In the charter accompanying your letter, there is no such authority conferred, nor is any reference made to your department, either in the charter or the act of Congress conferring it. I cannot, therefore, see any authority which you possess to investigate the condition of said banks against their consent.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIX GRUNDY.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

No. 23.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 3, 1839.

SIR: The House of Representatives of the United States, having adopted the enclosed resolution calling on me to inquire into, and report the condi-

e banks of Wisconsin Territory, I have the honor to request you
to this department, at your earliest convenience, such information
bject as may be within your power.

I am, &c.,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ellency HENRY DODGE,
Governor of Wisconsin, Dodgeville.

No. 24.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1839.

EMEN: The House of Representatives of the United States hav-
ed the inquiry into the condition of the banks in Wisconsin, con-
the enclosed resolution, it is my desire that you undertake an ex-
into the condition of the Mineral Point Bank, it being one of the
peration in the Territory of Wisconsin. The following particu-
suggested as points upon which it is expedient that inquiry be
order to fulfil the probable views of the House in adopting the re-

laws under which these institutions were organized and now act,
her they have been organized and conducted in conformity with
s.
e by-laws, rules, and regulations for the management of their af-
ich have been adopted.
tatement of the amount of bills in circulation; amount of specie on
mount of bills of other banks on hand; the amount of deposites to
lit in other banks; the amount of their stock held by other banks;
nt of debt due from directors, from stockholders, from the presi-
m the cashiers, and from all other persons, without designation of
and also the value of their real estate and other property not before
; the amount of capital actually paid in to the commissioners ap-
o sell the stock, if any were appointed, designating the kind of
ceived for such stock; and, generally, to report the true condition,
pects, of such institutions.
any objection or opposition be manifested on the part of either
institutions to an examination into the whole or any portion of the
ified, you will be pleased to report the facts to this department,
it further instructions.

I am, &c.,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN P. SHELDON, and
l WILLIAM S. HAMILTON,
Iowa county, Wisconsin Territory.

No. 25.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1839.

LEMEN: The House of Representatives of the United States hav-
ted the inquiry to be made into the character of the currency

received at the different land offices in Wisconsin Territory in payment for public lands, and the names of the banking institutions, the notes of which are so received, it is my desire that you examine and report upon the subject so far as the land office at Mineral Point is concerned, the receiver of which has been instructed to afford you all the facilities in his power.

I am, &c.,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Major JNO. P. SHELDON and
Col. WM. S. HAMILTON,
Iowa Co., Wisconsin Territory.

No. 26.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: The House of Representatives of the United States having directed the inquiry into the condition of the banks of Wisconsin, contained in the enclosed resolution, it is my desire that you undertake an examination into the condition of the banks of Milwaukee.

The following particulars are suggested as points upon which it is expedient that inquiry be made, in order to fulfil the probable views of the House in adopting the resolution:

1st. The laws under which these institutions were organized and now act; and whether they have been organized and conducted in conformity with these laws.

2d. The by-laws, rules, and regulations for the management of their affairs which have been adopted.

3d. A statement of the amount of bills in circulation, amount of specie on hand, amount of bills of other banks on hand, the amount of deposites to their credit in other banks, the amount of their stock held by other banks, the amount of debts due from directors, from stockholders, from the presidents, from the cashiers, and from all other persons, without designating their names, and also the value of their real estate and other property, not before specified; the amount of capital actually paid in to the commissioners appointed to sell the stock, if any were appointed, designating the kind of money received for such stock; and, generally, to report true condition, in all respects, of such institutions.

Should any objection or opposition be manifested on the part of this institution to an examination into the whole or any portion of the facts specified, you will be pleased to report the facts to this department, and await further instructions.

I am, &c.,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HANS CROCKER and BYRON KILBOURNE,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory.

No. 27.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1839.

LEMEN: The House of Representatives of the United States having the inquiry into the condition of the banks of Wisconsin, contained nclosed resolution, it is my desire that you undertake an examina- the condition of the Bank of Wisconsin, and the Fox River Hy- Company of Dupere, and any other banks in operation in the Terri- Wisconsin, except the banks of Mineral Point and Milwaukee.

ollowing particulars are suggested as points upon which it is expe- at inquiry be made, in order to fulfil the probable views of the n adopting the resolution:

ie laws under which their institutions were organized and now act, ether they have been organized and conducted in conformity with ws.

ie by-laws, rules, and regulations for the management of their affairs, ave been adopted.

statement of the amount of bills in circulation, amount of specie l, amount of bills of other banks on hand, the amount of deposites credit in other banks, the amount of their stock held by other banks, unt of debts due from directors, from stockholders, from the presi- rom the cashiers, and from all other persons, without designation s, and also the value of their real estate, and other property, not be- cified, the amount of capital actually paid in to the commissioners d to sell the stock, if any were appointed, designating the kind of eceived for such stock; and, generally, to report the true condition, spects, of such institutions.

d any objection or opposition be manifested on the part of either institutions to an examination into the whole or any portion of the cified, you will be pleased to report the facts to this department, it further instructions.

I am, &c.,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Y T. BAIRD, and DANIEL WHITNEY, Esqs.,
Green Bay, Brown county, Wisconsin Territory.

No. 28.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1839.

LEMEN: The House of Representatives of the United States hav- cted the inquiry to be made into the character of the currency at the different land offices in Wisconsin Territory, in payment ic lands, and the names of the banking institutions, the notes of re so received, it is my desire that you examine and report upon ject, so far as the land office at Green Bay is concerned, the of which has been instructed to afford you all the facilities in his

I am, &c.,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Y T. BAIRD, and DANIEL WHITNEY, Esquires,
Green Bay, Brown county, Wisconsin Territory.

No. 29.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: The House of Representatives of the United States having directed the inquiry to be made into the character of the currency received at the different land offices in Wisconsin Territory, in payment for the public lands, and the names of the banking institutions, the notes of which are so received, it is my desire that you examine and report upon the subject, so far as the land office at Milwaukee is concerned, the receiver of which has been instructed to afford you all the facility in his power.

I am, &c.,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HANS CROCKER, and BYRON KILBOURNE, Esquires,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory.

DOCUMENT

On the subject of reducing and equalizing letter postage.

FEBRUARY 8, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PLAN FOR REDUCING AND EQUALIZING LETTER POSTAGE.

Proposed, and now under consideration in the British Parliament.

1. Letters not weighing more than one-half ounce to go for a penny sterling from any one port-town in Great Britain or Ireland to any other post-town, and in the same proportion for letters of greater weight. In case of distribution within a city, greater weights to be allowed.—*See page 3, &c. of the pamphlet.*

2. Postage to be collected by means of stamps or stamped covers issued by the Government, and sold at such price as to include the postage. Thus all letters will go post paid.—*For particulars see pamphlet, pp. 4, 5, &c.*

3. Postage for a given weight to be *irrespective of distance*, because the expenses of receipt and delivery are so, nearly, and because the necessary expense of transit is in all cases very small. To carry a *quarter of an ounce* (the average weight of a single letter) over land from London to Edinburgh, four hundred miles, costs but one thirty-sixth of a penny, or the eighteenth part of a cent.—*See p.* 15.

4. Postage for moderate weights to be *irrespective of the number of enclosures.*—*See p.* 15.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS PLAN.

I. *To the Government.*

(*a.*) By requiring all letters to be paid in advance, it would save a great proportion of the trouble and expense of collection, which is supposed to constitute nearly nine-tenths of the whole.

(*b.*) It would relieve the citizens of an onerous tax, without essentially impairing the revenue. It is admitted that the income from a given number of letters, &c., under the proposed plan, would be but about *one-sixth* of the present income. But it is contended, and from facts (see pamphlet, p. 34 to 120, &c.) appears probable, that this deficiency would be more than supplied from the following sources:

1. Letters, &c. which now go *free*, through an abuse of the franking privilege.

2. Letters which are now sent by *private conveyance.*—*See pamphlet on evasions of postage.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

3. Letters of a business, domestic, scientific, and literary nature, which *are not now written*, in consequence of the enormous tax on transport, but which would be written if the charge were so materially reduced.—*See pamphlet for many interesting facts on this head.*

II. *To the people.*

By greatly facilitating intercourse between men of business, between children and parents, between literary men, between scientific and practical men, between friends, &c. &c., it would contribute most essentially to the moral, social, and pecuniary welfare of the whole people.—*See pamphlet.*

It is respectfully suggested that this plan, with such modifications as might be rendered necessary by the greater extent and sparser population of our territory, might be most advantageously adopted in the United States.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 9, 1839.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUBBARD made the folllowing

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bills Nos. 200, 231, 232.]

The Committee of Claims, to whom was recommitted, by resolution of the Senate, "the bill for the relief of the legal representative of John J. Bulow, jr., deceased, and all other bills before the Senate, providing for the payment of sufferers by the late Indian wars in the Territory of Florida, and in the States of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, with instructions that the committee examine and report to the Senate whether facts are before the committee or the body upon which a judgment can be formed as to the extent and character of the claims for indemnity to grow out of these wars; of the extent of those claims which will be embraced within the principles of the bills already reported for the action of the Senate; and, if so, to report further a general bill in conformity with the principles which they shall suppose ought to be adopted for the settlement of those claims; the facts and testimony upon which their conclusions are founded, and the amount of claims to be embraced within the legislation they may propose," respectfully submit the following report:

That they cannot say "whether facts are before the committee or before the Senate, upon which a judgment can be formed as to the *extent* and *character* of claims for indemnity for depredations during the war with the Seminole Indians." The committee will, however, submit to the Senate all the information upon this subject which has come to their knowledge. The committee have had referred to them at this session the petitions of the legal representative of John J. Bulow, jr., Joseph M. Hernandez, James Williams, Malachi Hagan, Philip Weadman, John McIntosh, and Gad Humphreys, claiming indemnity for losses of property during the war with the Seminole Indians in Florida, and no other petition has been referred to them. And with reference to the first case named the committee have already submitted to the Senate a detailed statement of all the facts and testimony connected with the claim of Bulow's representative, which have come to their knowledge; and in relation to the last mentioned case, the committee have also submitted to the Senate the facts and the substance of the testimony connected with the claim of Humphreys. The committee have also reported favorably upon the case of Mr. Hagan. In the case of John McIntosh, the committee have not, in their report to the Senate, sub-

Blair & Rives, printers.

mitted a detailed statement of the evidence offered to the committee, for the reason that the committee, upon the testimony presented, were of opinion that it was not sufficient to warrant a favorable report, and they therefore asked to be discharged from the further consideration of that case.

In the cases of James Williams and Philip Weadman, the committee have not, as yet, agreed upon a report. By referring to the facts and to the testimony particularly detailed in the reports of the committee in the cases of Bulow and Humphreys, the Senate will be able to infer to what extent the committee is prepared to go in recommending indemnity for losses incurred during the war with the Seminole Indians; and they will perceive that the Committee of Claims, in submitting those reports, intended to apply the same and no different principles to those cases than would have been applicable had the same losses been incurred in a war with any civilized nation. The committee, in deciding upon these cases, were governed by the provisions of the act of April 9, 1816, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," and of the act in amendment thereto, passed March 3, 1817.

The bill for the relief of Gad Humphreys has passed the Senate.

The committee have been instructed to report the extent of those claims which will be embraced within the principles of the bills already reported for the action of the Senate; and in pursuance of that particular instruction, the committee submit to the Senate all the information they have. It will be perceived that by the bill for the relief of the legal representative of John J. Bulow, jr., that provision is made only to compensate him for the destruction of buildings occupied by the American troops, and destroyed in consequence of such occupation; the value of which buildings so destroyed is to be ascertained hereafter by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the same provision is embraced in the bill which has passed the Senate for the relief of Gad Humphreys, *with only this difference*, that in the case of Humphreys, the property was destroyed by an order from the officer in command.

The estimated value of the buildings belonging to John J. Bulow, jr., is - - - - - -	$42,250 00
To Gad Humphreys - - - - - -	1,075 00
To Malachi Hagan - - - - - -	300 00
In the case of Joseph M. Hernandez the estimated value of buildings destroyed, &c., is - - - - -	35,543 40
	79,168 40

These four bills have been favorably reported upon by the Committee of Claims to the Senate at the present session, and they make an aggregate of $79,168 40.

In addition to the above bills, the claim of James Williams may, and probably will, receive the favorable consideration of the committee.

The estimated value of the buildings of Mr. Williams, which were destroyed, is $14,660.

These five cases amount to the sum of $93,828 40; and as far as the committee have examined, they shall recommend to the Senate, at the present session, the passage of bills providing for the payment of the buildings destroyed belonging to the five individuals above named.

The committee have had under their consideration the case of Philip Weadman, sen., and have come to no favorable decision upon it.

The estimated value of the buildings of Mr. Weadman, said to be destroyed, is - - - - - -	$5,220 00
The buildings destroyed upon the plantation of John H. McIntosh have not been particularly estimated. He states his whole loss of property to be $44,000. The committee have put the buildings, as a part of the property destroyed, at - - - - - - - -	20,000 00
Making the whole value of the buildings of Weadman and McIntosh, as estimated, to be - - -	25,250 00

Adding this sum of $25,250 to the sum embraced in the bills now before the Senate and House of Representatives, which have been reported favorably upon at this session, from the Committee of Claims, and including also the case of James Williams, makes an aggregate of $119,078 40, which, it is alleged, all come within the principle embraced in the bill now before the Senate for the relief of the legal representative of John J. Bulow, jr., deceased, and is the whole amount which has come to the knowledge of the committee, and which fall within the principle of that case.

The committee, by the resolution of the Senate, have been instructed to report a general bill; and, in answer to this instruction, they would observe that a general bill has already been reported by order of the Committee of Claims, and is now pending before the Senate, and contains the same principles embraced in the private bills which have been reported to the Senate, and one of which has already passed the Senate; the others are now pending. The personal property claimed by Hernandez, including damage done to his land, and the personal property claimed by Bulow and by the other petitioners, as far as the committee have been able to examine the papers which have been referred to the committee, falls a little short of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The committee have referred to document No. 127, printed at the last session of Congress by order of the Senate, which contains the report of the agents appointed to inquire what depredations were committed by the Seminole and Creek Indians on the property of citizens of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, &c., and have ascertained from their report that the whole amount of losses sustained in Georgia and Alabama is estimated at $1,257,407 30; of which amount they report that the amount falling within the provisions of the act of April 9, 1816, and the acts amendatory thereto, so far as the said acts are applicable to private buildings occupied for public purposes, and destroyed by reason of that occupation, is the sum of $15,000 and no more; and to this sum they have added the value of personal property destroyed, coming within the provisions of the aforesaid acts, and which amount to $10,300 45, making the whole amount $25,300 45.

The general bill, reported by the committee, is in conformity with the principles which the committee suppose ought to be adopted for the settlement of claims for property lost or destroyed during the late war with the Seminole Indians; and in reporting to the Senate the general bill, the committee intended to apply the same principles embraced in the act of April 9, 1816, and the act in amendment thereof, passed March 3, 1817, which acts have been before referred to in this report. The committee considered

those principles as justly applicable for losses of property in a war with an Indian tribe, as with a civilized nation.

The committee have not intended, on any of the bills they have reported, to go further. And the committee would again suggest, that the private bills for the relief of Bulow and Humphreys, are in accordance with the principles contained in the general bill.

The committee are of the opinion that where buildings have been taken possession of by order of an American officer, and used by the American troops for military purposes; and where the same buildings had been destroyed by order of the officer in command, or had been destroyed by the enemy in consequence of such an occupation, that the United States ought to pay to the owner their actual value.

The committee are of opinion that where personal property has been taken by order, and used by the American troops, that the United States ought to pay to the owner its value. The committee are also of the opinion that where individual property has been taken for the purpose of building fortifications, or for establishing breastworks, or for any public use, and the property thereby sustained damage, or became worthless, or is destroyed, the United States ought to make remuneration.

Upon the aforegoing principles, the private bills, pending and passed, have been reported to the Senate.

The committee have submitted all the facts and testimony which have come to their knowledge in relation to this description of claims, and the amount of the claims which will be embraced within the legislation they propose, as far as they have the means of ascertaining.

The committee, in conclusion, report back to the Senate the bills which were recommitted to them, in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate, and they have endeavored, in this report, to comply with the instructions contained in said resolution.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING

To the claim of the executor of John J. Bulow, jr. to be indemnified for property destroyed by the hostile Indians in Florida.

FEBRUARY 9, 1839.

Submitted by Mr. HUBBARD, to accompany Senate bill No. 231, and ordered to be printed.

FEBRUARY 8, 1839.

SIR: I was present in the Senate during the discussion on Bulow's bill, and was astonished to hear a doubt expressed as to the practice of the Indians in destroying all property which had been occupied by the troops. I think myself well acquainted with the history of the war, and I venture to say there is not a house spared, so occupied, though many have been left standing which never had been occupied by the troops as stations. I think on the east of the St. Johns, where I am best acquainted, the opinion, based on the facts, is almost universal, that property once occupied by the troops became thereby a peculiar object of savage vengeance, and was never spared; and some go so far as to say that none other was destroyed, unless the owner was an especial object of dislike, though in this I do not concur.

I know not what were the wishes of others, that their property might or might not be occupied by the troops; but I do know that Mr. Bulow was most violently opposed to such occupation of his property, and thought, or affected to think, that, with his slaves, of which he had more than two hundred, he could defend his own property. And so rude was he in the reception of the officers, that they took possession of his house, and would not admit him to their mess, *at his own table.* He was pressed as a soldier, and, it is said, put under guard for his opposition to this military occupancy of his premises; nay, more: when the post was about to be abandoned, Bulow's wagons, carts, and teams were all pressed to carry the soldiers' baggage, and it was said that he was not permitted to put into them a single article.

The matters above stated did not take place in my presence, but they were of general notoriety, always mentioned as a portion of the history of the times, the *res gestæ* of the war, and never contradicted. I have no doubt they could be proved by fifty witnesses.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DOWNING.

Hon. Mr. HUBBARD, *of the Senate.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

I do hereby certify that on the 17th of February, 1836, I left St. Augustine for the south, as a guide to a detachment of Colonel Brisbane's regiment of South Carolina militia under the command of Major Walker, the first that had been despatched in the direction of Bulowville after its destruction; and that I accompanied the said detachment as far as St. Josephs, the sugar plantation of General Hernandez.

On the route I passed the following plantations, viz: that of Messrs. Hulett & Flolard, of Mr. Pellicer, Mr. Dupont's sugar plantation, Mr. Dupont's cotton plantation, and Mr. Long's plantation. These above mentioned places are from one to eight miles distant from St. Josephs; none of them at this time had been occupied by the United States troops, and when I passed them did not appear to have been injured in any respect by the Indians.

On my arrival at St. Josephs I found that the engine and mill-house, the boiling-house and the curing-house had been destroyed, which buildings had been fortified by the troops stationed there at the commencement of the war.

From St. Josephs I went to Harford plantation, where a post had been established by the troops; there all the buildings were destroyed.

I further certify, that the only property which appeared to have been destroyed by the Indians, upon any of the plantations at Matanzas, within a district of 30 miles, was such as had been occupied or to some extent fortified by the military.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace for the county of Washington, District of Columbia, this 7th day of February, 1839.

JAMES YOUNG.

FEBRUARY 7, 1839.

This is to certify, that the above deponent, John S. Williams, of Harford county, Maryland, is well known to the undersigned personally, as a gentleman of respectability, integrity, veracity, and unblemished character.

JOHN T. H. WORTHINGTON.

FEBRUARY 8, 1839.

I certify that in consequence of a dispute between Mr. Bulow and Lieut. William Williams, arising from the occupancy of Mr. Bulow's plantation by the troops, Major Putnam placed him under arrest, and had him confined in an out-house on his own premises.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 8, 1839.

I hereby certify that I was aid-de-camp to General Eustis at the time he was assigned to the command of the forces east of the St. Johns river, in Florida. That on arriving at St. Augustine, in February, 1836, it was understood that the Indians had indiscriminately destroyed all the plantations on the Atlantic coast south of St. Augustine. But when the troops moved to the south, it was found that the Indians had destroyed such buildings as had been fortified and occupied by the troops at the commencement of the war, and that most of the others had been left standing by the Indians.

At Matanzas a number of plantations were found to be uninjured, except the buildings of the sugar works of General Hernandez's plantation, St. Josephs, which had been fortified or prepared for defence against the Indians. The Hartford plantation and Bulow's, which had also been used by the troops, were destroyed.

The troops of General Eustis's command occupied the buildings which had been left by the Indians, at General Hernandez's plantations, at St. Josephs, and at Mala Compra; Mr. McCray's plantation at Tomoka; and Mr. Samuel H. Williams's plantation, on the Halifax river, near Mosquito.

Soon after the establishment of these posts, General Eustis was ordered to join General Scott, with his whole force, on the west of the St. Johns river, consequently the troops were withdrawn from these posts, and the Indians, as I have been since informed, then destroyed all the buildings which had been used by the troops of General Eustis's command.

A. CANFIELD,
Captain U. S. Topographical Engineers.

MEMORIAL

OF

ALDEN PARTRIDGE AND EDMUND BURKE,

IN BEHALF

Of the State Military Convention of Vermont, praying the adoption of a plan proposed by them for the reorganization of the militia of the United States.

FEBRUARY 9, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on the Militia, and ordered to be printed, and that 5,000 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

To the honorable Congress of the United States:

The memorial of Alden Partridge and Edmund Burke

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That your memorialists were appointed a committee by the State military convention assembled at Montpelier, State of Vermont, on the 12th day of October, 1838, to address your honorable body on the subject of providing a more efficient system for the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States.

The whole history of the world, from the earliest period down to the present time, proves that an efficient system of national defence has been considered, by all independent nations, of the first importance. The wise and patriotic framers of the constitution of the United States duly appreciated the importance of this subject. In the preamble to that sacred document, "provision for the common defence" is expressly declared to be one of the great and leading objects to be accomplished by its adoption. In the fifteenth article of the eighth section it is declared that Congress shall have power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and in the second article of the amendments to the constitution it is further declared, "that a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." By the first of these provisions Congress is invested with full power to render the militia, in every respect, effective for military service; while, by the second, the absolute necessity of this great constitutional power, for the security of a free State, is unequivocally asserted. The only question, then, to be considered is, by what means can Congress carry out, into practice, the power conferred by the constitution for rendering the militia effective for military service? In answer to this question your memorialists would beg leave, respectfully, to refer your honorable

Blair & Rives, printers.

body to the accompanying proceedings of the military convention assembled at Norwich, State of Vermont, on the 4th of July, 1838, and of its adjourned sessions at the same place on the 15th of the succeeding August, and at Montpelier on the 12th of the following October. At the session of the 15th of August, the accompanying plan for the discipline of the militia, and address to the people of the United States on the same subject, were reported by a committee previously appointed for that purpose, and unanimously adopted by the convention. To this plan and address your memorialists would respectfully refer your honorable body for a full exposition of their views on this important subject. Your memorialists believe that if Congress would pass a law embracing the provisions contained in the proposed plan and address, the great body of the militia of the United States would, in a short time, under a vigorous and correct administration of the law, be brought to such a state of discipline as would enable them to contend successfully with any troops in the world. The cultivation and dissemination of military science would, also, on the proposed plan, be extended to every portion of the United States, instead of being confined to a single isolated institution, supported at public expense, the advantages of which but a comparatively very small portion of our citizens can enjoy, though all are taxed to support it. Our citizen-soldiers possess a physical and moral energy which, combined with enough of mechanical discipline to enable them to act together, would render them irresistible when opposed by mere *mercenary* soldiers.

The whole expense of carrying the proposed plan into successful, practical operation, it is believed, would not exceed six and a half millions of dollars, only about one-half the estimated expense of our military establishment for the year 1838. This amount, your memorialists believe, would bear but a small ratio to the great advantages that would result from its adoption. When, however, it is considered that this money would be distributed among the patriotic yeomanry of our country as a reasonable compensation for their time and expenses, while preparing themselves for the correct and efficient discharge of the important duties imposed upon them by the constitution, all objections on account of the expense, even were it much greater, must immediately vanish.

The adoption of the proposed plan would also render a standing army, beyond a small peace establishment just sufficient to protect our necessary fortifications, arsenals, &c., totally unnecessary, and place the military defence of the country where the framers of the constitution evidently intended it to be placed, in the hands of the people themselves, the only safe guardians of our national independence and of our civil and religious liberties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALDEN PARTRIDGE,
EDMUND BURKE.

JANUARY 31, 1839.

MILITARY CONVENTION.

officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the tia of Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, and adjacent States; also, to all others who are friendly to an efficient and well-organ- militia:

ITLEMEN: You are hereby requested to meet in *military convention*, personally or by delegation, at Norwich, in the State of Vermont, on of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration the militia system of the United States, and to devise and propose such ons and amendments thereto as shall appear best calculated to ren- system efficient, equitable, and just in its operation; and to prepare itia, who are the *constitutional* guardians of our civil liberties, both foreign invasion and domestic insurrection and rebellion, for the and efficient discharge of the important duties imposed upon them constitution of the United States and of the several States. It is be- that the General Government not only possesses the *constitutional* but that on it devolves the duty and responsibility of providing an organization for the militia, and, also, of furnishing an adequate of instruction for the officers, non-commissioned officers, &c.; and that enses of such instructive institution, including a reasonable compen- to the officers, non-commissioned officers, &c., for their time and ex- while attending said instructive institution, should be defrayed from *easury of the United States*. It is also believed that the officers, non- ssioned officers, musicians, and privates, when called out to discharge y duty, in conformity with the requisitions of the existing laws; whether egular trainings, musters, or otherwise, should be allowed a compen- or their time and expenses. Is it not as reasonable, is it not as just, that itia should receive a compensation for their public services, as it is ose who are engaged in the discharge of duties purely civil should pensated? What are our liberties worth, if we are incapable of de- them against all aggressions? And how can this be so certainly and ly accomplished, as by means of a well-organized and well-disciplined f citizen soldiers? Let the history of every nation answer this n. Is it not, then, much better and much more in accordance with nciples of our free institutions, that a portion of the public revenue ople's money) should be expended in encouraging and perfecting at *constitutional defence* of our liberties and independence, than should be absorbed in building up a *standing army*, which will become in the United States, as it has in every other country, a most ul engine in breaking down the liberties of the people? Let an in- t and free people answer. The proposed convention is intended to paratory to a *national military convention*, to be holden at the city York, or some other convenient place, at such time as this conven- all designate. It is earnestly requested that all who feel an interest improvement of the militia will exert themselves in advancing the of the proposed convention, and that they will also attend the same, s their circumstances will permit. As I have devoted a large portion life to the dissemination of military science amongst the people, and

a considerable portion of time to the *practical* instructions of the militia, I trust I shall not be considered intrusive in making the foregoing request.

A. PARTRIDGE.

NORWICH, *June* 20, 1838.

P. S.—Editors of newspapers friendly to the improvement of the militia, are respectfully requested to publish the foregoing notice. A. P.

MILITARY CONVENTION.

A military convention, of which previous notice was given, assembled at Norwich on the 4th July, instant, at which were present about 300 citizens of New Hampshire and Vermont, friendly to the improvement of the militia.

The convention was called to order in the University Hall, by Captain A. Partridge; when, on motion, James Udall, Esq., of Hartford, was chosen president, and Colonel Nathaniel Miller, of Bridgewater, vice president; and Major Wm. E. Lewis, of Norwich, and Josiah Sweet, jr., of Claremont, New Hampshire, secretaries.

On motion, a committee of three, to wit: Captain A. Partridge, Doctor I. Davis, and Colonel N. Miller, were appointed a committee to report resolutions to this convention.

After a short recess the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That when this convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at this place on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States on the subject *of the militia*.

3. *Resolved*, That the aforesaid committee prepare to report to this convention, at its adjourned session, a general plan for the improvement of the militia of the United States.

Whereas the whole history of the world, from the earliest periods down to the present time, proves that wars have existed and been frequent amongst all nations, whether in the savage, barbarous, or civilized state; and whereas, the same causes which have hitherto produced wars and bloodshed, viz: a disposition on the part of tyrannical Governments to trespass on the rights of others still exist, and are in active operation, it must be evident to every reflecting, candid, and patriotic mind, that an efficient and appropriate military defence is absolutely necessary for every nation, which is not prepared to surrender its independence and liberties to lawless aggression; and whereas, it appears by the preamble to the present constitution of the United States, that one great and leading object in forming and adopting said constitution was "to provide for the *common defence*," and whereas, such "*common defence*" is, by the aforesaid constitution, vested in the great body of the *people*, capable of bearing arms; and whereas, it is expressly declared in the 2d article of the amendments to the constitution aforesaid, that "a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed;" therefore,

Resolved, That an efficient and well-regulated militia is absolutely ne-

cessary for the preservation of our national independence, and of our political, civil, and religious liberty; and that, consequently, all attempts to discourage the militia from the prompt and efficient discharge of the high and important duties devolving upon them, as *citizen soldiers*, and to depress their martial energies, dampen their patriotic efforts to discharge their duties, are anti American, anti-constitutional, hostile to civil and religious liberty, and well calculated to prostrate our national independence at the footstool of tyrannical and lawless aggressions, or to build up a mercenary standing army, to eat out the people's substance and trample down their rights.

Resolved, That a correct and efficient system of instruction, for the officers and non-commissioned officers, is absolutely necessary to the improvement of the militia in discipline, and to the rendering them efficient for military service.

Resolved, That the officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia ought to receive a reasonable compensation for their time and expenses while attending the course of *military instruction*.

Resolved, That whenever the militia, or any portion of them, are called out in a legal manner to attend to the regular trainings, muster, or any other military duty, they ought to be allowed a reasonable compensation for their time and expense.

Resolved, That due encouragement ought to be given to the formation of uniform companies of cavalry, artillery, light infantry, and riflemen; inasmuch as such companies, being well organized, disciplined, and equipped, would always be ready for service on any sudden emergency.

Resolved, That that portion of the rules and articles of war which deprives the officers of the militia of their relative rank, when serving in conjunction with the regular troops of the United States, by placing them under the command of the officers of said regular troops of the same grade, although the commissions of such regular officers may be of *later* date than the commissions of the said militia officers, is anti-constitutional in principle, and has a direct tendency to depress the pride and laudable ambition of the citizen soldier, by degrading him in comparison with the mercenary, and ought to be repealed.

And whereas, it is absolutely necessary to a proper organization of the militia that a prompt and correct system of returnsshould be established; and that cannot be established otherwise than by an efficient organization of the Adjutant General's Department in everyState; therefore,

Resolved, That the Adjutant General in each State ought to be allowed an established salary, and such number of assistants as the magnitude and importance of his duties may render necessary.

Resolved, That, as efficient organization of the Quartermaster and Paymaster General's Department is absolutely necessary to the efficient organization of the militia, the same provision ought to be made for the Quartermaster and Paymaster Generals of each State, as is purposed to be made for the Adjutant General, in the preceding resolution.

Resolved, That inasmuch as every American citizen has a deep and abiding interest in the military defence of the country, (the security of his liberty, his person, and his property, being involved therein,) each and every one ought to contribute his due proportion, either by actual service or pecuniary aid, to said defence; and that, consequently, all exemptions from rendering such service, or contributing such pecuniary aid, are anti-constitutional, anti-republican, and ought to be abolished.

And whereas, it is expressly declared in the 15th article of the 8th section of the constitution of the United States, that Congress shall have power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; therefore,

Resolved, That Congress is not only vested with all the necessary powers by the foregoing provisions of the constitution to provide an efficient system for the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States, but that to neglect to exercise those powers is betraying the trust the people have reposed in them, as the constituted guardians of the public safety.

Resolved, therefore, That it is the duty of Congress to provide, by law, such an organization for the militia and system of instruction for the officers and non-commissioned officers, as will insure a correct and efficient discipline, and thereby prepare them for the discharge of the important duties imposed upon them by the constitution.

And whereas, the public revenue of the United States was evidently intended, by the framers of the constitution, to enable Congress to carry out into practical effect the provisions of that sacred instrument; and whereas, none of these provisions are of greater importance than that which empowers Congress to provide for "the common defence;" and whereas, by the 2d article of the amendments to the constitution it is expressly declared, "that *a well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State*;" therefore,

Resolved, That all the expenses necessary to provide such an organization for the militia, and to furnish such instruction for the officers and non-commissioned officers as will insure a correct and efficient discipline, ought to be paid from the public Treasury of the United States.

And whereas, it is a fundamental principle in every free Government, that stations of honor, trust, and emolument shall be equally open to all; and whereas, by the regulations of the Military Academy at West Point, (sanctioned by the War Department,) all the offices of honor, trust, and emolument in the military service of the United States are monopolized by the *proteges* of that institution, who are *educated at the public expense*, to the *utter exclusion* of those who are equally well qualified, and who are *educated at their own expense*; therefore,

Resolved, That the aforesaid regulations are anti-constitutional, an invasion of the equal rights of American citizens, and ought to be rescinded.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the members of this convention, the Military Academy at West Point is well calculated to establish a *military aristocracy* in the United States, and to constitute the *nucleus* of a permanent *standing army*, and that, consequently, it ought to be abolished, and the amount which it costs the people to support it (about *two hundred thousand dollars per annum*) ought to be appropriated to the furnishing of instruction, and improving the discipline of the militia of the United States.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the members of this convention, it is much more in accordance with the letter and spirit of our constitution, that a portion of the public revenue (the people's money) should be appropriated to defraying the expenses for instructing and improving the militia (the only national military force known to the constitution) in discipline, than that it should be absorbed in a military aristocracy, and building up a standing army, which, it is believed, all our constitutions declare to be hostile to civil liberty.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the militia, and also to all those who are in favor of an efficient militia system throughout the United States, to hold conventions for the purpose of devising the best means of rendering the militia efficient for service, and of placing them on the high and honorable ground originally contemplated by the constitution of the United States; also, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for holding a *national military convention*, either at New York or some other place, at a future convenient time.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the militia of Vermont, New Hampshire, and adjacent States, to appoint delegates (at least one from each regiment) to attend the adjourned meeting of this convention, on the 3d Wednesday (15th day) of August next, at Norwich, Vermont.

Resolved, That the editors of the Globe, the National Intelligencer, and all the other papers published at the City of Washington, also, all the editors of newspapers in Vermont, and New Hampshire, and likewise all editors, in every part of the United States, who are friendly to an efficient organization and discipline of the militia, be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this convention.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to draught an address to the people of the United States, to wit: General Jacob Washburn, of Proctorsville, Captain Alden Partridge, of Norwich, Colonel N. Miller, of Bridgewater, General G. Blackmer, of Bennington, and Colonel S. B. Hazeltine, of Bakersfield.

Dr. Davis introduced the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the constitutional duty of Congress to provide for arming, and disciplining, and instructing the militia, and should they continue to neglect that sacred duty, we pledge ourselves to use every honorable exertion to convince them of their error, through the *ballot box*.

The convention was ably addressed by Captain Partridge, N. Robinson, Esq., and others:

When, on motion, the convention adjourned.

JAMES UDALL, *President*.

WM. E. LEWIS, J. SWEET, JR., *Secretaries*.

MILITARY CONVENTION.

The adjourned meeting of the military convention at Norwich, was held on the 16th August. The meeting was called to order by Colonel N. Miller, vice president; when, on motion, General Jacob Washburn was appointed president pro tempore, J. Udall, Esq. being absent. A large number of gentlemen were present from Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Captain Partridge, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported an address on the subject of the militia, to the people of the United States; which was read and adopted. The committee also reported a plan for the organization and improvement of the militia of the United States; which was also read and adopted.

The following resolutions were then introduced by Dr. Davis, read, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at Montpelier, on Friday, the 12th of October, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the militia, and friends of an efficient militia system, in Vermont and adjacent States, to send delegates to the adjourned meeting at Montpelier.

It was then, on motion, voted, that the doings of this convention, including the address, be published in all the newspapers in the United States friendly to the improvement of the militia, and that are willing to publish the same.

On motion, voted to adjourn.

J. WASHBURN, *President pro tem.*

WM. E. LEWIS, J. SWEET, JR., } *Secretaries.*

To the military convention, adjourned to meet at Norwich on the 15th of August, 1838:

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed at your session on the 4th of July last, to propose a plan for the improvement of the militia of the United States, and report the same at your adjourned session, beg leave respectfully to report: That they had the important subject committed to them under consideration, and respectfully submit the following plan, which appears to them to be simple in its execution, and well calculated to accomplish the object contemplated:

In the 15th article of the 8th section of the constitution of the United States, it is declared that Congress shall have power to provide for *organizing, arming, and disciplining* the militia; and in the second article of amendments to the constitution it is further declared, that "a well-regulated militia being necessary for the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." Your committee feel well assured that the clause above quoted from the 15th article and 8th section of the constitution, invests Congress with full power to make all laws, and adopt all measures necessary for organizing and disciplining the militia of the United States, so as to render them efficient for military services, and thereby enable them to discharge, in the best possible manner, the important duties imposed upon them, as the guardians of our national independence, and of our civil and religious liberties; while the second article of the amendments is an unequivocal and decided expression of the importance which the wise and patriotic founders of our republic attributed to a well regulated militia For the purpose, then, of carrying into effect the powers thus vested in Congress, your committee submit the following propositions, which they believe ought to be embodied into general law, viz:

1st. Let the militia be composed of all citizens capable of bearing arms, between the ages of twenty and fifty years.

2d. Let the enrolled militia be divided into three classes; the first, or junior class, to be composed of those between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age; the second class, of those between thirty-one and forty-one years of age; and the third or senior class, of those between forty-one and fifty years of age.

3d. Let the junior class be required to *encamp* six successive days each

year, either by battalions or brigades, for the purpose of military instruction; and let each individual be paid from the Treasury of the United States one dollar and fifty cents per day during each encampment.

4th. Let the class be officered during the time of encampment, either by officers selected from this particular class, or by such as may be detailed in rotation from the officers of the whole body of the militia, as Congress shall by law prescribe.

5th. When any member of the first class shall have attained the age of thirty-one, he would pass into the second class, and thence, at the age of forty-one, into the third class; the members of which classes should be kept enrolled, but not required to do any further military duty in time of peace, except to turn out once a year to be mustered, unless the *Legislature* of the States should otherwise prescribe by law.

6th. All details for active service, to be made from the junior class, until all the members of that class shall, in rotation, have pursued one term of duty; after which detail should be made from the second class, and ultimately from the third class, should emergencies require it. In time of great public danger, however, details should be made from all the classes, simultaneously, should the public safety render it necessary.

7th. Let the Adjutant and Inspector General, the Quartermaster General, and the Paymaster General of each State be allowed an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars each.

8th. Let officers of the whole body of the militia be called out into camp of rendezvous, either by battalion or brigade, three successive days in the year, for the purpose of military instruction, and be allowed two dollars per day each during the time.

9th. Let the Military Academy at West Point be *abolished*, and *State institutions* substituted instead thereof, for the cultivation of, and general examination into, military science, agreeably to the plan contained in the accompanying address to the people of the United States.

10th. Let the professors of the proposed State institutions be required to attend, annually, all the camps of instruction in their respective States, in the capacity of military instructors.

11th. As every citizen has a deep and abiding interest in the military defence of the country, the security of liberty, person, and property, therefore, every one ought to contribute his due proportion of service for that purpose. If, however, any one be prevented from rendering such service by personal disability, or other imperative necessity, he ought to pay an equivalent in place thereof, in money. By adopting the foregoing plan, your committee feel confident that the following, amongst other advantages, would result, viz:

1st. The officers of the militia would, in the course of ten years, become well acquainted with the practical details of discipline and military duty, which would inspire confidence in the soldiers, and enable them to command them successfully in active service.

2d. The great body of the militia would, in like manner, become so well versed in mechanical discipline, that, combined with their superior physical and moral energies, it would enable them to combat successfully, like the republican legions of Rome, among enemies to which they might be opposed.

3d. An uniformity of discipline would be established among the militia of all the States, as the military instructors would be required to instruct agreeably to one uniform system.

4th. Military science would be uniformly and equally disseminated throughout the United States.

5th. A proper military spirit would be cherished among the people, without which civil liberty will not long exist in any country. The history of every republic proves the truth of this assertion.

6th. All necessity for a standing army would be done away, as the militia would be perfectly competent to the effective military defence of the country.

7th. It would constitute the safest guarantee of peace. What nation would attempt to invade our rights, when they were defended by a well-disciplined force of six hundred thousand freemen which could be brought into the field almost at a moment's warning, and this backed by a reserve of at least thirteen hundred thousand more? We believe none. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB WASHBURN,
ALDEN PARTRIDGE,
N. MILLER,
S. B. HAZELTINE.

To the people of the United States:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The undersigned having been appointed by the military convention assembled at Norwich, Vermont, on the 4th of July, 1838, a committee to address you on the subject of the organization, discipline, &c., of the militia of the United States, enter on the discharge of the duties assigned them with a full conviction of its great importance to the welfare of the country. The history of the whole world, from the earliest period down to the present time, proves that wars have existed in every age, and amongst all nations, whether in the savage, the barbarous, or the civilized state. The cause which has produced those wars and bloodshed, viz: a disposition on the part of the *unjust* and *tyrannical* Governments and lawless aggressors to trample on the rights and liberties of mankind, still exists, and is in active operation; and so long as the same cause does exist and continue in active operation, it is absurd to suppose that the same results will not flow from it. This consideration clearly points out and most forcibly enjoins upon every nation which is not prepared to surrender its rights and liberties to lawless and tyrannical aggression, the duty of being well prepared to protect them, by a competent and appropriate system of military defence. Indeed, one great and leading object in framing the present constitution of the United States was to provide for the common defence. What would all our boasted liberties be worth if we are incapable of defending them? The military defence of countries is of two descriptions; the one is, when a portion of the population is equipped with all the habiliments of war, organized into the regular standing army, and maintained as such in time of peace as well as in time of war; the other is, when the great body of the people capable of bearing arms, and organized into militia, constitute the military force of the country. As to standing armies, it is believed there is but one opinion amongst the people of the United States on the subject. They consider them hostile to civil liberty, and the history of many ages proves them to have been so. They are the necessary appendages of mon-

and constitute the right arm of tyranny. Take away the standing of Europe, and what monarch could sustain himself six months on one? Our revolutionary fathers well understood their character, tnessed their power in combatting against liberty, and in shedding in· blood. Do we wish further proof, the recent tragic scenes at St. s, St. Eustache, and in other parts of Canada, will furnish it. It is t, then, that the attention of a free people should not, even for one ıt, be directed to a standing army, as the guardian of their liberties dependence. For the protection of these they should rely only on ılves. The great and good men who framed the constitution of the States were well aware of the absolute necessity of a well regu- nd efficient national militia, for the preservation of our national in- lence and of public liberty. They, therefore, wisely invested Con- with full power to adopt all the necessary and proper measures ablishing and rendering efficient, for the military defence of the y, such national force.

he 15th article of the 8th section of the constitution, it is declared ongress shall have power to provide for organizing, arming, and dis- ng the militia; and, as a proof of the importance which was attached militia, it is further declared in the same article of amendment to ıstitution, that "a well-regulated militia being necessary to the secu- a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not inged." The necessity of a well regulated militia to the security of e institutions is established by the high authority of the framers of vernment, and sustained by the voice of the people themselves, when lopted the present constitution, and Congress was invested with full to make this institution what it was evidently designed to be, the nd safe constitutional military force of the nation, to repel all foreign n, to aid in the execution of the laws, and to suppress insurrections.

order that the national force should be efficient, it should be organ- d disciplined. An efficient and appropriate organization must con- e following provisions, viz:

A proper arrangement into companies, battalions, brigades, and di- , with the appropriate number of officers, non-commissioned officers, ans, &c., to each of the foregoing divisions.

There should be a due proportion of infantry, artillery, cavalry, light y, and riflemen.

Provisions should be made for an efficient organization of the staff, ing the departments of the adjutant and inspector general, the rmaster general, the commissary general, the paymaster general, e medical department, in each State.

It is believed that it would be a great improvement to divide the into three classes, for the purpose of military instruction, and also ve service, in the following manner: The first class to embrace rom twenty-one to thirty-one years of age, the second to embrace rom thirty-one to forty-one years of age, and the third class, which constitute a corps of reserve, those from forty-one to forty five years . The details under each of the foregoing articles should be so ar- l as to correspond with what has been found most efficient and use- active service, in the present improved state of the military art.

will now proceed to the subject of disciplining the militia; and the first ıere to be done is, to ascertain the true meaning of the word *disci-*

pline, as it is used in the constitution. Does it simply mean to instruct them in the manual exercise, to face, to march, to wheel or turn, and to execute a series of mechanical movements, (many of them unnecessary, and calculated merely for show,) called manœuvres, or evolutions? An army may have all this, and still be comparatively inefficient when opposed by a scientific and skilful enemy. It is evident that the framers of the constitution intended the militia to constitute the grand military defence of the nation, and that they intended to invest Congress with full power to adopt all the necessary measures to prepare them for the correct and efficient discharge of the important duties devolving upon them; and that, consequently, under the head of disciplining them they intended to embrace all those branches of instruction, both theoretical and practical, that are necessary to qualify both officers and soldiers for the appropriate discharge of the duties of their respective stations, in the efficient military corps to which they may belong. We then consider a proper system of military instruction, both for officers and soldiers, as absolutely necessary to disciplining, or rendering them effective for military service; and that, consequently, any system of legislation on the subject that does not provide for this, will utterly fail of accomplishing its object. This will lead to an examination into the character of the proposed instruction, and the best and most economical means of communicating it. Military, like every other kind of instruction, naturally divides into two grand divisions, viz: theoretical and practical; the former comprising such investigations as are necessary to a correct understanding of the principles of the different branches of military science; the second, the practical application of those principles to every kind of active military service. This second division, then, evidently comprises all the duties that the great body of the militia, the rank and file, would be called upon to discharge; the first division being more particularly necessary for the higher grades of officers, engineers, &c. And we will now proceed to point out what appears to be the best manner of communicating the necessary instruction in it.

3d. Let there be appointed in each State military instructors, in such manner and in such numbers as will be hereafter proposed, whose duty it shall be to attend the several camps, and afford all the necessary instruction to the battalion or brigade there assembled. These instructors should have received a regular scientific military education, and be competent to instruct, not only in all the established manœuvres, embracing the evolutions of the line, and other field, garrison, and camp duties, but also to explain the use of the whole in active service, and the principles on which they are founded.

4th. The course of instruction would consequently embrace every thing that is necessary to prepare troops for active service. Now one course of instruction would better prepare those subjected to it for active military service, than they are, or ever will be, under the present system, in the whole period from eighteen to forty-six years of age, and by continuing under such instruction for ten years, they would become well drilled soldiers. They would then pass into the second class, and be relieved from military duty, except in time of war, or other urgent necessity. As the duties of the officers are of a higher order than those of the rank and file, they should be called out, either into camp or rendezvous, by brigades, at least three days in each year, in addition to the time above mentioned, where they should be instructed more particularly in the duties of their respective stations. This would prepare them for the correct discharge of their duties in the camps of general instruction.

We next proceed to an examination of the first, or theoretical division of instruction, which embraces the investigation of principles, and the cultivation and improvement of the military art, and which, probably, comprises within its wide range a greater variety of branches, and a greater amount of science, than any other department of human knowledge. It is based on the mathematics, and embraces within its scope almost the whole circle of the sciences. The military art has undergone a great change, and been much improved, within the last fifty years. The French revolution has had the principal agency in effecting this. Every nation, therefore, which expects or wishes to meet its enemies on equal terms, must cultivate this, as they would cultivate any other branch of useful knowledge, viz: by making it a branch of study and instruction at seminaries of learning established for that purpose. The question now arises, in what way, or by what means, can Congress provide most effectually, most economically, most certainly, and most in accordance with the principles of our republican institutions, for the cultivation and general dissemination of military science throughout the country? for such provision we are confident is absolutely necessary to enable us to keep pace with other nations in the improvement of the great art of national defence, and without which our militia system can never be perfected. We are aware many will answer that such provision has already been made by means of the Military Academy at West Point. We will proceed to examine this subject. The institution at West Point is wholly supported at the expense of the people of the United States, who have already paid about half a million of dollars for erecting buildings, procuring apparatus, &c., &c. In addition to this, the annual expense of the institution is about $300,000. Provision is made by law for educating 250 cadets at this seminary, and to complete the course of instruction requires four years. The number of graduates, therefore, for each year, (supposing all who entered to complete the full course,) would be *sixty-two*. The people, therefore, at this rate are taxed about $4,851 for every officer educated at West Point. But as a considerable portion of the cadets never complete the course of instruction, the cost of each graduate is proportionably increased, and $5,000 would probably be a low estimate. But, notwithstanding this heavy tax on the people for its support, the institution does not, in the most remote degree, aid in the discipline of the militia, or in the dissemination of military science. Those cadets who graduate are immediately attached to the army, to the limited sphere of which all their operations are confined. The organization of the seminary is also in direct violation of the fundamental principles of our republican institutions, viz: That stations of honor, trust, and emolument, shall be equally open to all. The law establishing the seminary on its present plan prohibits the appointment of any cadet who is under fourteen or above twenty-one years of age; and the regulations of the War Department require that all the vacuums for officers that occur in the army shall be filled by the graduates from West Point. The consequence is, that every young man in the United States who has attained the age of twenty one years, unless he happens to be one of the selected 250, whom executive favor has placed in this public charity school to be educated at the public expense, is utterly excluded from holding any office of honor, trust, or emolument, (above that of a non-commissioned officer,) in the military service of the country.

Suppose Congress should pass a law excluding from such offices of honor, trust, and emolument, all American citizens, except such select

number of 250 as the President might think proper to choose, between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years; would not the whole people pronounce it unconstitutional, and as a most high-handed and flagrant invasion of their rights? Yet the War Department has done the same thing by regulation, and it has been acquiesced in for nearly twenty years. By this means the Military Academy is converted into a grand monopoly, (supported by the people's money,) and constitutes a *nucleus* around which is rapidly concentrating a military aristocracy. But is the course of education at this institution such as to prepare young men to endure cold and heat, hunger, thirst, fatigue, and all the hardships incidental to war? Let facts answer. A few years ago a bill was introduced into Congress making an appropriation of money (it is believed $60,000 was the sum) to erect a building for the purpose of protecting these hardy soldiers from the weather during their military exercises. The bill passed; and, during the discussion, a member gravely moved an additional appropriation to furnish them with umbrellas also. Is this the way, fellow citizens, to *form soldiers* for active and efficient services? We hear you respond: No! What, then, is the use of it? We answer, to form military pedants and military dandies. What, then, you may ask, should be done with the institution? We answer, abolish it—totally abolish it—and substitute something much better in its place. If you ask what better substitute we would propose, we answer, State institutions. Let these State institutions be adopted for the cultivation and general dissemination of military science throughout our country.

We will now proceed to state, in detail, the manner in which we feel confident this important object can be most certainly, most economically, and most beneficially accomplished. Let Congress pass a law containing the following provisions, viz:

1st. That whenever the Legislature of any State will organize seminaries in said State, (not to exceed the number hereinafter proposed,) in which military science and instruction shall be made an appendage to the usual civil education of the students; and shall provide competent professors for that department; such professors shall be paid from the public Treasury of the United States, and no charge be made to the students for such military instruction.

2d. That the number of such seminaries, to which each State shall be entitled, shall be according to the following ratio of population, viz: each State, the population of which does not exceed 250,000, shall be entitled to one seminary; each State, the population of which exceeds 250,000, but does not exceed 600,000, shall be entitled to two seminaries; each State, the population of which exceeds 600,000, but does not exceed 1,000,000, shall be entitled to three seminaries; each State, the population of which exceeds 1,000,000, but does not exceed 1,500,000, shall be entitled to four seminaries; and each State whose population exceeds 1,500,000 shall be entitled to five seminaries.

3d. That there should be allowed to each seminary, one professor of tactics, and one professor of military and civil engineering; each professor to be allowed a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum. These professors, in addition to the duties at their respective seminaries, should be required to attend, in the capacity of instructors, the camps of instruction, both for the officers and for the junior class of the militia, as has been before mentioned.

4th. The course of instruction at those seminaries should embrace the practical drill of the infantry and rifleman; permanent and field fortifications, the construction of marine batteries, mining and counter-mining, the principles of gunnery, civil and military architecture, the construction of bridges, roads, canals, and locks; castrametation, field and garrison duty, embracing the turning off, mounting, and relieving guards, sentinels, &c.

5th. Each seminary shall be furnished with at least two field-pieces (six pounders) completely equipped, and the requisite number of muskets and accoutrements, knapsacks, &c. At these institutions would be formed our scientific engineers and artillerists, and skilful tacticians and able generals. The students, after graduating, would be dispersed over the whole United States, and disseminate the knowledge they had thus acquired, and on any sudden emergency, there would be found at every exposed point, in the ranks of the people themselves, able engineers, and skilful leaders to give an efficient and successful direction to the martial energies of the militia. There would be, according to the foregoing plan, about seventy-five of the seminaries in the United States, which would require one hundred and fifty professors; the amount of their salaries, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum, would be two hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Suppose now that each of these seminaries should number one hundred students, there would be constantly, under the proposed system of education, in the United States, seven thousand five hundred young men; and in case the whole course of instruction, civil and military, should require the usual period of four years, the number of graduates each year would be one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. These young men, by mingling with the people, would disseminate their military information to every point of the United States, and render the most efficient aid in disciplining the militia.

Let us now compare the results of this plan with those of the Military Academy at West Point.

And first, the cost of obtaining sixty graduates at that institution is about three hundred thousand dollars; the cost of obtaining one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, equally well qualified, on the proposed plan, would be about two hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The military knowledge acquired at West Point is confined to the army, and consequently does not in the least aid in the discipline of the militia. That acquired on the proposed plan would be generally disseminated, and aid most essentially in the discipline of the militia. The Military Academy at West Point has a direct tendency to build up a standing army, and establish a military aristocracy in the country. The proposed plan is entirely free from this objection, and is in perfect accordance with the principles of our republican institutions, which constitute every citizen a soldier, where his services as such are required. Its tendency is to retain the military defence of the country in the hands of the people, where the constitution has placed it, by rendering a standing army unnecessary, and thereby keeping down a military aristocracy, which is the necessary and inevitable consequence of a standing army in every country. It does not encroach in the least degree on the rights of the States, for if the Legislatures of any of the States do not wish such institutions within their limits, they will not avail themselves of the provisions of the law by organizing them. But as the militia of each State constitutes its military defence, as well as a portion of the military defence of the nation, every State has a deep interest in the discipline of its militia, and would consequently have an interest in co operating

tion of the glory and future greatness of their country, were *citizen soldiers*, draughted for a single campaign ; at the expiration of which they returned home, and were replaced by new recruits. We feel confident, fellow citizens, that the plan we propose to you for the discipline of the militia, if adopted and carried out into practice, would fully accomplish the object contemplated. It will furnish a military defence composed of *citizen soldiers*, that will be adequate to all emergencies, both of peace and of war. Such a force can never become dangerous to the liberties of the country; for it is composed of the people themselves, (who can have no motive for enslaving themselves,) and will render entirely unnecessary a standing army, which the whole history of the world proves to be hostile to civil liberty. The expense we do not consider as constituting any objection to its adoption. The ordinary revenue in time of peace will be amply sufficient to meet this and the other necessary expenses of the Government. The money would also be distributed among the industrious and patriotic yeomanry of the country, instead of going to support idlers and speculators. We conclude, fellow-citizens, by urging you to a serious and candid examination of this subject, for we feel that none of greater importance can claim your attention. It rests upon you to decide whether you will intrust the protection of your liberties and independence to a mercenary army, which may ultimately—led on by some future Cæsar—wrest them from you ; or whether you will confide them to a well disciplined militia. We think you will not hesitate to choose the latter.

JACOB WASHBURN,
ALDEN PARTRIDGE,
N. MILLER,
S. B. HAZELTINE.

MILITARY CONVENTION.

The adjourned State military convention assembled at the court-house in Montpelier, on the 12th day of October, 1838, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The convention was called to order by the president; when, on motion. General J. Washburn, General John Kellogg, Colonel J. G. Dudley, and Major Earl, were appointed vice presidents, and Major J. W. Curtiss was chosen secretary.

On motion of Doctor Davis, a committee of four was appointed to prepare and present resolutions to the convention, and to suggest the business necessary to be transacted. The committee consisted of General J. Washburn, Colonel Thomas, Major I. Davis. Captain A. Partridge, and Captain G. A. Grant: when the convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

OCTOBER 13, 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee on resolutions reported the following; which were adopted:

Whereas the constitution of the United States contemplates a full and complete organization and disciplining of the whole body of the militia, by the General Government; and whereas, also, Congress has hitheto neglected, in a great measure, that important duty, by reason of which our only constitutional defence is becoming dispirited and inefficient; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of Congress to enact such laws

lonels, at $1,800 each - - - -	$43,200 00
utenant colonels, at $1,600 each - - -	39,400 00
ajors, at $1,400 each - - - -	34,200 00
company officers, average expenses $1,000 -	1,250,000 00
he expense of the staff and contingencies - -	129,200 00
Whole amount - -	$6,600,000 00

estimate is believed to be below, rather than above, the real expense. it appears that a standing army of 25,350 men, including officers, nvolve the country in a greater annual expense than the proposed organizing and disciplining the militia in such a manner as to ren- n effective for any kind of military service. Let us now, fellow- candidly compare the foregoing plans (involving nearly the same of expense) for the military defence of the United States, and ir decisions on the true merits of the case. By the former, you well organized and effective military force of *six hundred thous- tizen soldiers*, distributed over every inhabited portion of the States, prepared to turn out in defence of their rights at a 's warning; by the latter, you would have *twenty-five thous- ercenaries*, distributed along a sea-coast and inland frontier than six thousand miles, and, consequently, so scattered as to able of resisting a powerful invading force at any point. By the you would have *military science* cultivated and disseminated the *people*, in every section of the country, and skilful officers re- t and in the vicinity of all places exposed to an attack, and capable g an efficient direction to the physical and moral energies of the by the latter, nothing of this would take place. But it may be hat it is not intended to keep up an army in time of peace, that shall uate to the defence of the country in time of war; then, we ask, t reduce it to the minimum peace establishment of three thousand ommanded by a brigadier general,) as was done in Mr. Jefferson's tration? This would be sufficient to station a public guard at cessary military post, for the protection of public property, &c. ep up, at a great public expense, a military force greater than this, ch, nevertheless, is totally inadequate for defence in case of war? nay be said that a larger peace establishment would constitute a around which an army could soon be formed in the event of war. ole history of the world, from the time of the Romans to the present roves that troops which are kept, for any considerable time, on a tablishment, become enervated and broken down by indolence and on, and, consequently, in a great measure unfit for the active duties eld. The Romans alone were able, during the earlier periods of ire, to sustain a peace establishment which was fit for the emer- of war. This was accomplished by encamping their legions on te frontiers of the empire, far removed from cities and towns, and ig them to a discipline more strict, and to duties more severe, than n required of them in time of war. But can this system finally ler the enervating influence of peace, and those renowned legions ly become degenerate and incapable of resisting the hardy, but un- ed barbarians of the north? The celebrated republican legions stablished the reputation of the Roman arms, and laid the founda-

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the termination of the commission for the adjudication of claims under the Cherokee Treaty of December 29, 1835, *and the expenses of the same.*

FEBRUARY 9, 1839.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 8, 1839.

SIR: I respectfully transmit the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in reply to the resolution of the 10th ultimo, calling for information whether the commission for the adjudication of claims under the Cherokee treaty of 1835 has been terminated, the expense of that commission, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, *President of the Senate.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, February 6, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to report on the resolution of the Senate of January 10th:

The commission created under the treaty with the Cherokees of December 29th, 1835, was instructed on the 17th ultimo, that it was the opinion of the department their services might be terminated without injury to any public interest, and that it was its wish they should close the business confided to them without delay, and transmit their final reports. This direction was not given at an earlier day, because many of their duties had not been fulfilled, and because there was nothing in the terms of the 17th article of the treaty, which provided for their appointment, which, in the judgment of the department, restricted its duration to the 23d of May last, the day named in the 16th article as the one before which the Indians must emigrate. They had, however, been previously instructed not to receive any new claims after that time.

The accompanying statement shows the expense of this commission, so far as it can be ascertained from the accounts rendered, to whom the several sums have been paid, and the amount paid to each individual.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT, *Secretary of War.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

Statement of the expense of the commission for the adjudication of claims under the treaty with the Cherokee Indians of December 29, 1835, showing to whom the sums expended have been paid, and the sum paid to each individual.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	
John Kennedy	For services as commissioner	$360 00	
Do.	Do. do.	1,120 00	
Do.	Do. do.	904 00	
Do.	Do. do.	720 00	
Do.	Do. do.	1,016 00	
Do.	Do. do.	752 00	
			$4,872 00
Wilson Lumpkin	Do. do.	920 00	
Do.	Do. do.	864 00	
Do.	Do. do.	840 00	
Do.	Do. do.	1,080 00	
Do.	For incidental expenses as commissioner	957 18	
			4,661 18
Thomas W. Wilson	For services as commissioner	648 00	
Do.	Do. do.	248 00	
Do.	Do. do.	976 00	
Do.	Do. do.	176 00	
Do.	Do. do.	264 00	
Do.	Do. do.	120 00	
Do.	Do. do.	240 00	
			2,672 00
James Liddell	Do. do.	256 00	
Do.	Do. do.	360 00	
Do.	Do. do.	240 00	
Do.	Do. do.	600 00	

	do.		600 00		
H. W. Hargrove	For services as clerk to commissioners		100 00	2,056 00	
Do.	Do. do.		102 00		
Do.	Do. do.		12 00		
				214 00	
William H. Jackson	For services as secretary to commissioners		575 00		
Do.	Do. do.		455 00		
Do.	Do. do.		530 00		
Do.	Do. do.		550 00		
Do.	Do. do.		650 00		
				2,760 00	
Stephen Mays	For work and materials on commissioners' office		–	200 10	
Joseph Carr	For table for commissioners		–	3 00	
Ellis S. Harlan	For services as interpreter to commissioners		232 50		
Do.	Do. do.		145 00		
				377 50	
G. W. Currey	For services as clerk to commissioners		–	1,130 00	
J. L. Sparks	For extra services as clerk to commissioners		–	15 00	
Jacob Howard	For building office for commissioners		–	328 18	
D. J. Bell	For services as interpreter to commissioners		–	32 50	
John C. Mullay	For services as secretary pro tem. to commissioners		195 00		
Do.	For services as secretary to commissioners		432 25		
Do.	Do. do.		350 00		
Do.	Do. do.		325 00		
Do.	Do. do.		195 00		
				1,497 25	
Josiah Reese	For services as interpreter to commissioners		95 00		
Do.	Do. do.		75 00		
Do.	Do. do.		110 00		
				280 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	
John M. Gifford	For services as clerk to commissioners	$99 00	
Do.	Do. do.	183 00	
Do.	Do. do.	129 00	
Do.	Do. do.	84 00	
Do.	Do. do.	186 00	
			$681 00
Edward Schreiner	Do. do.	–	6 00
Simeon S. Barrett	For candles for commissioners' office	–	21 00
W. W. Liddell	For services as clerk to commissioners	195 00	
Do.	Do. do.	141 00	
			336 00
James S. Bridges	For sundries for commissioners' office	–	25 81
James K. Love	For services as clerk to commissioners	–	9 00
Betsy Woodward	For services as interpreter to commissioners	–	5 00
R. A. Ramsay	For transportation of commissioners	–	40 00
C. K. Gillespie	For services as clerk to commissioners	–	114 00
Lewis Griffin	For services as interpreter to commissioners	–	10 00
John W. Mayo	For services as clerk to commissioners	–	84 00
T. H. McCallie	Do. do.	117 00	
Do.	Do. do.	123 00	
			240 00
H. B. Gaither	Do. do.	132 00	
Do.	Do. do.	138 00	
Do.	Do. do.	57 00	

[illegible] Reese	For services as interpreter to commissioners			513 00
Do.	Do. do.	127 50		
		97 50		
John W. H. Dawson	For services as clerk to commissioners			225 00
Do.	Do. do.	195 00		
		90 00		
A. M. Russell	For services to United States commissioners			285 00
D. S. Bell	For services as clerk to commissioners	–		114 00
S. S. McGuier	Do. do.	–		129 00
Jacob Howard	For stationery for commissioners	–		471 00
J. Westmoreland	For hauling for commissioners' office	–		319 85
		–		8 00
				24,735 37

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a statement of the expenses incurred in negotiating and concluding the Cherokee treaty of December 29, 1835.

FEBRUARY 9, 1839.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 8, 1839.

SIR: The accompanying report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contains the information required by the resolution of the Senate of the 10th ultimo, relative to the expenses incurred in negotiating and concluding the treaty with the Cherokee Indians of December 29, 1835.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of Indian Affairs, February 6, 1839.

SIR: In odedience to your direction, I have the honor to submit a statement of the expenses incurred by the United States in negotiating and concluding the treaty with the Cherokees of December 29, 1835, showing to whom the several sums have been paid, the sum paid to each, and for what particular services; which statement was called for by a resolution of the Senate of January 10th.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

Blair & Rives, printers.

Statement of the expenses incurred by the United States in negotiating and concluding the treaty with the Cherokee Indians, dated 29th December, 1835, showing to whom the several sums expended were paid, the sum paid to each, and for what particular services.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	
J. F. Schermerhorn	For services as commissioner	$248 00	
Do.	For services as commissioner	488 00	
Do.	For mileage as commissioner	520 00	
Do.	Paid for erecting stand at council ground	5 00	
Do.	Paid interpreter	5 00	
Do.	Paid interpreter	26 00	
Do.	For pay and mileage as commissioner	3,329 60	
			$4,621 60
William Carroll	For services as commissioner, and mileage	136 00	
Do.	For services as commissioner, and mileage	816 00	
			952 00
G. E. Mountcastle	For boarding chiefs and headmen	_	60 00
M. W. Batman	For mileage and travelling expenses	_	14 00
A. J. Mountcastle	For provisions at council from 21st to 31st of December, 1835	_	1,118 00
Samuel Rockwell	For subsistence and transportation	_	250 00
William Y. Hansell	For subsistence and transportation	_	462 00
William H. Thomas	For board while in Washington, at the request of Mr. Schermerhorn, commissioner	_	112 00
W. H. Underwood	For services as appraising and enrolling agent, and in promoting a treaty with the eastern Cherokees, under the employment of B. F. Currey	_	472 00
W. H. Underwood	For actual expenses in coming to and returning from Washington, and for board and hack-hire	_	298 75

Andrew Ross - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	2,760 00	
James A. Foreman - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,315 00	
John Gunter - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,315 00	
Long Shell Turtle - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,200 00	
Joshua Rogers - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	2,175 00	
John Smith - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	2,175 00	
William S. Coody - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,407 00	
J. F. Schermerhorn, attorney for the following, viz:			12,347 00
E. Boudinot - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,550 00	
John A. Bell - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,200 00	
William Rogers - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,310 00	
Robert Sanders - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,200 00	
Tayeskey - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,200 00	
James Foster - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,200 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	
John Fields - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	$1,300 00	
Major Ridge - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,280 00	
George Welch - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,200 00	
John Ridge - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	2,054 87	
Stand Watie - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,419 00	
James Fields - - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	1,200 00	
			$16,113 87
John Walker - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation in favor of the treaty - - - - - -	-	298 73
John Martin - -	For expenses of Ross delegation - - - - -	-	13,000 00
Elijah Hicks - -	For services and expenses as one of the Cherokee delegation -	-	340 80
			50,477 56
B. F. Currey - -	For expenses as a special messenger under the employ of J. F. Schermerhorn, United States Commissioner, from Red Clay council ground to Washington city, in the service of the United States, and returning to the Cherokee agency east - -	-	215 00
			50,692 56

MESSAGE

FROM

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

uce with a resolution of the Senate, copies of correspondence on to the commerce and navigation carried on in the Turkish ns and Pachalick of Egypt.

FEBRUARY 11, 1839.
Read, and ordered to be printed.

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nate of the United States:

liance with a resolution of the Senate of the 19th December last, cate to the Senate a report from the Secretary of State, accompies of the correspondence called for by said resolution.

M. VAN BUREN.

IGTON, *February* 6, 1839.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 6, 1839.

retary of State, to whom has been referred a resolution from the uesting the President to communicate to it "the correspondence dore Porter, Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, also the corres- f the consuls of the United States at Constantinople, Smyrna, lonica, Cyprus, Cos, Aleppo, Beiront, (inclusive of Damascus, Alexandria, and Candia, so far as the said correspondence relates merce and navigation carried on within the Turkish dominions, Pachalick of Egypt, and may not, in the opinion of the President, r to be communicated," has the honor to report the accompany- and extracts, taken from the files of this department.

ally submitted,

JOHN FORSYTH.

PRESIDENT.

, printers.

LIST OF ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

COMMODORE PORTER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

David Porter to Secretary of State,	Buyukdere,	October 25, 1831.
Same to same, with enclosures,	do.	May 30, 1832.
Same to same,	do.	June 23, 1832.
Same to same, with an enclosure,	do.	June 23, 1832.
Same to same, with an enclosure,	do.	June 24, 1832.
Same to same, with an enclosure,	do.	July 24, 1832.
Same to same, with enclosures,	do.	August 18, 1832.
Same to same, extract, with enclosures	do.	September 11, 1832.
Same to same, extracts,	do.	October, 1832.
Same to same, extract,	Galata,	November 11, 1832.
Same to same, with enclosures,	Péra,	January 12, 1833.
Same to same, with an enclosure,	do.	April 9, 1833.
Same to same, with an enclosure,	do.	April 11, 1833.
Same to same, extract, with an enclosure,	do.	October 24, 1833.
Same to same, extract, with an enclosure,	do.	June 13, 1834.
Same to same,	do.	July 9, 1834.
Same to same, with an enclosure,	do.	October 30, 1834.
Same to same, extracts,	St. Stephano,	November 11, 1834.
Same to same,	do.	November 19, 1834.
Same to same, with an enclosure,	do.	December 5, 1834.
Same to same, extract, with an enclosure,	do.	January 2, 1835.
Same to same, extract, with an enclosure,	do.	February 21, 1835.
Same to same, extract, with an enclosure,	Péra,	March 31, 1835.
Same to same, with an enclosure,	St. Stephano,	May 1, 1835.
Same to same, with an enclosure,	do.	May 28, 1835.
Same to same,	do.	June 1, 1835.
Same to same,	do.	August 6, 1835.
Same to same, with an enclosure,	do.	August 17, 1835.
Same to same, with an enclosure,	Georgetown,	October 10, 1838.
Same to same, with an enclosure,	do.	October 29, 1838.

CONSULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract.—W. Stewart to the Secretary of State, dated Smyrna, 25th April, 1803, with an enclosure.

Do. R. Wilkinson to the Secretary of State, dated Smyrna, 15th January, 1806, with enclosures.

Do. Same to same, 29th April, 1806.

Do. Same to same, 26th June, 1806.

Do. Same to same, 20th October, 1810.

Do. Same to same, 29th December, 1810.

Do. Same to same, 20th May, 1811.

Extract.—David Offley to Secretary of State, dated 24th January, 1824, with enclosure; consular returns from Smyrna for the year 1824.

Do. David Offley to the Secretary of State, dated 4th January, 1826, with enclosures.

Do. Same to same, 4th January, 1827, with enclosures.

Do. Same to same, 26th November, 1827.

Do. Same to same, 22d March, 1829, with enclosures.

Do. Same to same, 4th February, 1830, with enclosures.

Do. Same to same, 1st October, 1830.

Do. Same to same, 18th January, 1831, with enclosures.

Do. Same to same, 10th January, 1832, with enclosures.

Do. Same to same, 14th January, 1832.

Same to same, 22d January, 1833, with enclosures.

Do. D. Offley to the Secretary of State, dated 1st September, 1833, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 1st January, 1834, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 1st July, 1834, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 1st January, 1835, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 1st July, 1835, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 1st January, 1836, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 29th August, 1836, with an enclosure.

Do. D. W. Offley to same, 20th January, 1837, with an enclosure.

Do. David Offley to same, 1st July, 1837, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 25th January, 1838, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 1st July, 1838, with an enclosure.

Do. W. N. Churchill to the Secretary of State, dated Constantinople, 19th January, 1833, with enclosures.

Do. Same to same, 30th June, 1833, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 31st December, 1833, with enclosures.

Do. Same to same, 3d February, 1834.

W. B. Llewellyn to Commodore Porter, dated Salonica, 14th October, 1835, with an enclosure.

Same to Secretary of State, 31st October, 1835, with an enclosure.

Same to same, 29th April, 1836, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 30th August, 1836, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 15th March, 1837, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 24th August, 1837, with an enclosure.

Do. Same to same, 29th January, 1838, with an enclosure.

Do. George R. Gliddon to the Secretary of State, dated 15th April, 1837.

Do. John Gliddon to the Secretary of State, dated Alexandria, August 28, 1835.

Same to same, 30th June, 1836.

Do. Same to same, 1st January, 1836, with an enclosure.

Translation of a letter from A. Durighello, United States Consul at Aleppo, to the Secretary of State, dated November 20, 1837.

BUYUKDERE, *October* 25, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have examined the tariffs of the nations most favored by the Sublime Porte, and find that the duty paid by them on goods imported to, and exported from, the Ottoman dominions is three per cent. on valuation.

I have, therefore, communicated the same to the consuls of Smyrna and Constantinople, that they may govern themselves accordingly, and have the honor to enclose a copy of my circular.

With great respect, your very obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE *of the United States.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May* 30, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the two enclosed copies of interesting communications from our consular agents at Beyrout and Alexandria.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

To the Hon. E. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

A statement of the import and export trade of Beyrout, in Syria.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Beyrout, March 20, 1832.

The trade of this place is not so very inconsiderable as it was a number of years ago, when there was no European establishment here, and when the mulberry plantations were not so extensive as to draw the attention of the Marseilles, Leghorn, and Barbary speculators to our silks. Damascus draws now, chiefly from this place, all articles of import, both for its own consumption and for supplying the wants of the Bagdad and Persian caravans which arrive there once, and sometimes twice, in a year; and it is also through this place that it exports many manufactures and productions of the interior. Our supplies of colonial produce have been hitherto chiefly from Marseilles, Malta, and Smyrna, and how much better it would answer if American vessels would bring them direct from the United States. British cotton manufactures have been imported here chiefly from Leghorn, Genoa, Egypt, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

I must observe that sales of any description of goods are seldom effected so readily as to undertake to remit the whole of the proceeds in the course of two months after the arrival of the property here. It so happens, sometimes, that a certain description of goods that I could recommend as very current, arriving here a few months after, would be apt to find the market overstocked with the like, and it would then be necessary to keep them some time in warehouse.

Our charge on commissions, warehouse rent on goods received from any foreign port, is 3½ per cent. on the amount of sales, besides the usual

brokerage of one per cent., if the sales are effected here; or, if at Damascus, 3½ per cent. commission, and warehouse rent only on the proceeds. The same commission and warehouse rent, and the same brokerage, is charged on purchases of goods, if purchased here; if at Damascus, the brokerage is omitted, being charged there with the difference that the commission and warehouse rent are charged on the amount, cost, and charges of the goods. The other charges on imports are duty, according to the tariff, freight, and porterage. If sent to Damascus, there are further charges to calculate, as well as the commission of the consignee there, which is 2 per cent. On remittances in bills or specie we charge one per cent.

This place and Damascus together may consume annually a variety of colonial produce, manufactures, and other goods, of the description and in the proportion of at least as follows, viz:

50 to 60,000 okes West India coffee.
20 to 30,000 do. sugar, crushed or powdered white.
30 to 40,000 do. sugar in refined loaves.
15 to 20,000 do. pepper.
8 to 10,000 do. pimento.
15 to 20,000 do. Campeachy or logwood.
6 to 8,000 do. Pernambuco wood.
3 to 4,000 do. Cochineal, black, garbled.
800 to 1,000 do. indigo. This article is only saleable when the Bagdad caravans do not bring any from the Persian Gulf.
3 to 400 packages British and Swiss manufactures, such as prints, imitations, handkerchiefs, cambrics, muslins, calicoes, &c.
3 to 400 bales of cotton water twist, No. 20 to 30.
150 to 200,000 okes lead in pigs.
200 to 300,000 okes bar iron, Russian, Swedish, and English, but mostly 2, 2½ to 3 inches broad, which is preferred to the narrow.
60 to 80 casks tin in bars.
150 to 200 boxes tin plates.
50 to 60 bales cloth, French, Leipzig, &c.
60 to 80 cases cases, Tunis, French, Leghorn, and Genoa.
20 to 30,000 okes German steel in thin bars.
20 to 30,000 do. brimstone roll.
20 to 30,000 do. copperas.
500 to 1,000 reams Leghorn paper, reale.
2 to 2,500 reams Leghorn paper, fre lune.

With regard to returns, they may be made in specie, raw silks, madder-roots, galls, sheeps' wool, with a small proportion of other articles; and we have conveyances to and from Alexandria, Marseilles, Leghorn, &c., once in a month or two.

Not less than 40,000 okes of raw silks are annually exported from this for Marseilles, Leghorn, Genoa, Tunis, Algiers, and Malta, where it generally sells to advantage, independent of what goes to Egypt. The price is high or low, according to the demands and as the crops turn out, and it sells, per rotolo of 720 drachms, equal to 4 $\frac{1}{5}$ lbs. English, or rather to the exact weight of 720 dollars. The new silk comes to market towards the middle or end of June, when it may be had sometimes of better quality and at more reasonable prices than afterwards, but always for ready cash, never in barter or in credit. The article is procurable all the year round, but gradually in less quantity after the month of October. Our shipping

charges on silk amount to, if bought cheap, 16 *a* 17 per cent.; if dear, to 14 *a* 13 per cent.

The annexed price current of our principal import and export articles, and the course of coins, may give an idea of the present state of this market.

J. CHASSEAUD,
United States Consular Agent.

Price current, Beyrout, March 20, 1832.

IMPORTS.

Coffee, West India, Martinica, and St. Domingo	12 piastres *a* 14 per oke.
Sugar, crushed or powdered white	3¾ " "
Sugar, double refined loaf	4 " "
Pepper	4 " *a* 4½ "
Pimento	" "
Logwood and Campeachy	" " per 208 okes.
Cochineal	120 " per 208 okes.
Pernambuco wood	1,500 " "
Prints, of 28⅞ yards, according to quality and design	35 *a* 90 per piece.
Muslins, jackonets, or tanjeps, of 20 yards	24 *a* 26 "
Plain cambrics, fine and substantial, of 22 yards ⅝	20 *a* 40 "
Maddapollanus of 40 yards ⅝	77 *a* 80 "
Calicoes of 36 yards	64 "
Cotton water twist, No. 20 and 30	15 per oke.
Lead in pigs	" per 208 okes.
Russian bar iron	250 per 167 "
Tin in bars	10 *a* 10½ per oke.
Tin plates	150 *a* 155 per box.
Cloths, Leipzig, adapted to Turkey	32 *a* 30 per pike.*
Cloths, French, adapted to Turkey	6¼ *a* 28 "
Caps, Tunis, 1st quality	per dozen.
Caps, Leghorn, French, and Genoa Luna	35 *a* 58 per pike.
Steel, German, in thin bars	500 per 208 okes.
Brimstone, roll	200 piasters, per 208 okes.
Copperas, fine green	180 " "
Paper, Leghorn, reale	90 *a* 95 per ream.
Paper, Leghorn, fre lune	27 *a* 30 "

EXPORTS.

Raw silk, white	130 *a* 140 piastres,	per rotolo,	according to quality.
Gall, black	1,100 "	per 180 okes.	"
Gall, mixed	750 "	"	
Madder roots	500 "	208	"
Sheeps wool, washed	600 *a* 650 "	650	"

Doubloons	275 piastres.
Spanish dollars	18¼
Imperial dollars	17¼

* The pike is equal to about 27 inches English.

Mahmudies, old	- - - - - -	51½ piastres.
Mahmudies, new	- - - - - -	47½
Gazi, or hairy	- - - - - -	43
Venetian seheen	- - - - - -	39¾ *a* 40
Dutch seheen	- - - - - -	39¼
Adches, old	- - - - - -	14¼
Adches, new	- - - - - -	13¾

[EXTRACTS.]

CONSTANTINOPLE *June* 23, 1832.

SIR: * * * * * * * *

My former communications will have informed you of our excellent standing with the Porte, and with the removal of all difficulties to a free passage for our vessels to the Black sea, on the terms of the most favored nations.

The fifteen per cent. on the duties is still claimed, but as the French treaty has expired, I do not think it advisable to agitate the matter now, as I am fully pursuaded that we stand on terms as favorable, if not more so, than any other nation, our imports being principally colonial, the established duties on which are trifling, when compared with those paid on articles imported from Europe.

For example: The fixed duty on coffee is 4 aspers per oke, the actua. value of which is 1,200 aspers, which, at a duty of 3 per cent., would amount to 36 aspers.

The fixed duty on powered sugar is 210 aspers per cwt.; the actual value is 1,800 aspers, which, at 3 per cent., is 540, aspers; domestic cottons per piece 80 aspers, actual value 720 aspers, at 3 per cent. the duty would be 216.

The extra duty on an oke of coffee would be, at the full value, 5 aspers and 40 hundredths. The oke is 2¾ pounds. Three aspers make one para, 40 paras make one piastre, and 18 piastres make one dollar as the duty established on coffee. The extra duty, is so small that it could scarcely be calculated on the oke. It is the opinion of our most intelligent merchants, that the formation of a tariff ought not to be risked, as they feel confident that no change could be possibly made for the better, and there would be great risk of changing for the worse. Were duties of 3 per cent. paid on one-half the actual value of the articles enumerated, we should then pay nearly double the duties paid by England, France, Austria, &c., &c., and somewhat more than is paid by the Rayahs of the empire, or those who pay the capitation tax, (such as Greeks and Armenians,) which would destroy all the advantages resulting from the treaty. There is no part of the world where duties are so low, and the extra duties on the tariff are of so little importance that the consignees, as they imform me, sometimes pay the extra duty without charging it to the owners; therefore there can be no other motive for our urging the Turkish Government to relinquish their demand, but a feeling of pride which it cannot estimate, or an apprehension of degradation in the eyes of other nations, on a subject of which they are ignorant.

Although the French treaty has expired, the duties are still paid on the old tariff, and until that is changed, I think it advisable not to give the least countenance to the proposition for a tariff, on our part; for their only object is to exact from us higher duties, as a pretext for demanding the same from other nations. As the duties are paid now they scarcely exceed ½ per cent, and certainly do not amount to 2. * * * *

* * * * * * * * * *

Respecting the 7th article of the treaty. I beg leave to state, that I consider the question settled by the permission of two of our merchant vessels to pass the Bosphorus, one of which returned with a load of wheat from Odessa; her firman to pass the Dardanelles was issued, in anticipation, one week before her return from Odessa. The question having thus been settled, I cannot conceive that any difficulty on the subject can hereafter arise. If any should be made, they will be met with firmness.

A communication accompanying this will inform you how very difficult it is to obtain information respecting the commerce of the Asiatic ports of the Black sea, and the interior. The remedy I propose is the only one that can be adopted whereby the wishes of the Government on the subject can be satisfied.

The wheat carrying trade from Odessa gives employment to vast numbers of vessels of all nations.

* * * * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
DAVID PORTER.

Hon. E. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 23, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a communication received from our consular agent at Alexandria.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER.

Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

[EXTRACT.]

ALEXANDRIA, *May* 22, 1832.

SIR: * * * * * * *

As to trade, I see little probability of a regular current of intercourse, since there is no article of bulk which either country wants from the other. If, however, the cotton manufactures of the United States can be brought into competition at Malta with those of Great Britain, (which I am assured is the case,) perhaps the expedient could not fail here. We have drugs in abundance that would serve for returns, unless a preference should be given to specie or bills of Europe.

In case of a war affecting the flags at present most accredited in the

Mediterranean, it seems evident that the shipping of the United States might enter for a large portion of the carrying trade of this port.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN GLIDDON, *U. S. Consular Agent.*

To his excellency Com. DAVID PORTER,
American Chargé d'Affairs, &c., Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 24, 1832.

SIR: As merchants certainly ought to know their own interests, and as no one is more capable of giving an opinion on our commercial interests with this country than Mr. Offley, in addition to what I have said on the subject of a tariff, I beg leave to enclose you an extract from a communication made by him to me on the 19th of December, 1831.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

[EXTRACT.]

It is reported here that the Reis Effendi has said that a separate tariff must be negotiated for the Americans. This I most sincerely hope you may be able successfully to resist. We are to pay duties as the most favored nations. We have only to determine what that is, and pay it. Nothing is said in our treaty of three per cent., and no doubt the Belikdji Effendi regrets that it does not. If *on a valuation* means three per cent. on the *same valuation*, then it is only necessary to copy the French, English, Austrian, Sardinian, and, I believe, any tariff, except the Russian. That, also, on the same terms, that is, without paying any bedeats on other duties, would be equally favorable. This, however, even the Russians find it difficult to enforce, as they cannot well prevent the Turks making their subjects, when either purchasers or sellers, pay; and, of course, they avoid trading with a Russian subject. This is not, however, what the Porte wish. They want us to bear a certain kind of odium attached to the payment of high duties, in the first place, so as to lead more easily to the augmentation of other tariffs. If they could induce you once to consent to he negotiation of a new tariff, on the basis of three per cent. on a valuaion, the inevitable consequence, in my opinion, would be the infraction of hat essential article in the treaty which stipulates that we shall pay the ame duties as are paid by the most favored nations; a term freely used in ll treaties with the Porte, and almost understood to mean nothing. My egotiation with the Porte was broken off by me on the proposition of the Reis Effendi that he was ready that day to sign a treaty with me, if I would gree to pay five per cent. duties, (but on the valuation of the French taiff, which in no case would amount to three per cent. on the current value,) r, that I would consent to suspend the negotiations during the Ramizan, e would then see what better could be done; to neither of which propoitions did I think it proper to assent. It would now be mortifying and highly disadvantageous to us, in every and all points of view, to see them at last succeed in obtaining such a concession from us.

The custom duties on a few articles of particular interest to us are as follows :

			Present value of 3 per cent. actual value.	Duty.
Coffee,	4 aspers	per oke	- 1,200 aspers.	
Powdered sugars,	210 "	per kintal	- 18,000	540 aspers.
Domestic cottons,	80 "	per piece	- 7,200	216
Opium,	66 "	per oke	- 14,400	432
Figs,	45 "	per kintal	- 4,800	144
Raisins,	58 "	do.	- 4,800	144
Wool,	40 "	do.	- 19,200	576
French tariff,	503		69,800	1,888

If in the negotiation of a tariff the Porte were content to accept of one-half the value, and which is by no means probable, but even under that supposition, Americans, so far from enjoying the rights of their treaty, would have to pay (a small fraction less) double the duties paid by the French, English, Austrians, Sardinians, Neapolitans, Swedes, Danes, and that class of their subjects called Barractians, and somewhat more than their Rayahs; such an agreement on your part would, in my opinion, be equivalent to a new negotiation, which would destroy the little advantages which appear likely to result from the little one. Certainly the whole effect of that article which stipulates that we are to pay duties as the most favored nation would entirely be done away with, and, in the estimation of these people, we should be but one remove above the Rayahs. That you will have difficulties on this subject, it is, I fear, almost certain; and it is easy to see the *sources* from which they will spring. In all our affairs at Constantinople, there have been, I believe, frequent departures from the ancient routine and usages of that court. In my opinion, they ought now to be continued in. You have not the means to force them to observe their treaties, nor have they the means to force you to agree to their atttempts at changing them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July* 24, 1832.

SIR: Accompanying this you will receive a report of the arrival and departure of vessels at and from this place, and some particulars respecting the commerce of Turkey and the Black sea, which may enable you to form some idea of the immense importance of the trade of this quarter.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. E. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July* 21, 1832.

SIR: I had the honor of receiving your letter, dated the 2d instant, desiring me to furnish for the use of the Government of the United States, if possible to be obtained, information of the number of vessels of the differ-

ent nations, respectively, which have entered into and sailed from the port of Constantinople during the quarter ending the 30th of June of the present year, their tonnage and cargoes, and the actual value of the latter, as well as a statement of the number of vessels which have, during the same period, passed to and from the Black sea, and their respective nations.

I am extremely sorry to say, that the information it will be in my power to afford must, of necessity, be very limited, as, from the nature of the public offices in this country, it is difficult to approach, as it would be impossible to attain the truth without going to considerable expense. You are aware that, when vessels arrive in this port, they are entered in a very loose way, and their tonnage is, therefore, known only at the cancellerias, or consulates of the nations to which they belong, whilst their cargoes are never known exactly but at the custom-house. All I have consequently been able to collect, without going to expense, I now lay before you in the enclosed lists, by which you will perceive that, during the three months ending 30th of June, there entered into the port of Constantinople, through the Dardanelles, 939 foreign vessels, of which 342 had cargoes mostly for this place, and 597 were in ballast proceeding nearly all to the Black sea; and there arrived from the Black sea, during the same space of time, 477 vessels, of which 392 were loaded with wheat; 24 with barley; 16 with oats; 3 with tallow; 3 with salt; 31 with sundry merchandise; and 8 were in ballast. Nearly all these vessels proceed to the Archipelago, Mediterranean, England, &c.; and only a few, loaded with inferior grain and Black sea produce, remain at Constantinople. The tonnage of the vessels that frequent the Black sea may, I think, be estimated on an average at 200 tons, many of them being large carrying ships. The departures may be ascertained readily at the Porte from the number of firmans which have been delivered to the different embassies and missions. I give you, enclosed, a list compiled from the printed note of shipping issued every few days, but have strong reason to doubt its correctness, though it may be pretty nearly exact. It pretends to give notice of all departures, whether the vessels come from the Black sea or proceed only from this place. At the different cancellerias and consulates the manifests of cargoes are retained, and by employing some one who has access to such records they might be easily collected; or, at the custom-house, a list might perhaps be procured equally correct in point of quantities of packages and more so as to the contents. To obtain a perfect note would, I repeat, require expense, and I may add considerable time. In regard to the produce shipped from hence, it is generally so valuable that very few vessels are loaded with it. It consists for the most part of opium, silk, otto of roses, mohair yarn, goats' wool, gall nuts, hare skins, yellow wax, &c., mostly articles occupying but small space, whilst boxwood, wool, and filberts, which are quite the contrary, are shipped chiefly with a view to filling up. Formerly hides in great abundance were shipped, but they are now dearer here than in most other countries. Nearly all other goods, shipped from hence, are the produce of Russia and the countries bordering on the Black sea.

I have the honor to renew the assurance of my high respect and consideration,

WM. CHURCHILL,
Consular agent of the United States.

Commodore DAVID PORTER,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, &c.

[EXTRACT.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August* 18, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you copy and translation of a note from his excellency the Reis Effendi respecting the abolition of the fifteen per cent. duty. * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your very obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, *Secretary of State.*

Translation of a note in Turkish, addressed by his excellency the Reis Effendi to the chargé d'affaires of the United States.

Before the conclusion of a treaty between the United States of America and the Sublime Porte, American merchants paid duties upon merchandise and articles imported by them according to the French tariff, with an additional discriminating duty of fifteen per cent. A treaty, required by friendship and commerce, was lately concluded between the two powers; after which, the duties still being paid according to the French tariff, with the additional fifteen per cent., our friend, the honorable chargé d'affaires, in his *takiu* presented to the Sublime Porte, representing the subject of the additional duty, has demanded that it be abolished. Although until now a particular tariff has not been agreed upon and arranged between the two powers, and therefore the additional duty heretofore paid has continued to be exacted, yet, in consideration of the treaty of friendship and the bonds of good intelligence which unite the two Governments, the said additional duty of fifteen per cent. shall be abolished from this date, the 18 of the Moon Rebli ul Ervel, and in the year of the Hegira 1248, corresponding with the 15th* of August, 1832, of the Christian era. Duties, hereafter required to be paid by American merchants, shall be levied according to the French tariff, without any additional duty.

An imperial firman, clearly expressed, upon special paper, has, for this object, been issued to the *kummok-emini*, (chief collector of the customs.)

This note is addressed to our friend the chargé d'affaires, to inform him of the preceding disposition.

KHADI-KENI, *of Constantinople.*

AUGUST 16, 1832.

The foregoing is a correct translation.

WILLIAM B. HODGSON,
First Drogoman, U. S. Legation, Constantinople.

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* In the original, the date is the 3d of August, old style.

[EXTRACT.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September* 11, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you copy of a highly interesting communication from our agent at Salonica, on the commerce of that place, and two bulletins from Egypt.

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I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. E. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

SALONICA, *August* 28, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a report of the present state of trade at this place, founded upon the best information I could procure through the most respectable channels, and which I have every reason to believe correct, from the experience derived from the last two years establishment of my house as general commission agents at Salonica.

I beg leave, also, to forward a six-monthly report of foreign arrivals and departures, namely, from the 1st January to the 30th June, so far as they could be ascertained on reference to the European consulates and to registers of the Turkish custom-house.

I take this opportunity of returning you my respectful and sincere acknowledgments for the firman, received through Mr. Churchill, confirming my nomination as commercial and consular agent of the United States, and I allow myself to indulge in the hope that the American Government may hereafter be pleased to name full consul, with a small salary, sufficient to pay expenses of flag, janissary, uniform, cancellor, and drogoman, in order to place me on an exact footing with other foreign representatives here, who enjoy great consideration with the Turkish local authorities in being consuls, and supporting an appearance, on visits of ceremony, many of them indispensable, and some of them occasionally of importance in commercial and consular affairs, the Turks paying much deference to outward show of gold lace and a cocked hat, which alone often terminate a difficult question, or obtain a favor that would otherwise be refused from requiring either in a plain dress.

You will please to observe that, in the report of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, a small amount of the exports and imports appears as compared with what I stated to be the annual value. This will be accounted for in the almost daily arrivals and departures of country vessels for Smyrna, Constantinople, and Syra, all of them bringing colonials and manufactures, and several of them returning with produce for reshipment (at Smyrna particularly) for the United States and England, as well as for France and Italy.

To prove this I beg leave to state, that within the last thirty days these country vessels have brought—

80 bales cotton twist.
30 chests indigo.
70 bales manufactured cotton goods.

100 puncheons and thirty barrels rum.
60 serrons cochineal.
180 boxes Havana and East India sugar.
400 kintals flat bar iron, together with some tin bars, tin plates, Brazil and logwood, and East India piece goods.

A vessel coming from the United States with an assorted cargo for sale at Salonica, consigned to my firm, ought not to be large, say 150 to 200 tons burden; and the shippers should be informed that the goods could only be sold to a small extent for cash; the remainder, according to the state of the market at the time of arrival and the nature of the shipment, might be placed against bills on Constantinople, at par, 61 to 71 days sight for colonials, and 120 to 150 days for cotton goods. A general cargo every three months would, for the present, be sufficient direct from the United States, the articles to be composed of the following goods:

15 tons coffee.
10 tons fine white Havana sugar.
5 tons good yellow do.
3 tons good brown East India.
1 ton fine East India indigo.
2 tons black cochineal.
½ ton cloves.
1 ton pepper.
½ ton nutmegs.
½ ton ginger.
1 ton cassia lignia.
20 tons Brazil wood.
40 tons logwood.
5 tons St. Martha.
100 small thirty gallon barrels rum.
1,000 pieces ordinary basting.
2,000 pieces low calicoes.
200 pieces hum hums.
2,000 pieces brown long cloth.
1,000 pieces white glazed do.
500 pieces, samples, of printed calicoes.
5 barrels tin bars.

This, I conceive to be so far from an exaggerated statement, that probably it might be doubled, but as business direct from the United States to this place has never yet been transacted, I have considered it more prudent to give a minimum rather than a maximum of what could be done.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient very humble servant,

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

IMPORT MARKET.

Coffee.

Annual consumption, 500 tons; present price 800 piastres 100 okes. An ordinary clean quality is more current of sale than a better description, the latter seldom finding remunerating terms. The article is always in demand, although the recent fluctuation of it, as well in Turkey as in other places of exportation, do not afford a basis upon which future prices can be

founded; they may, however, always be calculated 10 per cent. higher than at other Turkish markets, when supplies are regularly furnished.

Sugar.

Annual consumption is, for fine white Havana,	1st -	- 150 tons.	
Yellow and brown, do. - - -	2d -	- 80	
Fine white, E. I. - - - -	3d -	- 120	
Yellow brown, do. - - - -	4th -	- 50	
Present price, 1st description, - - -	-	195	P. kintal.
2d do. - - - -	-	150	
3d do. - - - -	-	190	
4th do. - - - -	-	140	

The demand for sugars is greatest from April to June for making sweetmeats, particularly for the low qualities. The finer kind is saleable generally at all times, and to solid dealers.

Indigo.

Annual consumption, 150 chests; present price, $65 per oke. The least demand exists during winter. A good quality only is current, and the colors preferred are violet and deep blue, light of weight, and of large pieces. The stock on hand just now is heavy, and, with few exceptions, of a very low description, for which no offers whatever are made.

Cochineal.

Annual consumption, 13 tons; present price $116 per oke. This article, like indigo, is most in favor during spring, summer, and autumn, and clean black quality is the only description saleable.

Cloves.

Annual consumption, 5 tons; present price, $10½ per oke. Winter and spring are the best periods for receivng this article, which ought to be fresh, and free from dust, in order to command a ready sale.

Pepper.

Annual consumption, 10 tons; present price, $4½ per oke. Saleable as in the instance of cloves. The berry should be round and fresh.

Nutmegs.

Annual consumption, 3 tons; present price, — per oke; period of sale during winter and spring; should be clean and of sound quality.

Ginger.

Annual consumption, 3 tons; present price, $145 per kintal. The quality most preferred is a deep yellow, approaching to orange, and ought to be fresh and free from dust.

Cassia lignia.

Annual consumption, 5 tons; present price, $10½ per oke. This article is most liked when packed in small cases fresh, sound and free from dust.

Dye woods.

Brazil, annual consumption	100 tons.
Logwood, do.	200 do.
Santa Martha, do.	50 do.
Present price of Brazil	$250 per kintal.
Logwood, do.	42 do.
Santa Martha	80 do.

These woods, to find a ready sale, should be fresh and sound, of middling quality, and equal odor, Brazil wood being the most wanted for expensive dying. Santa Martha is not so much in request, except when the Brazil is scarce.

Rum.

Annual consumption, 20,000 gallons; present price per gallon of 1,000 dr. $7½ to 7½. In order to command the market, rum should be darkly colored; of a clear bright tint; the only quality liked in New England; the stronger the better. The prevalence among the Turks for this spirit may soon considerably increase the quantity now used.

Manufactures.

Piece goods, annual consumption.

Baftaes ords., 5,000 pieces	12 yards by 4-4
Calicoes low, 8,000 pieces	18 " " 5-4
Hum hums, 1,000 pieces	12½ " " 6-4
Long cloths, brown, 10,000 pieces	40 " " 5-4
Do. glazed, white, ordinary, 5,000 pieces	40 " " 5-4
Present prices for the baftaes	$18 piece.
Calicoes	25 do.
Hum hums	40 do.
Long cloths, brown	75 do.
Do. glazed, white	65 do.

The demand for these articles is steady, particularly for baftaes, low, cheap calicoes, brown long cloths, and white glazed ditto, and the consumption of them likely to increase considerably, in consequence of their being perfectly adapted for the wants of the place.

EXPORT MARKET.

Sheeps' wool.

Annual average produce 600 to 700 tons, price, first cost, in 1831, $27 per oke.

The season for receiving commences in April. In the months of November, December, and January, the shepherds bring their flocks from the

mountains to feed in the plains near the town, and then make contracts with purchasers who advance them from 25 to 30 per cent. upon the probable quantity likely to be produced. Of late, the prices offered by the agents of the Turkish Government have been so very low that the shepherds, finding a better market elsewhere, do not so frequently appear in the vicinity of Salonica. Last year they were forced to sell their fleeces at 60 paras the oke to Government, whilst merchants would have given 90. The present year, 80 paras were given by the Turkish agents, although purchasers would have readily paid 100. These arbitrary measures have had the natural effect of diminishing the quantity received by the agents to 90,000 okes instead of 600,000.

It is, however, to be hoped that the Porte may in future do away with the present pernicious system pursued of monopolizing the produce of the laboring classes, at prices which barely pay the expense of cultivating. If the wool trade were left open, and free of sale to the highest bidder, the article would again resume its former situation, and, with a little encouragement, also sincere, in extent.

Lamb skins.

Average annual produce 80,000, price, present season, $2 per skin; period of receiving, from March to May. This article is prepared for shipping, being previously dipped in the sea, afterwards salted, and then dried.

Hare skins.

Average annual produce 100,000; price last season, $2 50 per skin. Time of receiving, November to March; rather inferior in softness to those of Asia Minor, but of a larger size.

Hides.

Ox, p. 70; cow, p. 45; calf, p. 30; buffalo, p. 90. The quantity furnished is considerable, particularly during winter and spring; but being invariably dried, (no salt being produced in the country,) they are seldom exported, except for Smyrna and the Archipelago.

Sponges.

Average annual produce 20,000 okes, prices according to quality, p. 10 to 40 per oke. This article seldom comes direct to Salonica for sale. It is fished in the gulfs of Mount Athos and Contessa during summer and early in autumn. The manner used here for procuring these sponges is in making a contract with, and giving advances to the owners of the fishing boats, who engage to deliver the quantity they may procure, with the condition that the quality is approved of.

Beeswax—yellow.

Average annual produce 40,000 okes; prices of last year, p. 13 per oke; deliveries commence in September and continue until December. The quality is good, and well prepared.

Dried prunes.

Average produce yearly, 20,000 okes; last year's prices, 50 paras per oke; seasons of delivery in town from October to December. The quality is superior, and it keeps sound for many months, when well packed. This fruit is generally consumed on the place or at Smyrna, and sometimes shipped for America, where it arrives in sound condition.

Filberts.

Yearly average produce, 200,000 okes; present price, 65 to 70 paras per oke.

The season of receiving filberts at Mount Athos, the place of produce, and of shipping, commences the latter end of August. Advances are always made to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent., during April, May, and June, when contracts are made, without, however, specifying either quantity or price, both depending upon a good or bad season. Last year, the produce exceeded 300,000 okes; the present will not, it is reported, furnish more than a quarter of that quantity.

Walnuts.

Annual average produce, 125,000 okes; last year's prices 40 to 45 paras per oke. Season of produce from September to November. Both filberts and walnuts are of good quality, and keep sound for a considerable time, which is not the case with similar articles produced in other parts of Turkey, in the vicinity of the Black sea, which latter furnishes largely, but generally for home consumption, on account of inferior quality.

Raw silk.

Annual average produce, as regards receipts at Salonica, as follows:

Fine imitation, Piedmontese	5,000 okes.
Second imitation, Piedmontese	10,000 "
Third imitation, Piedmontese	5,000 "

Season of delivery from the country, and in working in town, from June to October. Prices current present season:

For Piedmontese	132 paras per oke.
First quality, village	110 "
Second quality, village	90 "
Third quality village	80 "

Generally the imitation of Piedmont silk is that exported, sometimes the first and second quality of the village production also; but the latter, as well as the third quality, is chiefly confined to the country, to Smyrna, and to Greece, for the purpose of being manufactured, mixed with cotton twist, into different kinds of stuffs worn by the inhabitants. Those who work the cocoon in town, always make advances to the villages from October to April, of 30 to 40 per cent., for the amount of the cocoons likely to be produced. This produce only requires encouragement and a diminution in taxes to be increased ten-fold, and to become an article of great importance.

Wine.

It is quite impossible to calculate the extent of the produce of this article, but it may be estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 tons annually; average price 15 to 20 paras per oke.

The country being particularly favorable for cultivating vines, there does not appear any reason for supposing that, with proper care and management, the wines made in the numerous adjacent villages might not be rendered fit to support a long sea-voyage, in giving two or three paras more the oke, on condition that no water should be mixed with the grape. The general flavor of the wine made, when unadulterated with water and lime, resembles port or strong claret. A village, distant from Salonica about 30 miles, and called Nanste, produces a limited quantity of wine, not exceeding 100 tons, of a very superior quality; but the producers, from the scantiness of the crop of grapes, generally demand from 50 to 60 paras the oke for the wine they produce, and even then mix it with water, otherwise it would be fully equal to the best Burgundy in flavor, and not much inferior to port in strength. By giving 10 paras more per oke than the usual price, this taste and force might be insured.

Corn.

Wheat, average annual produce	- 10,000	tons.
Barley, average annual produce	- 5,000	"
Oats, average annual produce	- 1,000	"
Indian corn, average annual produce	- 5,000	"
Present price of wheat	p.55	per kintal.
Barley	26	"
Oats	24	"
Indian corn	30	"

Season of produce from June to August. The wheat is composed of hard and tender quality, fair description, though not very clean. The same may be said of the other grains. This produce is mostly in the hands of a few opulent Turkish noblemen, and the quarter part is generally required for Government, but a considerable quantity, except in cases of scarcity, is allowed to be exported. The killo of Salonica is equal in weight to four killos of Constantinople.

Timber.

Quantity incalculable, as there are many hundred acres of fine forest trees (pine, beech, oak, and walnut) still untouched; 300 small cargoes, 40 to 50 tons each, are generally shipped to Smyrna, Bermi, and other places, in the shape of staves, for fruit, wine, and oil barrels. The Pacha of Egypt sent large orders here to buy timber for ship-building; and if the roads were good, the finest description of masts and spars, large enough for a three-decker, could be procured in abundance and cheap.

Conclusion.

The imports: England furnishes yearly directly, but generally indirectly, 500 tons flat bar iron, 500 bales water twist, 1,000 bales white and printed

cotton goods, 300 tons copperas, 10 tons gun-powder, 50 tons lead shot. 3,000 okes sal ammoniac, 300 bariel tin bars, 500 boxes tin plates, and occasionally coffee, sugars, dye-woods, cochineal, indigo, and spices; in return, she receives the greater part of the silk produce, and a portion of filberts, cotton, wool, sponges, hare and lamb skins, bees-wax, and sheeps' wool.

Salted codfish and salmon, as well as other descriptions of cheap salted and dried fish, are largely consumed at Salonica, and in the vicinity; and the fisheries having, of late years, entirely failed, the wants of the place are furnished from other markets, to the extent of 500 tons annually.

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

SALONICA, *August* 28, 1832.

State of trade at Salonica in 1832.

The sales of imports are almost exclusively confined to the Jew buyers, who have been, for many years, accustomed to purchase at long credits, accompanied by protracted payments. They are, however, generally solid, and give eight to twelve per cent. higher prices than can be procured either at Constantinople or Smyrna. For colonials, the credit allowed to bazaar dealers is from 31 to 91 days, and sometimes sales in them are made against a bill on Constantinople for 61 to 91 days sight. For manufactures 4 to 6 months credit is exacted. No exchange for bills on Europe exists at Salonica, and all money, as well as bill negotiations, are in the hands of the Jew bankers, who employ their surplus capitals in purchasing old Turkish or foreign coins, which they forward to their agents at Constantinople, and reimburse themselves afterwards by selling their bills at par to those in want of paper to remit. It occasionally happens that these bankers purchase at their own risk, for solvency of the debtors, outstanding bazaar bonds, for imports sales, at the rate of 2 per cent. per month, for the period the bonds may have to run, against drafts on Constantinople at 31 days sight. A safe operation thus effected would result in an immediate remittance, by a one month's bill, at same prices as at Constantinople or Smyrna at credit. The export trade belongs exclusively to the Turk and Greek cultivators, who, from their indigent circumstances, require either advances in making a conditional contract, or take up money at high interest, to enable them to prepare their harvests, the parties so advancing or lending having the preference of the different produce, as it comes to market, with a deduction for interest on the current prices paid by other purchasers. The only opulent cultivators are five or six Beys, or native princes, who produce corn and cotton wool, and do not require advances. It happens, though rarely, that a small barter against produce (with the exception of grain) is made in taking it at 5 per cent. advance upon market prices, and by giving in exchange one-third amount in outstanding bazaar bonds, one-third in bills at 31 days sight, and the balance in cash. The Jew bankers never allow a discount *agio* on selling their paper, and invariably demand 2 per cent. discount on purchasing the paper of others; therefore, in giving an order to buy produce, Turkish firman money is necessary to be sent, or else Spanish dollars.

The trade of Salonica in itself is considerable, as regards the daily wants of its inhabitants, computed at 100,000, and composed principally of Jews, estimated at 50,000, Turks at 30,000, and Greeks, including the few Frank families, at 20,000; all of which, more or less, require supplies in colonials, manufactures, and metals; added to which the city furnishes a large portion of goods for the extensive fairs of Parlessi in July, of Lucca in November, and of Senes in February, of each year, and all sold for cash.

In 1830, the imports were only three millions of piasters, and the exports half a million. In 1831, the former exceeded seven millions, and the latter one million. In 1832, up to 30th June, the custom-house registers showed the imports to have increased to nearly six millions, and the exports to upwards of a million of piasters.

Supplies in colonials and manufactures have been furnished for the last twenty years, through indirect channels, at heavy additional expenses and with much delay, from Smyrna, Constantinople, Marseilles, Leghorn, Trieste, and Venice. Latterly, as respects manufactures, England and Syra have furnished the greatest part, but colonial produce continues to be received from second and third hands, whilst it could be imported direct.

The progressively increasing trade of the country in general, but particularly as relates to imports, may not perhaps be undeserving of consideration at the present period. The United States having great capital, together with extraordinary commercial enterprise, no country could probably employ so well its wealth and industry in monopolizing that part of the commerce of Salonica, as refers to imports, in colonials and cheap white and printed cottons. If the Porte were to do away with its injurious system of throwing every possible difficulty in the way of the needy cultivators, and diminish the heavy taxes imposed upon them, the export trade might be very much extended, considering the vast quantity of fine low lands yet uncultivated, the extraordinary fertility of the soil, the cheapness of manual labor, and the disposition of the inhabitants to cultivate, if only a little encouraged by exemption from insupportable contributions so frequently levied by their rapacious and tyrannical Turkish Agas, and other petty governors, who endeavor to enrich themselves at the expense of the necessitous farmer, whose subsistence for himself, family, and laborers, depends upon the reduction he may be able to effect in bargaining for the taxes on his produce.

[EXTRACT.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October*, 1832.

SIR: * * * * * * * * *

As regards the enjoyment of the full advantage of the treaty to the United States, I think I can venture to give every assurance that no difficulty will occur, and even if, contrary to all expectations, difficulties should arise, I have now the means of removing them, with the utmost facility. I know well the persons with whom I have to deal, and I know the chord which will produce harmony. The affair of the tariff is put to rest until we shall think proper to revive it. The affair of consular agents, so far as the employment of foreigners is concerned, is also settled, and although vessels of the United States have only gone to Odessa for freight, with which they

have returned through the Dardanelles, for the Mediterranean, there cannot be a doubt now, that cargoes of every description, except those of a prohibited nature, may pass, in our merchant vessels, to and from the Black sea, as freely as in those of any other nation.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER.

Hon E. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

[EXTRACT.]

GALATA, *November* 11, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of a communication from our consular agent at Salonica, with a report of the commerce of that place, from 1st of July to the 30th of September, of this year.*

* * * * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER.

Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

PERA, *January* 12, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of an interesting report, from our consular agent at Canée, in the island of Crête, respecting the commerce of that island.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER.

Hon. E. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

Report addressed to David Porter, Esq., chargé d'affaires of the United States near the Sublime Porte, by D. Bonnal, consular agent at La Canée, island of Candia.

LA CANEE, *December* 1, 1832.

SIR: La Canée is at present the most important commercial port in the island of Candia, and it is to nature alone she is indebted for this advantage, as her port has never yet been encumbered like those of Candia and Retino.

This port, though in want of reparations and cleaning, can receive some fifteen vessels of from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and eighty tons, and fifty from twenty to one hundred. It has also the advantage of the free egress of oil and soap, which is prohibited at Candia, and in which Retino enjoys no part, her harbor being too shallow for large vessels: so

* This report did not come to hand with the despatch. W. S. D.

that vessels destined for this island necessarily come to La Canée, where the merchants negotiate for the cargoes either on their own account or for those of Retino and Candia. When the wind blows hard, and the sea rolls high, vessels are obliged to let go their anchors at the south, where is a vast and excellent harbor, one league and a quarter from La Canée.

Soap and oil are the most important articles of export in this island. Oil is the first article, and bought by the mistache. There are $5\frac{1}{2}$ mistaches of La Canée, or 5 of Retino, to one millezolle of Marseilles. Soap is sold by the quintal, which is equal to 44 okes of Constantinople.

I have the honor to annex herewith, under No. 1, the prices of these two articles.

The crop of oil has succeeded very well this year, without being very abundant, and can be calculated to offer for exportion upwards of five hundred thousand mistaches, say one hundred thousand millezolles of Marseilles. The prices are generally regulated by those of Europe, and the winter is the most favorable season for purchases, either through the abundance of the article in that season, or the want of cash among our owners of magazines, who are under the necessity of collecting money to meet purchases from the peasantry, for an interruption, even though momentary, would cause them more injury than a light loss on their gains.

As to the other productions, though little in value, they are mentioned in No. 2, where are also their respective duties. The commissions of the merchants are as follows:

Brokerage - - - - - -	1 per cent.
Ware-house - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Commission - - - - -	2 "

The costs of porterage, scales, &c. are insignificant, and scarcely amount to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., according to the value of the merchandise.

For the purchase of oil, custom has established the rule, that when once the stipulations are agreed upon, the seller delivers to the purchaser a declaration, under signature, without the conditions of the sale, and has the power of an authentic act, and cannot be broken but with the mutual consent of the contracting parties. By this declaration, the seller is bound to deliver to the purchaser the quantity of mistaches agreed upon, payable either in the article, or in cash, according to the price current at the time of delivery.

Among the articles of import, the most important are eatables, and principally barley, which has the preference over corn. An infinite number of small craft, under Turkish and Greek flags, bring them from Salonica, Vola, Constantinople, and the coast of Anatolia. Their annual consumption may be valued at 600,000 kilos, two thirds of which are barley; the remainder corn, beans, and peas.

After eatables, may be reckoned manufactures of cotton; such as cotton twist, calicoes, bengaleens, cambrics, striped nankeens, muslins, both flowered and colored; cloths, handkerchiefs, caps, and American cottons. The annual consumption of these articles is considerable, when we calculate the number of inhabitants, which do not amount to more than ninety thousand souls. This consumption is valued at 2,000,000 of piastres. As to the benefits which these articles produce on the commerce of the island, they would be difficult to state even approximately. Their respective ranks depend more or less upon circumstances, and he who is unpressed for money can always find an unlosing sale.

Codfish enters also in the commerce of this island, and is brought from Marseilles. It may be calculated at upwards of two thousand quintals annually. The first arrivals are those which produce the most advantages, and it is near the end of October they may find a market.

Trieste and Vienna furnish annually 40,000 planks, 200 barrels of nails, and 200 cases of window glass. The expenses on importations in general are:

Freight according to agreement. Claims of the lazzaretto, leaving it with a foul bill		1 per cent.
Clean bill		0½ do.

Bills delivered in Europe are not here subjected to the customs:

Upon the price of sale		3 per cent.
Cost of weighing upon heavy articles the colis.	Piastres,	1 to 3½ do.
Porterage according to weight		3 to 6 do.
Brokerage		1 do.
Warehouse, Fine articles		0½ do.
Warehouse, Bulky		1 to 1¼ do.

Upon coffee only, besides the above mentioned duties and expenses, is there the duty of *bedut*, which amounts to 5 per cent. per oke.

Eatables pay no duties, not even those of the custom house, excepting to it one kintal, and another to the measurers, taken from the entire cargo, be it ever so large.

Colonials, such as coffee, sugar, iron from England, spices, and indigo, are generally little sought for. Their consumption does not exceed annually 100,000 piastres. Coffee to about 40,000 okes, and sugar nearly 1,000 quintals. This trifling consumption proceeds from the little use of them among the provincials, who form the greatest part of the population.

The town of Candia has no established exchange with the ports of Europe, for business in general is done on commission, and foreign houses, in sending orders, must accompany them with the funds necessary for their execution. The remittances which this place has sometimes to make are only returns of but little value.

The funds sent from Europe are in Spanish dollars, or dollars of the queen, and those from ports in the Levant, in Turkish money. At present, the money in circulation in commerce is the Spanish dollar, at 20 piastres; the queen's dollar, at 19½; and the gold piece of Constantinople of 20 piastres, at 21.

Interest on money is at the rate of from 15 to 20 per cent. yearly, according to the solidity of the borrower and the time of the loan; but it rarely exceeds fifteen per cent. Nearly all the operations of commerce are done here by brokers. The purchase of productions is made by agents sent upon the places, principally at Bailli for canubes, to Retimo for gall nuts, and Candia for black raisins. I have the honor to annex herewith, under No. 3, a price current of merchandise, at their entrance and egress; under No. 4, are the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels for the first six months of this year; and under No. 5, a table of the articles of import and export, with their approximate value.

I have already said that the population of the island of Crete is now no more than ninety thousand souls. Many have been the causes that reduced it to so low a number. The first, and perhaps the principal, is a vital evil spread over the whole Ottoman empire, and there is not a

single province whose population has not diminished. To this radical cause may be added others accidentally happening, such as a civil war, which for many years embued in blood this unhappy island. Only three years have elapsed since the destruction, by the viceroy of Egypt, of the factions which rent it, and since public order and individual safety have been established. Nevertheless, since we enjoy tranquillity, but few emigrated families have returned to their homes. Be it that a confidence in the present peace has not yet been felt; that a future fate of the island leaves fears stronger than love of country; that the *haratch*, or right of capitation, which weighs on their heads, is the cause; it impedes the return of those unfortunate families from the homes they were born in, and agriculture of the arm it needs so much.

If the American Government has need of other information, you have only, sir, to call on me, and I will be eager to fulfil all that may depend upon me.

Accept, sir, I beg you, assurances of the distinguished sentiments with which I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

D. BONNAL,
Consular agent of the United States.

No. 1.

An estimate of the cost and duties of 5,334 *mistaches of oil, including freight and portage, of vessels of all nations.*

5,334 mistaches, at P. 25		P. 133,350 00
Expenses.		
Custom-house, 3 per cent.	4,000 50	
Duties of the Pacha, 20 to 40 the mistache	2,667 00	
Do. at 8½ to 40 the mistache	1,133 47	
Porterage, &c.	533 40	
Filling and measuring, 30 to 40 the mistache	40 00	
For a man to take the bags off the backs of the others, 10 to 4 the 100 mistache	20 00	
To the measurers	30 00	
For 3 men on board to fill up the measures, others to hold the bags	53 34	
Hire of the bags, 1 to 40 the mistache	133 35	
To the custom-house officers	40 00	
For hooping kegs	50 00	
Hire of the measurers, 6 to 40 the 100 mistaches	8 00	
Two persons to keep count	30 00	
Duty to the light-house, 7 to 40 the mistache	533 40	
Unforeseen expenses	100 00	
Brokerage, 1 per cent.	1,333 50	
	144,055 96	
Commissions, 2 per cent.	2,881 11	
Cost and expenses on board		146,937 07

N. B.—The oil is composed of two qualities: the common is muddy, and called missir yaghi—it is sent to Marseilles to make soap of; the other quality is fit for table use, and is sent to Trieste, Venice, the Black sea, and into Greece when the crops fail in that quarter. The missir yaghi is shipped immediately; the sampante requires time to settle, and is never put on board before the end of February; at Rettino the crops are much earlier, and the oil may be shipped a month sooner. The difference of prices between the two qualities is from p. 1 to 1½ the mistache according to the demand, that is to say, when the missir yaghi is worth p. 25, the sampante is worth from 26 to 26½. The duties on each quality are the same.

La Canee, *December* 1, 1834.

An estimate of the cost and expenses of 500 *cases of soap, bought and shipped on board of any ship to any port.*

500 cases, weight in okes		40,000
Tare of cases		5,000
	Kintals,	795 & 20 okes.
P. 130. Kintals on board	P.	103,417 69
Expenses—brokerage 1 per cent.		1,034 17
		104,451 86
Commission, 2 per cent.		2,089 03
Cost and expenses on board		106,540 89

N. B.—The soap they wish to export to foreign countries it is neccessary to boil rather more than usual; p. 5 more is then charged on the kintal to pay for the wood and trouble.

No. 2.

La Canee, *December* 1, 1832.

Productions of the island of Crete, and the duties to which they are subjected on exportations.

		Custom-house duties of the mir.	
Silk	3 per cent.	P. 3	1 oke.
Yellow wax	20-40 the oke,	2-40	1 oke.
Wool	2-4 the oke,	2-40	1 oke.
Beans	3 per cent. the oke,	16-40	kintal.
Valonée	3 per cent. the oke,	30-40	kintal.
Sweet almonds	3 per cent. the oke,	1-4	oke.
Raisins	3 per cent. the oke,	P. 1	kintal.
Cheese	3 per cent. the oke,	10-40	oke.
Flaxseeds	3 per cent. the oke,	2-40	oke.
Red wine	3 per cent. the oke,	4-40	oke.

The duty of the miri is collected arbitrarily, since it is not mentioned in the capitation nor in the tariff of the custom-house.

The custom-house receives three per cent. on the price of sales, and so much on articles of exportation. Three per cent. is also paid on European merchandise, notwithstanding the duties have been paid in other ports of the Levant, which is contrary to the capitation.

N. B.—The duty of the miri is not fixed, but depends on the will of the Government.

No. 3.

LA CANEE, *December*, 1832.

Price current of articles of exportation.

The mistache.

	Piastres.
Oil, Sampante, from this place	none.
" " Rettino	none.
" Missir Yahgi from this place	29
" " Rettino	29

The oke.

Wax	13
Silk	90–92
Sweet Almonds	5 P. ½
Grain of Sussam	—
Washed wool	2–2⅛

The kintals.

Soap	150
Raisins, black	20
Caroubes	2–2⅛

Value of money.

Gold piece of Egypt, kérie	9
" " saadie	4⅞
" " barboul	2
Pillar dollar	20
Pillar de la Reine	19
Quadruples d'Espagne	298
Crown of five francs	17½
Gold piece of Constantinople	2

N. B.—Excepting oil and soap, the product of the above enumerated articles are of but little importance.

Price current of articles of importation.

The killo.

	Piastres.
Wheat of Natolia and Russia	13 to 14
Barley	3¾ to 6½
Beans of Egypt	—
French beans	13 to 13½
Peas	15 to 15½

The oke.

	Piastres.
Rice of Egypt, Damietta	P. 60–40
Flax	4½
Coffee from the islands	10½
Sugar, broken down	3 to 4
Cotton thread, English, No. 20 to 30	14
Planches, Lattisons, and Trieste, No. 1 to 6, the hundred	340
Paper, Navig, the ream	——
" 3 Lune "	18 to 20
" 3 Capelli "	90
" de Genes "	175
Iron in bars, from England, kintal	44
Glass ware of 300 kintals	100

Manufactures.

Bengalines, colored, pieces of 40 pics	40 to 45
White linens of America, 54	60 a 62
White trifté chassé, 54	30 to 50
Mousselines, colored borders, 16	16 to 30
Mahonts cloths the pic	——

N. B.—The kilo of this place is nearly three per cent. smaller than that of Constantinople.

No. 5.

General table of the productions of the island of Crete, and their approximate value in a common year.

		Piastres.
Oil, mistache 350,000	25	8,750,000
Soap, kintals 25,000	125	3,125,000
Silk, okes 5,000	90	450,000
Beeswax, okes 10,000	13	130,000
Washed wool, okes 40,000	2	80,000
Sweet almonds, okes 10,000	5½	55,000
Cheese, okes 100,000	2½	250,000
Grain, kintals 25,000	8	12,500
Beans, kintals 25,000	8	200,000
Vallonée, kintals 2,000	28	560,000
Raisins, black, kintals, 10,000	17	170,000
Wine, black, kintals 3,000	30	90,000
Oranges, citrons, &c.	-	100,000
		13,468,300

ral table of articles of importation in the island of Crete, and their approximate values.

			Piastres.
kilos 80,000	15		1,200,000
kilos 400,000	6½		2,600,000
beans, kilos 120,000	10		1,200,000
ctures of cotton and cloths, approximate value			2,000,000
thread, No. 20 and 30, okes 30,000	14		420,000
okes 40,000	8		320,000
kintals 1,000	160		160,000
, kintals 2,000	100		200,000
and wool, okes 10,000	4⅓		45,000
nglish, kintals 500	44		22,000
s of spices, and objects of small bulk			100,000
p.4, nails 200 bals. p.70, and glasses 200			214,000
per semells, okes 20,000, p.12			240,000
			8,721,000

PERA, *April* 9, 1833.

I have the honor to enclose to you copy of a communication from sular agent in the island of Cyprus, respecting the commerce of that

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER.

E. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

CYPRUS, *January* 20, 1833.

ELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the esti- etter of your excellency of the 27th October past, in which I found mission of the charge of the consular agency of the United States residence, and with which the kindness of your excellency has seen to honor me.

anifesting my thanks for the favor, I make it my duty to assure your icy of the zeal and solicitude which that charge imposes on me, and shall command all my attention towards preserving good harmony y colleagues and the local Government, and it will be an honor for e able to justify the confidence you have reposed in me.

ediately on the receipt of my commission, I took care to inform the overnor of the fact, according to the instructions of your excellency. ressed his satisfaction in seeing me in charge of the consular agency United States, and merely observed that to be able to show me the onors on the reception of a consul or agent, a firman was necessary is Government.

Of the arrivals and departures of the vessels that your excellency has desired of me, I shall occupy myself in making out a list, as also a list of the annual exportations and productions of this island.

The commerce of this island, for ten years back, has been in a perfect stagnation ; the population has greatly diminished ; the country has been deprived of many laborers, and the extreme misery in which the inhabitants find themselves involved by a faulty and abusive administration, has caused the productions for their sustinence to fall far short in quantity required. Besides this, the island unfortunately is exposed to the grasshoppers, which annually devour a great part of the crops, and the Government is so indolent that they take no means for destroying a plague that tends yearly to the ruin of the country. Consequently this island offers an aspect afflicting in every respect, so much so, that if the Government does not use means for encouraging industry, and conforming more to the general interests, we cannot but look forward for results altogether at variance with the public good.

The productions that form the principal objects of our exportations, are cottons, wool, silk, lotus, very common wines, as commandery, wheat, and barley, the last in abundance, but the exportation is prohibited. Also amber, which is sometimes sought for, for the English market ; and a little giorgidina and pomo quisito.* The ports that consume these said articles, are principally Marseilles, Leghorn, Genoa, and Trieste. The importations that are consumed here, are colonial articles, but misery has much reduced the demand for them. The manufactures that ordinarily find even a stinted sale, are cloths of France, of Germany, also various kinds of stamped cottons.

As to mercantile profits in general, there can be no fixed regulations; they change more or less according to circumstances or wants.

The specie that passes in this island, are Spanish dollars and Turkish coin.

The interest is twelve per cent. per year commonly; but since the Turkish money has diminished in value, the merchants have established a rule, that when they lend to the inhabitants, they keep a guarantee payment in hand, which produces an increase to the aforesaid interest.

The charges for commission are 2 per cent., brokerage 1 per cent., letters of exchange negotiated upon this place, and remittances made upon Europe 1 per cent.; but at present, the merchants, to negotiate the letters of exchange upon this place, are obliged to pay a duty of 3 per cent., which they pay to the banker of this Government. With all these difficulties, they are able to negotiate them. Formerly these difficulties did not exist.

With sentiments of profound respect, I have the honor to be your excellency's most humble, most devoted, and obedient servant,

MARINO DE MATTEY.

To his excellency DAVID PORTER,
Chargé d'Affaires of the U. S. of America, in Constantinople.

* Dye woods.

PERA, *April* 11, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a communication from our consular agent in the island of Cyprus, respecting the commerce and state of that island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. E. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

LAMACA DE CIPRO, *May* 19, 1833.

EXCELLENCY: The local Government having imposed an extraordinary duty, called *salignini*, the inhabitants of this port immediately presented themselves to the Bishop, to convince him of the utter impossibility of satisfying this demand, having been compelled to pay all that had formerly been asked of them, both the *miri* and other extraordinary taxes.

A few days afterwards, the inhabitants in general, both Greeks and Turks, assembled here, and made every endeavor not to pay this new insupportable imposition, and begged that their misery, which was very evident, should be taken into consideration.

Seeing that all was in vain, they took the last resort of offering a formal supplication to the French consul, imploring his official influence with the authorities of Nicosia.

This popular commotion increased daily, and the peasants, though acting with moderation, took measures for more decisive operations. This was contrary to the wishes of the French consul, whose intentions were to tranquilize them; but before it took a more serious turn, which might have compromised the interests of the country, the *salignini* was abolished.

The populace, at the time of its abolition, being at Lanaca, they feared lest the Governor should take vengeance on them, and they demanded a guarantee that would insure them their safety. Twenty-four hours afterwards, one of his officers was dispatched with a *buyendi*, which accorded a full pardon to all those who had taken part in the affray, accompanied by an official letter for the French consul, begging him to aid in tranquilizing the people; and immediately on its receipt he proceeded, accompanied by his officers and two chiefs, one Turk and the other Greek, to a mount called *Santa Croce*, at a distance of four hours' journey, where the populace had retired.

The result of his mission was, the immediate dispersion of the inhabitans, who returned to their homes, confiding in the assurances of full pardon from the consul. So, in nine days time, it was settled without any serious effect, and owing, principally, to the intelligence and moderation of one Gesco, son of Lava Cipriotto, who had been chosen to head the people, and who acted very satisfactorily.

It is to be hoped that the Porte has been informed of the enormous abuses of the administration of this island, and that they will know how to provide means for putting an end to these evils, caused by the avidity of those placed over it, and which ruins the inhabitants, and causes so much dissatisfaction.

According to the orders of your excellency, I have formed a list of arrivals and departures of the vessels of this port, and which I have the honor to transmit to you.

I have found it impossible to fulfil, entirely, the wishes of your excellency, concerning the exports and imports of this place, not being able to find, in the custom-house, any register that could give me the least light on the subject; but, in future, I shall use every necessary means for fulfilling the orders of your excellency.

With the hope that your excellency has received my first letter, I have the honor to be, with profound respect, your excellency's most obedient, most humble servant,

MARINO DE MATTEY.

To his excellency DAVID PORTER,
Chargé d'Affaires of the U. S. of America, near the Sublime Ottoman Porte, in Constantinople.

[EXTRACT.]

PERA, *October* 24, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the United States consular agent at Alexandria, in Egypt, together with detailed reports respecting the commerce of that country. * * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, *Secretary of State.*

U. S. CONSULAR OFFICE, *Alexandria, Sept.* 18, 1833.

SIR: Some time has elapsed since you were pleased to require a report on the trade of Egypt with reference to that of the United States. But as it was at a moment of political confusion, I was apprehensive that my statement then put forth might, by the events of the contest, be rendered abortive, or, at best, little applicable to the future state of the country. It is true, some time also has elapsed since all uncertainty was at an end. The return of peace, however, brought with it the lassitude of financial exhaustion, and, till very recently, our trade was without animation, and almost without hope of revival. It was not, therefore, at such a moment that a new flag could be invited to essay a commerce, which, to its ancient connexions, presented nothing but discouragement.

I am indeed afraid that Egypt can offer little inducement to the merchants of the United States, the products of the two countries being in many respects alike, while, wherein they differ, (as regards the exports at this end,) here are wanting that freedom and promptness in the transaction of business, which are essential ingredients in American enterprise. Yet, as some improvement is at length discernable in our trade, partly the result of recovered political stability, and partly the effect of the season itself, I feel that your excellency might have cause of complaint were I any longer to withhold the information sought; and, accordingly, I take leave to submit the following remarks on the trade of Egypt, so far as it appears *to me there* can be any community of interest between it and that of the

States. If in these details there should be any omission or obscu-
will be my duty to furnish the requisite explanations.
nmence by handing your excellency a summary of our exports
824 to 1830, inclusive, with a note subjoined of the cotton crops of
r following years. I regret that the means are at present wanting
ıging this digest down to a later period; but the present will suffice
the average issues of our principal commodities, and therefore an-
ıe purpose mainly in view.
ll be seen that a large portion of the articles enumerated consists of
nd similar articles. Omitting notice of those which by their insig-
ce render it unnecessary, or would else prove superfluous from the
ıstance of their being accessible to the American trade by more di-
ıd, therefore, cheaper routes, the following enumeration will proba-
ıprise all that is important in this branch of the subject:

Gum Arabic.

h inquired after, nominal price p.23 to 300 the cantar of 54 okes,
ng to quality. First quality for England would command $30. In
t was sold last year from the Government depot at p.240 the cantar
rotolos, leaving 100 rotolos net. The usual export is from 6,000
)0 cantars annually.

Gedda.

of the *miri*; in Alexandria, p.130 to 180; in Cairo, p.100 to 125.
ıme weights as for gum Arabic.

Embari.

same prices as Gedda, and the same cantars.

Copal.

in the market for some time past.

Incense.

lexandria, in tears, p.180 to 200; assorted, p.80 to 110; in Cairo,
) 180, and p.75 to 90, for the respective qualities. The same cantars
ıum Arabic, &c.

Myrrh.

Alexandria, half-tears, p.400 to 450; assorted, p.100 to 240; in
p.270 to 30, according to quality. Weight as above.

Coloquintida.

urable in Cairo, 1,200 heads for 1,000, at p.15 to 17½; here, at 25

Sal ammoniac.

About 1,000 cantars are exported—Government monopoly. Price, p.700 the cantar of 72 okes, deliverable in Cairo; here, p.750.

Opium.

This is a crop of increasing importance. Last year it reached 20,000 okes, and this year will be about the same. It has been hitherto divided into 1st, 2d, and 3d qualities, though the best judges in foreign markets cannot discover any difference.

In London it has been found equal to Smyrna; and perhaps it is intrinsically superior, if not for strength, yet certainly as unalloyed with extraneous admixture.

Last year the crop was sold to a Greek house at p.116, 101, and 91 for the respective qualities. This year, probably, there will be much competition. Already p.120 have been offered without distinction of quality.

Senna.

For more than half a century this has been a monopoly in the hands of a Cairo house, which sub-lets it for certain destinations. It might not be difficult to obtain an exclusive privilege for the United States at $26 the cantar of 110 rotolos, deliverable in Cario, equal to 39½ okes of Alexandria. The new crop just coming forward.

Coccolus Indicus.

P.140 to 160 the cantar of 54 okes; in Cairo, p.105 to 120, ungarbled.

Madder.

The cultivation of madder has been introduced within these few years, but thus far we have had little or none for exportation. The price at Cario is p.175 the cantar of 140 rotolos, considered as 100. There is a bastard sort from Barbary, which also sells there for p.125.

Aleppo galls

Are frequently to be met with in this market; ruling price p.300 to 375, according to quality; the cantar of 50 okes.

Henna.

The leaves of an odoriferous plant, peculiar to Egypt, used by Mahomedan females as a pigment for the hands and feet, imparting a reddish yellow. It is not known to be employed for any other purposes, though, probably, applicable to the arts.

Among the articles of large bulk and small value that offer as returns to the United States, are the following:

Salt.

Export price p.2 34 the ardel, collected in large quantities from the shores of Lake Mareotis. Two English vessels cleared out with cargoes for America a few months ago.

Natron.

Formerly the price was 10 paras the oke, deliverable in Alexandria. It is the produce of the Natron lakes, about three days to the southwest of Alexandria, where there is now a refinery on a large scale; since the erection of which the crude Natron is not allowed to be exported. Two preparations are now made; the refined Natron, which is brought to 85 degrees; and the carbonate of soda, which is of 95 degrees. The undertaker will not fix a price, but would consign upon encouragement.

Saltpetre.

The production of this article is without limits, the whole soil of Egypt being impregnated with nitre. The Government, last year, sold from 10 to 20 cwt. cantars of 110 rotolos, or 39½ okes, at p.75, which were shipped to Leghorn, Marseilles, and answered well. To these may be added

Seed flax.

This year there will be no extraction. The Pacha is much chagrined at the great decrease of this product, which he has undertaken to restore to its former importance. Last year there were only about 300 ardebs, which were taken at p.5; sometimes as much as 100,000 ardebs have been exported.

Seed trefoil.

In Europe much attention was attracted towards this product last year as a substitute for clover seed, which failed very generally. It was collected in Upper Egypt, and placed here at $5 the small ardeb of 112 to 118 okes. Ten barrels of this seed were sent from London to New York on trial, which it is said were sold to gentlemen farmers at 10 cents per pound. A considerable saving might now be made upon the quoted price.

Sesame.

Perhaps this oil seed is unknown in the United States. In Italy it bears the name of "Guigiolena." About 5,000 ardebs were sold three years ago at $10½, and shipped to London, brought $65 per quarter. It is to be feared we shall have little or none for exportation this year from Egypt. At Jaffa from 1,000 to 2,000 ardebs are usually gathered.

Lettuce.

It is unknown whether any will be forthcoming at present. Not more than 2,000 ardebs have ever been extracted. The last sales were made three or four years ago at $5 the ardeb.

Safflower.

About 10,000 ardebs are collected, but not demanded for exportation; besides which the whole is wanted for sowing and pressing. No information as to price.

Cummin and fennel

May also be reckoned among our exports. All the oils from these seeds are a Government monopoly. Linseed oil sells at Cairo at 35 paras the oke; sesame at 40.

Dates.

The old inquired after at 35 to 45 piastres per cantar of 440 okes; the new will probably fetch 30 to 50 paras the oke, according to quality: say p.35 to 80 the cantar. Not above half a crop is expected.

Flax.

There will be none beyond the quantity wanted for the Government looms, unless the Pacha could be induced to make some particlar concession. Last year crops sold at $9 per cantar of 44 okes, the dollar at p.15.

Safflower.

Last year's crops were sold at p.420 to one house, and consisted of about 4,000 cantars of 44 okes. The quantity varies greatly from year to year, having been sometimes as much at 18,000 cantars. Lastly, we have

Linens.

17 to 19 inches wide, 36 to 42 pikes long—three qualities, from p.40 to 75 per piece; 15 to 17 inches wide, 26 to 28 pikes long—four qualities, from p.9 to 16 per piece; 16 to 19 inches wide, 21 to 25 pikes long, with stripes—four qualities, from p.9½ to 15 per piece: only to be procured at Cairo, where the first two kinds are now objects of great competition for shipment to Trieste and Leghorn, particularly the common. Thence they find their way to South America.

Ostrich feathers.

A free article in the Cairo market, where purchases are made at first hands: black p.10 to 12 per rotolo of 144 drachms; white $10 to $12, if in every 10 feathers there are two of No. 1. Here the white of first and second quality sell at p.600 to 800.

Grain and pulse.

It is needless to descant upon these articles, both countries offering large quantities for extraction, except, indeed, that owing to a short, or rather a late inundation of the Nile this year, it is most probable the existing prohibition will continue on this side, till the return of another season shall have in-

sured us a better harvest than the next can prove. Rice for the present continues to be exported.

It might not be inexpedient, however, to call attention to a product coming under the foregoing head. One of our poorest and most bulky articles of export consists of *lupinés*, to the extent perhaps of 15 to 20 lb. ardebs. These all go to Leghorn, whence they are distributed to the Tuscan farmers, who employ them to dress their land, by sowing them, and when in leaf ploughing them in. If there be any such system in the United States, perhaps the extreme cheapness of the commodity might offer an advantageous speculation. At present they do not cost above p. 1½ the ardeb, aboard.

Most of the exports of Egypt are cheapest in winter, because the natives bring their products to market at the flood of the Nile, while the articles from Arabia arrive with the trade wind in the month of January.

It may likewise be necessary to make known, that the Government having already exacted heavy imposts before the commodities enter into the market, either by monopolizing the product, intercepting the transit with exorbitant duties, or by other rude means, we have no customs on exports.

Imports are subject to an ad valorum duty of 3 per cent.

Sales are made for cash, or against acceptances at two months to six months, according to the nature of the merchandise. Cotton manufactures, cloths, and tobacco, are among the goods which require the longest credit; though not unfrequently the first mentioned sell for cash, or bills at two months. When not exceeding three months, good bills are easily convertible at a discount of one per cent. per month. Sales to the Government can seldom be realized without a loss of 3 to 5 per cent.

The following scheme of a cargo from the United States is the result of some reflection and inquiry: and though a few of the minor articles are in a degree experimental, yet the general effect, it is presumed, could not but prove advantageous, even were the quantities doubled, provided the adventure reach its destination at any time from September to March, which is the principal season for business.

Coal.

20 to 50 tons, native American, of two or three qualities, by way of experiment: the Government consumption being from 20 to 30 thousand tons annually. The former contract prices were, for Newcastle 9¼ paras per oke; French 7½ paras per oke: very lately 75,000 cantars have been engaged of each kind, English at 12, and French at 9½.

Tar.

500 barrels,—great consumption; the Government formerly paid 40 paras the oke, at present the market being rather overdone, only 33 can be obtained.

Pitch.

200 barrels, present price 35 paras the oke; it must be very black to suit the arsenal.

Rosin.

20 barrels,—no great consumption, but wanted occasionally, N. B.—Soft turpentine not saleable here.

Spirits of turpentine.

500 gallons; was at p.8 the oke, but being abundant, now sells at p.5.

Mahogany.

20 logs; a small parcel lately sold to the arsenal at p.3 the French cubic foot.

Lignum vitæ.

5 tons; great consumption at the arsenal for blocks; a parcel of 8 to 12 inches was placed there lately at 4½p. per oke; perhaps it would not be safe to reckon on more than 3.

Dye-woods.

5 tons; the consumption is trifling, and falls mainly on logwood, Santa Martha, Pernambuco, and Fustic; a few cwts. of the other kinds might be comprised by way of samples.

Rum.

10 puncheons; saleable from aboard at 13p. to 16 the old gallon, according to quality.

Tobacco leaf.

20 casks; sells in Cairo at 4p. the oke, where it is employed by the snuff-makers to the extent of 40 to 50 hhds. annually.

Tobacco.

Negro head, 10 casks; sells retailed here at 7p. the oke.

Fish.

Salmon, 50 barrels; cod, 10 do.; mackerel, 10 do.; herrings, 10 do.; do. smoked, 20 boxes; dry cod, 20 barrels. Consumption to this extent may be safely calculated on in winter. Dry cod sells at 80p. to 100 the cantar; provisions, mess beef, 20 casks; do. pork, ten casks; hams, 50 in number; bacon, 20 flitches; cheese, 10 cwt.; butter, best, 10 casks; do. ordinary 20 casks; buscuit, ship, 20 cwt.; crackers, 20 small casks; fine assortments, 20 do.; an experiment that might be tried in winter without risk. The crackers by way of trial.

Flour.

100 barrels; French sells just now at 125p. the cask of 70 okes. This town consumes about 100 barrels a month.

Pepper.

200 bags, owing to recent importations, was selling at 160p. to 165 the

cantar of 36¾ okes. In consequence of the advance in Europe, 200p. are now asked.

Pimento.

50 bags; small consumption; sells for about the same as pepper.

Cloves.

25 casks; always saleable; at present p. 13 to 14 the oke.

Sugar.

White Brazil, 20 casks; do. Havanna, 10 casks. French loaf sells at 4p. the oke.

Candles.

Tallow dipped, 200 boxes; sell freely at 7p. the oke; most usual kinds 14 to 19 to the oke; present supplies from Trieste.

Spermaceti.

25 boxes, by way of experiment; rather a large consumption of wax at 24p. the oke.

Tea.

Hyson, 10 chests; saleable at 80p. the oke; souchong, 10 chests, at 40p. the oke; and ordinary black, 10 chests, 15p. to 20p. the oke; imperial, 50 small boxes, 75p. the oke.

Cochineal.

Black, 20 serrons; consumed largely here and in Syria; owing to large importations of inferior quality, rather heavy at present, and not more than 100p. to 105 can be quoted; though the best would command 120p.

Sarsaparilla.

20 bales; constant consumption; sells at 900p. to 1,000 the cantar of 39⅓ okes.

Cotton manufactures.

100 packages assorted white goods of American fabric. From 1,500 to 2,000 packages of English manufactures find vent here annually. At present not a piece remains in first hands.

East India long cloths, 20 bales; baftas, 20 bales; nankeens, 1,000 pieces; these articles have been out of the market many years, but would again find favor.

Metals.

Copper, 200 pigs; lead, 200 pigs; iron, 300 do.; would be taken for the Government foundries at latest prices. English lead sells here at 100p. to 105 the cantar of 80 okes; copper, 13p. the oke; iron ballast, 43p. the cantar of 82 okes.

Whale oil.

100 hogsheads.

Oak bark.

100 hhds. Frequent supplies to this extent from Trieste for the Government tanney.

Lumber.

As Egypt produces no timber, and consumes very largely, here must be a margin for many articles from the United States under this head; and the following, it is conceived, might be tried with every prospect of success:

Deals, red, 500; do. white, 500; rafters, long and large, 1,000; smaller, 1,000; boards, 3,000; staves, 20,000; oak for water casks, brought from Trieste in large quantities, and sold to the Government at 65 paras each; 20,000 pine, for powder casks, do. 25 paras; 20,000 oak and pine assorted, on trial; oars, 1,000 assorted; large consumption.

N. B.—Spars, shingles, laths, &c. might be tried in small quantities; also, an assortment of elm, beech nut, oak, and other hard woods.

Nut wood sells here at $1 the French cubic foot; elm planks for gun carriages, 10 to 12 feet by 1½ foot and 6 inches (French measure) at 50p. each.

The manufactures and lumber are particularly recommended. Indeed, of the latter, when the trade is begun, many cargoes may go off annually. The arsenal consumes immensely, and extensive buildings are going on both here and at Cairo; besides which, the consumption of private shipping, and the internal navigation, has to be provided for. It must be taken into account, too, that no timber grows in the country. The Pacha is endeavoring to render the forests of Adana available to the purposes of the Government; but there are many obstacles to overcome before supplies can be brought from thence, so as to affect importations.

Among the following articles, also, it is probable there may be some that would turn to account, but they are proposed with less confidence, either from ignorance of the resources of the United States, or a want of familiarity with the goods at this end. It must be recollected, that the trade under contemplation has to be formed; and, therefore, scarcely any object of commerce ought to be considered too insignificant for trial, if not remote from the means of supply, or the call of consumption.

Lead ore p. 85 a 90, cantars of 54 okes, in knobs; white lead, 65 a 70 cases of 25 okes, in small loaves. Red do., 120 cantars of 54 okes, with the cask. Tin bars 350 a 360, 36¾. Furs: supplies for winter use reach us through Constantinople; the Red sea trade draws largely from Cairo.

Anchors.— A dozen for vessels of 100 to 250 tons.

Gun flints, for the army, come from France.

Musket stocks, for the army, come from France.

In estimating the chances of an advantage founded upon these suggestions, the American merchants will naturally have in view the proximity of other commercial countries, particularly Syria, Cyprus, and the coasts and islands of Asia Minor. Oil, wine, silk, madder, and fruit, might be met with in that direction, if, in consequence of disappointments in this quarter, it should be necessary to resort elsewhere for returns, or it should be necessary to explore the adjacent regions to vary them.

Finally, the following table of our moneys, weights, and measures, offers a key to the prefixed quotations.

The imperial crown, or dollar, is the general standard of value. This is at present worth 18 piastres and 10 paras. The Spanish dollar 19; doubloon $16; English sovereign $5. The piaster is divided into 40 paras.

Our exchanges are as follows: London p. 70, for the pounds sterling, payable in dollars at p. 15; Marseilles, francs 5 50 for the imperial crown; Leghorn pez. d'o. 105 for $100; Trieste Kreutz 128 for the imperial crown.

The oke consists of 400 drachms;
The oke rotolo of 144 do.
P. 100 okes are equal to 275 lbs. avoirdupois.
123⅔ French killograms.
227 lbs. of Vienna.
370 lbs. of Leghorn.
160 lbs. rotolo of Malta.
112 lbs. English, do. 40 okes.

The ordinary cantar is of 44 okes, and is understood when no mention is made to the contrary.

But there are also various cantars *differing according to the merchandise.* The ardeb is about an English quarter; 100 ardebs are equal to 400 sacks of Leghorn; 250 mines of Genoa; 173 charges of Marseilles; 333 stare of Venice; 98 imperial quarters; 100 striked salms of Malta.

The long measure is in pikes, 100 of which are equal to 75 yards English, 57 arns French, 33⅓ canes of Malta.

The oke equal to 43 English ounces.
125 rotolos do. 45 okes.
The pike do. 27 English inches.
1¼ pike do. French aun.
1⅓ pike do. English yard.
The ardeb do. ½ of an English ton.

As to freights, the main streams of our commerce being in the direction of Trieste, Malta, Leghorn, Marseilles, and England, the carrying trade is conducted under the flags of the respective countries; while that of the Levant has fallen mainly into the hands of the Greeks. Here is no want of shipping, nor is there likely to be any; but at the current freights, American bottoms would never be long without employment.

Our commissions and mercantile charges generally, are like those of Smyrna and other ports of the Levant.

I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient, humble servant,

JOHN GLIDDON,
United States Consular Agent.

To his excellency Commodore DAVID PORTER,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States.

Exports from Alexandria in the following years:

Articles.	1824.		1825.		1826.		1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.	
Aloes	–	–	Bales	6										
Assafœdita	Cases	9	Pack'ges	22	Bales	71	–	47	–	42	–	114	–	3
Beans	Ardeps	184,730	–	135,712	–	111,139	–	190,445	–	178,243	–	186,320	–	107,469
Barley	do.	75,359	–	18,684	–	13,711	–	22,396	–	94,246	–	80,172	–	3,915
Coffee, Mocha	Cantars	20,278	–	21,592	Pack'ges	3,805	–	1,236	–	412	–	3,525	–	2,426
Chick pease	Ardeps	8,891	–	2,400	–	1,989	–	399	–	1,227	–	7,925	–	6,474
Cotton wool, Maha	Bales	145,323	–	137,677	–	124,585	–	105,179	–	84,570	–	51,733	–	46,574
Do. yarn	do.	352	–	5	–	–	–	1,031	–	206	–	188	–	729
Catha fistula	Pack'ges	25	Baskets	16										
Coculus indicus	–	–	Bales	31	–	108	–	318	Pack'ges	340	–	200	–	2,040
Dates	do.	14,020	–	8,439	–	3,820	–	1,417	–	5,616	–	12,123	–	4,953
Drugs	–	–	do.	53	do.	369	–	294	–	423	–	329	–	163
Elephants' teeth	Bales	42	–	6	–	13	–	104	do.	71	–	8	–	100
Flax	do.	3,527	–	2,180	–	1,972	–	94	–	2,857	Pack'ges	3,706	Bales	3,956
Flax thread	do.	350	–	81										
Girdles, woollen	–	–	do.	103	–	22	–	13	–	26	–	24	–	42
Grain	Ardeps	322,575	–	29,684	–	3,806	–	7,609	–	197,122	–	161,866		
Gums	Cantars	14,475	–	18,372	do.	1,857	–	2,329	–	2,786	–	2,741	–	3,224
Ginger	–	–	do.	7	Casks	27	–	14						
Hemp	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bales	26						
Henna	do.	5,755	Bags	3,178	–	3,622	–	4,359	do.	6,314	–	4,962	–	5,057
Hides	–	94,392	–	86,141	–	25,317	–	33,329	–	16,057	–	13,624	–	14,355
Do.	–	–	–	–	Trusses	3,243	–	2,014	–	3,033	–	510	–	2,513
Do.	–	–	–	–	Bales	2,004	–	5,516	–	4,450	–	3,746		
Incense	Pack'ges	682	–	1,414	–	3,414	–	5,369	–	5,149	–	2,361	–	2,114
Indigo	–	–	Cases	190	–	243	Bales	234	–	167	–	6	–	348
Indian corn	–	–	–	–	Ardeps	496	–	22,238	–	15,082	–	90,315		
Lentils	Ardeps	7,419	–	4,550	–	2,078	–	15	–	9,859	–	8,255	–	5,573
Lupines	do.	1,780	–	99	–	–	–	–	–	1,592	–	4,917	–	7,606
Linens	Bales	2,116	–	3,008	–	1,879	–	515	–	1,273	–	1,278	–	1,306
Madder roots	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Pack'ges	1,101
Mother of pearl	Pack'ges	244	–	124	–	142	–	330	–	179	–	645	–	563
Ostrich feathers	Cases	108	–	139	–	77	–	67	–	56	–	39	–	27
Opium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	do.	88
Rice	Ardeps	61,900	–	32,455	Baskets	51,698	–	4,387	–	90,534	–	51,840	–	37,360

Salt	-	-	-	-	Ardeps	17,664	-	12,340	-	32,580	-	4,574	-	28,984	-	6,498
Seed, cummin	-	-	Pack'ges	448	-	414	-	505	-	36	-	50	-	-	-	93
Do. flax	-	-	Ardeps	55,098	-	49,212	-	18,648	-	7,788	-	30,754	-	108,585	-	43,190
Do. sesame	-	-	do.	6,878	-	1,001	Pack'ges	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,516
Do. lettuce	-	-	do.	1,690	-	811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,354	-	1,102
Do. safflower	-	-	do.	56												
Sal ammoniac	-	-	Pack'ges	262	-	424	-	187	-	146	-	219	Cases	251	-	106
Soap	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bags	1,012	-	1,602	do.	122	-	1,270		
Soda ashes	-	-	-	-	Baskets	4,591	-	14,432	-	3,936	-	9,843	-	10,809	-	12,153
Senna	-	-	Bales	159	-	234	-	85	-	156	do.	240	-	159	Bales	192
Silk	-	-	-	-	Bales	24	-	-	-	-	do.	91				
Salpetre	-	-	Cases	666	-	-	Bales	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pack'ges	4,953
Safflower	-	-	Cantars	5,476	-	3,214	Pack'ges	358	-	663	-	1,123	-	892	-	453
Sugar	-	-	do.	4,114	-	7,438	do.	372	-	229	-	1,014	-	388	-	419
Carmeni	-	-	Bales	71	-	76	-	55	-	101	-	275	-	102	-	53
Tamarinds	-	-	-	-	Pack'ges	11	-	81	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	200
Tortoise shells	-	-	Pack'ges	46	Cases	43	-	51	-	41	do.	64	-	45	-	35
Wool	-	-	Bales	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Wax	-	-	Pack'ges	26	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	19

N. B.—The cotton crop of 1830, consisted of - - - - - - - - - - - - - 121,522 bales.
Do. do. 1831, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 106,673
That of 1832, up to the present growth of August, 1833, only - - - - - - - - - - - 75,189
It is calculated there may be remaining in the different Government depots, about - - - - - - - - 3,000
The new crop comes for delivery at Alexandria in September, or October.

PERA, *June* 13, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a communication from the United Srates consular agent at Alexandria, and of a translation respecting the commerce of Aleppo, which will, no doubt, be perused with much interest.

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I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER.

Hon. LOUIS MCLANE,
Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

ALEPPO, *April* 8, 1834.

SIR: * * * * * * * * *

I see by your letter, that before conferring on me the title of consular agent of the United States at this place, you wish to be furnished with its commercial details, in order to be able to judge whether or not it is of sufficient importance to attract the attention of your Government. I have the honor to inform you that Aleppo, notwithstanding its decay, is rendered by its position a great commercial point, furnishing the Pachalicks of Deabeker, Monssol, and Bagdad, with all sorts of cotton manufactures, cotton thread, colonial articles, &c., &c. For many years the English have found here an extensive market for their manufactures, which are in great demand by merchants of all nations. It is said that between five and six thousand bales of manufactures, consisting in calicoes, of all sorts and qualities, and cotton thread, are yearly brought from the British establishment at Bagdad, and consumed in Aleppo, and the above-mentioned pachalicks. A greater or less consumption of the articles depends upon the frequent arrivals of caravans from Monssol and Bagdad; the prices according to the demand; an exact estimate cannot be made of the profits; the English houses are satisfied with a profit of fifteen per cent. The import and export duties are nearly equal. At Aleppo, fifty-five piastres is paid per quintal, (the quintal of 180 okes.) The tariff is 1½ per cent.; brokerage, 1½ per cent.; commission on sales and purchases, 3½ per cent.; with some few other charges. The Swiss supply Aleppo, by the way of Genoa and Leghorn, with a large quantity of calicoes and linens, and France furnishes us with cloths and hats. London and the ports of the Mediterranean make considerable invoice in cochineal, indigo, coffee, sugar, pepper, and cloves; from Florence, we have silk and paper; from Germany, hats and many manufactured objects. Formerly the returns were made in gall-nuts, wool, and cotton, but at this time the export of the latter article has considerably diminished; the gall-nuts, however, are still considerable. We have also the silks of Antioch, of Beyruth, and of Persia, which forms a considerable part of the trade; the rest are remitted in letters of exchange on Constantinople, and in packages of gold and bars of silver. Money was never lent at interest at Aleppo, until the Government fell into the hands of Mehemet Ali, who has established a person here, and loans money at 24 per cent. per year.

The annual exports are supposed to exceed the imports. I presume, sir,

in making this report I have complied with your commands, and it only remains for me to say, that like all cities of the Ottoman empire, the course of money changes here every month.

* * * * * * * * *

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

MOISI de PICICTTO.

ST. STEPHANO, *July* 9, 1834.

SIR: In your instructions of the 10th of October, 1833, I am called on to communicate, from time to time, such information as may promote the great interest of the commerce of the United States, and now take the liberty to state that I know of no information on this head in my power to furnish which is not to be found in the communications I have had the honor to make at different periods. I beg, however, if any thing is wanting, that it may be pointed out to me, that I may supply the deficiency. I have now the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from the new consular agent in Allepo, and so soon as I obtain from you the additional copies of the consular instructions and treaty, applied for by my letter of the 26th of April last, I shall call on him for detailed information respecting the commerce of that Pachalick, of which I have already notified him, in order that he may be prepared to answer the call.

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I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. LOUIS MCLANE,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, October 8, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter from the United States consular agent at Salonica, transmitting a quarterly report of the commerce of that place.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

SALONICA, *October* 13, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the quarterly report of foreign arrivals and departures to the 30th ultimo, together with a note of some transactions coastwise.

Trade, in general, is rapidly increasing; but, for this very reason, prices do not advance in proportion, although they have not receded for the last three months; and there is every reason to look for improvement during the ensuing fairs of Succa, in next month, and of Serres, in February;

both of which consume largely in colonials and manufactures: soon after which, several other fairs take place of minor importance, but, generally, well attended and requiring considerable supplies of the same articles, together with tins, irons, and earthenware. From the calculations I have recently been enabled to form of the business yearly transacted at Salonica, it results that the imports in colonials, manufactures, and metals, exceed 700,000 dollars, whilst the exports do not average more than one-half of this sum—a proof that the balance of trade is decidedly against Turkey, partly proceeding from the monopolies persisted in by the Government, partly from the want of encouragement and protection to the necessitous cultivators, but mostly from the injurious system of the Government agents in levying duties and prohibiting free sale and a contested market for the produce of the farmers and other producers, together with the very scanty population of the industrious classes, possessing intelligence and means to promote the prosperity of a country replete with every natural facility for becoming one of the first in Europe as regards grain, seeds, oil, silk, sponges, cotton, sheeps' wool, skins, tobacco, wine, wax, honey, nuts of various qualities, timber, &c.

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I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient very humble servant,

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

To Commodore PORTER,

Minister of the United States, &c., Constantinople.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,

St. Stephano, November 11, 1834.

SIR: * * * * * * * *

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I now, in the execution of the above cited orders, have the honor to send you a report respecting the Pachalick of Aleppo, which completes a series of reports respecting the commerce of Turkey, including details from the following consular agents, to wit: consular agent at Salonica, Mr. W. B. Llewellyn, 1832; consular agent at Beyrout, Mr. Jasper Chasseaud, March 20, 1832; Mr. D. Bonnal, agent at la Canée, 1st December, 1832; consular agent at Constantinople, Mr. W. N. Churchill, 21st July, 1832; consular agent at Alexandria, Mr. John Gliddon, 18th September, 1833; consular agent at Cyprus, Mr. Marino de Mattée, 19th January, 1833.

These details comprise the greater part of the commerce of Turkey, which I had hoped to make complete before this; but the difficulty of finding suitable persons to fill the office of agents, and of sufficient intelligence to furnish the information required, has prevented me from doing so. The prospect I have in view, of placing a suitable agent at Mokha, and thereby establishing a communication with Muscat, will, with the prospect of information which I may derive from the agent at Aleppo, added to what I have already received respecting the commerce of Bagdad, complete this duty, with the exception of the commerce of the Asiatic ports of the Black sea, accounts of which I have no opportunity of obtaining that can be relied on. Nor have I had any opportunity of appointing an agent at Tre-

bisond, the principal commercial port in that quarter; the trade to which place, however, is carried off chiefly by caravans to and from Persia.

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I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

P. S.—The interesting report of the Chevalier Durighello, of the commerce of the Pachalick of Aleppo, cannot be translated and got ready for this mail. It will, therefore, be sent shortly, by some other occasion.

D. P.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, November 19, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you the translation of a report of the commerce of Aleppo, mentioned in my last despatch; also a copy of a letter to Mr. J. P. Brown, requiring further information, in addition to that already required of him, respecting the commerce of the Black sea, and which will be transmitted as soon as received.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Aleppo, October 17, 1834.

SIR: Agreeably to my promise in my last despatch, dated 19th of September, and in conformity with your orders of the 21st of August, I have used every possible exertion to collect the required information concerning the commerce of the Pachalick of Aleppo. I have thought it proper to commence my report with a notice of the present state of the Pachalick, persuaded, sir, it will be accepted as a proof of my zeal to serve the Government.

The Pachalick of Aleppo comprehends the handsomest portion of Syria. The city of Aleppo, decayed from its ancient splendor, is now only a place that attracts a considerable share of commerce. Its proximity to the sea attracts the trade of all the cities of the interior, the inhabitants of which flock to Aleppo to dispose of the productions of a large portion of the country. Besides its own productions, which consist in grain, pistachio nuts, oil, tobacco, silk, wool, and cotton, Aleppo possesses the advantage of being a manufacturing town.

At this moment of stagnation of commerce, it contains near four thousand tradesmen, five-sixths of whom are employed in the manufacture of linens and ordinary stuffs, and the remaining sixth in fine stuffs.

At the last census the population amounted to eighty thousand souls, fifty-six thousand of whom were Mahometans, twenty thousand Christians, and the remaining four thousand Jews.

When we compare the small number of inhabitants with what it was

five years ago, we are struck with astonishment, as the present number is reduced to the half of what it then was.

After Aleppo, Antioch is the most considerable town in the Pachalick. Silk is its principal production. This place would be greatly benefitted if the project of uniting the Euphrates with the Orontes (which Ibrahim Pacha conceived during his residence here) was carried into execution. It has been deferred, and we have every reason to believe will not be executed until the conqueror possesses himself of Mesopotamia and the Pachalic of Bagdad, of which he has long nourished a hope. The other towns of the Pachalick, such as Kiles, Antab, Idleb, &c., are agricultural towns, and produce the same articles as the neighborhood of Aleppo. Kiles and Antab contain several manufactories of leather and morocco, which supply the local consumption. Idleb gives its name to the cotton of all the Pachalick.

It is necessary to inform you that the town of Lattagnié is the residence of the agents of Aleppo. It contains fifteen thousand souls. The principal production is tobacco. Although the port is permitted, by the negligence of the Turks, to fall into ruins, it is frequented by a number of French, English, Sardinian, and Austrian vessels, of from 120 to 140 tons burden. The port is dangerous, and very few winters pass that are not accompanied with several accidents. Captains, for this reason, prefer the other ports, of which we shall presently speak. Five Europeans reside there, and all are in charge of one or more of the agencies of the consuls at Aleppo. Their commerce with Europe and the ports of the Levant is trifling. All the merchandise imported at Lattignié is brought to Aleppo, and nearly all the articles exported belong to merchants of the latter place. It is calculated that, in a common year, eight or ten French vessels arrive there from Marseilles, and seven or eight English, Sardinian, and Austrian vessels from Genoa, Leghorn, and Trieste. All these vessels discharge and receive entire cargoes, (except the English, which go to Smyrna,) and sail for Cyprus, Beyrout, Tripoli, &c., &c. It is seldom these operations detain them six months.

A coasting trade is carried on from Jaffa to Tarsons, the vessels touching at Cyprus. None but small vessels are employed in this trade, manned with either Greek or Ottoman subjects.

Alexandrette is the second port in the Pachalick, and undoubtedly the best, but the malignity of its climate deprives it of that advantage as a place of trade, which it would otherwise enjoy. Its harbor is sufficiently large to shelter a squadron. The town is destitute of inhabitants, with the exception of one factory, charged with all the agencies of the consuls at Aleppo. Only English vessels touch there, six or eight of which arrive yearly, and after discharging their cargoes, (which are consigned to merchants in Aleppo,) generally sail for Smyrna, not being able to procure a cargo directly for England. Two or three vessels belonging to other nations arrive during the year. The soil of Alexandrette produces only a small quantity of grain. The marsh with which it is surrounded rendered it at all times terrible to the inhabitants and navigators, but within the last ten years its climate has become more salubrious, owing, as Mr. Martinelle assures me, to a canal dug by the soldiers, after a plan presented to Ibrahim Pacha. The place is now perfectly healthy, and it is hoped this change may cause the port to be more frequented. The Government wagons intended to be established for

the benefit of commerce, will sensibly diminish the carriage of merchandise.

Snedié (the ancient Selencia) has a port in ruins; if the plan of uniting the Orontes with the Euphrates is carried into execution, in all probability this port will be repaired to facilitate the conveyance of merchandise up the Orontes, which here discharges itself.

Now, sir, as I have made known to you the state of this Pachalick, I shall reply to the divers questions contained in your abovementioned despatch.

The commerce with the other ports of the empire is chiefly carried on by land, and is in the hands of persons of small capitals, who prefer this route as less dangerous. Every year from four to six caravans depart for Smyrna and Constantinople. The journey is commonly performed in from forty to sixty days; there is no fixed period for their arrivals or departures. The caravans for Beyrout, Tripoli, Lattagnié, Antioch, Alexandrette, Adana, and Tarsons, go and return without any fixed time. The trade with Alexandria is an exception, being confined wholly to the sea. Our merchants do but little business with that place, with the exception of one house opened here, under the direction of Europeans, by the Egyptian Government, to consign their salt and manufactures. Considerable shipments have already been made, but the result is not known.

A trade is carried on between Cairo and Damascus. The caravans from the interior, on the side of Persia, go to Bagdad and Ezeroun; the annual number cannot be determined. Every year numerous caravans of Persian pilgrims go to Mecca for the fête of Courban Bairam, and pass by this city both going and coming. The pilgrims commonly expend here, in manufactures and European commodities, about three thousand purses. From Mesopotamia, caravans go sometimes to Monssoul; the commercial relations with this last place are superseded by Orpha, Diarbekir, Merdin, &c., &c. Merchandise is transmitted from one of these places to the other. By the return of the caravans, we receive gallnuts, cotton thread of Monssoul, goats' wool, and clothes, manufactured in the different towns of Mesopotamia. By the way of the desert, Bagdad is the most distant city. Formerly the caravans from that place were frequent, but at present scarcely one arrives during the year; this is in part owing to the roads being infested with tribes of wandering Arabs, who are a continual source of fear to the caravans. The Egyptian Government pretended to chastise several hordes of them who refused to discontinue their depredations.

India, Persia, Georgia, and the borders of the Caspian, have no direct communication with this Pachalick.

The caravans for Constantinople and Smyrna export the manufactures of Aleppo, and import, in return, European manufactures and colonials. The caravans from Beyrout, Lattagnié, and Alexandrette, are chiefly employed in transporting articles of importation and exportation, going to, and returning from, Europe. Silks of an ordinary quality are brought from Antioch, and after being prepared here, are sent to Genoa, where they are in great demand. These silks answer extremely well in the manufacture of velvet. The articles of exportation for Antioch, are European manufactures and colonials.

Adana and Tarsons (Caramanié) produce grain, wool, and cotton; the first mentioned in large quantities.

From Alexandria, the Government exports linens and calicoes of its own manufacture, and henna, indigo, and rice of its own production. It is not

known whether the Government gains by these speculations. There is no article of exportation for Egypt in this Pachalick; the Egyptians consume their native productions, and when they are obliged to import, prefer those of Damascus.

The caravans from the interior are supplied at Aleppo with imported articles from Europe; those from Bagdad and Mesopotamia never take colonials, with the exception of cochineal.

The importations from Bagdad consist in Mokha coffee, Tumbac of Persia and of its territories, buffalo hides, gallnuts of Monssoul, silks of Persia, Cashmere shawls, fine pearls, dye-wood, indigo of Bengal, and drugs of different qualties. You will perceive, sir, by this statement, that the commerce of Persia is nearly all carried on through Bagdad, and that of India by other routes.

Bagdad is the only city in the interior where Europeans are established; it contains two houses, one English and the other Austrian. The English establishment is maintained with great pomp. The French give the title of consul to a bishop sent from Rome for the purpose of protecting catholics; at this time the post is vacant.

It is utterly impossible to make any thing like a true estimate of the value of produce imported and exported by the caravans. It depends, however, in a great measure, on the four following causes, namely: the abundance of the crops, the riches circulating in the country, peace or war, and the exactions of the Government.

Europeans and people of India, engaged in trade with Europe, export gallnuts, silk, cotton, wool, wax, old copper, goats' wool, hare skins, and drugs: these articles are sent to France, Italy, and England. The amount of exports not being sufficient to purchase a return cargo, the sum is supplied in bills of exchange, or wedges of gold and silver. This system has drained the country of its riches, and the Government has unsuccessfully endeavored to put a stop to it. The continual augmentation of Turkish money is another reason for the returns being made in this way. As soon as the price of the piastre approaches the intrinsic value of gold, the speculator seizes on that moment to dispose of them. This system should open the eyes of the Government of the east on their currency, which ruins and impoverishes commerce. The injuries sustained by the merchants of the Levant have been incalculable.

The principal articles imported from France are cloths, hats, muslins, bordered with gold and silver, and lace of Lyons, colonials, such as coffee, sugar, cochineal, indigo, pepper, allspice, cloves, rocon and dyewood, lead, tin, in sheets and blocks, paper, &c., &c.

Genoa and Leghorn import the same articles, with the exception of cloths, corals, French ware, needles, pins, wire, glassware, looking glasses, and other wares of Germany.

The English make their principal entries in cotton manufactures, white and printed, cotton thread and colonials.

It is easy to see, by the above statement, that colonials are more in demand in this Pachalick than any other articles. They are brought from all quarters: Constantinople, Smyrna, France, Italy, England, &c., &c.; and we may say, without exaggeration, that the consumption, in a common year, amounts to 1,500 sacks of coffee, 500 cases of sugar, 300 cases of indigo, 250 barrels of cochineal, 300 bags of pepper, &c.

This statement of the consumption is sufficient to draw the attention of *the United* States Government to the commerce of this country. We may

also add to the above estimate, the demands of Damascus and many other towns.

Cotton thread is another article meriting the attention of American merchants. The consumption in this Pachalick is about 2,000 bales, containing sixty bundles each. As there are so many manufactories of this article in America, and their vessels are navigated so expeditiously and at so little expense, they may easily rival the English in this important branch of trade. The consumption of the Pachalick of Aleppo alone does not demand so much attention, but I am persuaded that among an enterprising people, a knowledge of the trade of this country will lead some persons to embark in it. If I wished to trade, I should prefer this branch of commerce, as it not only extends itself through this Pachalick, but all the Levant.

In France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, cotton thread is spun to supply the local manufactories. England is the only country that exports it, obliged as she is to seek materials in other countries.

Commissions charged by the merchants of this Pachalick on purchases and sales, amount to 10 per cent. on rich articles, and from 15 to 18 per cent. on those of ordinary qualities: such as sugar, pepper, and paper. In these charges 3 per cent., paid at the custom-house, is included.

The currency in circulation is as follows: The old mahmondia value 66 Turkish piastres equal $2 87; the new mahmondia p.54, $2 34; the old adli p.18¼, $0 79; the new adli p.16¾, $0 73; the old gazi p.21½, $0 93; the new gazi p.21, $0 91; Holland sequins p.48, $2 08; Venetian sequins p.48½, $2 10; Talari de la Reine, p.22, $0 95; piastres 23; gold in wedges p.65, $2 82. The drachm and a half silver in wedges p.275, $12 the hundred drachms.

This, sir, is the information relative to our commerce which I have collected in conformity with your order, and hope it may be acceptable to you, and, at the same time, useful to the United States Government, of which I am proud to be the agent in this country.

I am, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

LE CHEVAL. DURIGHELLO.

Commodore DAVID PORTER,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
near the Sublime Porte, Constantinople.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, November 12, 1834.

SIR: In addition to the information required of you by my call of the 25th of October, I have, in obedience to the orders of the honorable Secretary of State, to desire that you should collect and furnish me for his information, detailed information of the commerce that may be carried on to the Black sea, particularly with the Asiatic ports; you will make your communication on this subject as full and as minute as possible; naming the articles proper for export to and from the principal ports; the quantity required for consumption at each; and the quantity of the articles exported from them respectively in each year; what nations now enjoy the trade, and their proportions of it respectively.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

Mr. J. P. BROWN,
U. S. Acting Consul, Constantinople.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, December 5, 1834.

SIR: I enclose you the report of Mr. John P. Brown, acting consul at Constantinople, respecting the commerce of Constantinople and the Black sea, and I beg leave to draw your attention to the trade in wool of this country, of the benefit of which the United States is deprived by the duties laid on the importations of wool into the United States, amounting to a prohibition of wool from Turkey, and throwing the trade into other channels, much to the injury of our commerce and to our manufactories.

This statement of Mr. Brown terminates a series of reports on the commerce of Turkey, so far as the establishment of consular agencies here enabled me to procure information on the subject, but it is not improbable that, in the course of time, other sources of information may arise to furnish me with further details, all of which will be commmunicated.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Constantinople, November 25, 1834.

SIR: Agreeably to the request that I should furnish you, for the information of the United States Government, an account of the commerce of Constantinople, with any details I may collect respecting the trade of the different ports in the Black sea, I have the honor to enclose a quarterly return of vessels which have entered and departed from this port, and regret my not being able to furnish their cargoes in full, or their tonnage, agreeably to your request. The irregular nature of public offices in this place renders it extremely difficult to ascertain the truth. The manifests in full are not called for by the Chancelries, merely stating the gross nature of the cargo being all the Porte requires in the application for the vessel's firman; and even at the custom-house the correct quantities and qualities are not known with exactness. Perhaps there a fuller information might be found; but the consequent expense attending an application there constrains me to offer you such commercial details as have come to my knowledge, and could be otherwise procured.

In the months of July, August, and September, 6,050 tons, employing 282 seamen, have entered and sailed from this port under the English flag; whilst 3,274 tons, and 161 seamen, have passed the Bosphorus under the same flag, on their return from Russian ports, viz: Odessa and Taganrock. The nature of their cargoes, as far as attainable, are entered in common with the cargoes of the vessels of other nations passing the Bosphorus.

From the province of Bessarabia, the principal commercial town of which is Ishmail, great quantities of tallow, butter, hides, honey, and cheese pass through the Bosphorus, mostly in Austrian, Greek, and Sardinian vessels; importing their colonials, such as coffee, sugar, pepper, dried fruits, wine, and white manufactures.

Odessa is the most commercial port of the Black sea, and from whence 2,000 cargoes of wheat are annually exported to the ports on the Mediterranean. The other articles of export are butter, hides, wool, pitch, tar, lin-

seed oil, cordage, sail cloths, and several kinds of linens; the imports are, for the most part, English colonials, German manufactures, with wine and dried fruits from the Archipelago.

From the Crimea, the principal commercial towns of which are Eupatoria and Sebastopol, the exports are much the same as Odessa. Taganrock, at the head of the Sea of Azof, is the principal port in that sea, and produces the finest grain that passes through the Bosphorus. Butter, tallow, hides, wool, black and white sole leather, black and white carrier, linens, cordage, pitch, tar, linseed oil, and salt beef are her exports.

The imports are similar to those of the Crimea. The iron wares of Toula, in the province of the same name, 115 miles from Moscow, are a great opposition to the Mediterranean trade in that line; and was it not for the land carriage from the place of manufacture to the seaports, they would undersell the produceof any other nation. Much of these wares pass through Taganrock.

On the eastern side of the Black sea, Redut Kháléh is an entrepôt for the furs of the Caucassian mountains, and formerly carried on a considerable trade with Georgia, under an imperial ukase of 1822, but which expired in 1832. Through Trebizonde, the greatest part of the trade with Persia now passes. The articles most in demand are woollen and cotton cloths, cambrics, chintzes, calicoes, such as baftaes and China ware and cutlery. The Persians use great quantities of printed calicoes; and to command the markets they should be of very fanciful patterns, and, above all, cheap. Any superiority in the quality is thrown away on them. The English merchants in this place have found, from experience, that stuffs of coarse kinds meet the readiest sale, and the same may be said of the Russian.

At least 7,000 packages of manufactures pass through Trebizonde annually for Tabriz; 4,000 of which are exclusively English. From thence they are transported inland, on the backs of mules and horses, and require from 30 to 35 days on the journey. Formerly, sales were made to Persian merchants in Constantinople, for ready money, but, gradually, six months credit was allowed them. During the last summer the robbery of a caravan, loaded with merchandise, caused a non-payment on the six months credit, and, at present, the trade has much decreased, few or no sales being made for ready money.

A regular packet annually runs between this and Trebizonde, making the trip in three or four weeks; but her return to England has left the trade to some three or four irregular Greek and Sardinian brigs. The packet is, however, expected back to renew her trips. The articles of export brought from thence through the Bosphorus, are raw silk, rice, tobacco, indigo, boxwood, and madder. Raw silk is the chief article of export of this part of Persia, and may be computed to be carried up the Caspian sea to Astrakhan, to the value of 600,000 tomauns annually, or $1,800,000.

I shall now, sir, offer a few remarks on the particular trade of Constantinople, as regards the United States.

After the commercial treaty was concluded, in 1831, between the United States and this Government, several American vessels came here, bringing, chiefly, assorted cargoes of coffee, sugar, pepper, rum, cochineal, indigo, dye woods, and domestic cottons; but for the last twelve months none have arrived. This, most probably, arises from the difficulty of getting return cargoes. The last tariff of duties renders it impossible to import

wool, the usual return cargo, into the United States, costing here over eight cents per pound. The above mentioned articles of import are equally saleable as formerly, and with which this place is now supplied from England, Trieste, Marseilles, and from Smyrna.

Coffee.

The consumption of this article appears to be diminished, and during the last twelve months only about 1,500 tons have been imported. With the exception of 26 cargoes from St. Domingo, via Cowes, the whole has come in small parcels from the above mentioned places, viz: Trieste, Marseilles, and Smyrna. There is an office called Tachmich, from which all the public coffee-houses are obliged to take the coffee they may require, both roasted and ground. The shops which deal in ground coffee, are obliged also to take their supplies from this office, which, consequently, has the privilege of fixing its price, which is done considerably above the value. This increased price, and the inferior quality they sell, no doubt tends to diminish the consumption. A few years back the Tachmich used nothing but Mocha coffee, and none other was allowed to be sold in Constantinople; but, going from one extreme to the other, they now only use low Brazil and St. Domingo, often little better than toiage. This system has lately been extended to Adrianople and other towns. It does not, however, prevent the sale of unburnt coffee in shops, or interfere with people purchasing it and preparing it in their own houses. The Tachmich of Constantinople consumes 1,400 okes, or 4,000 pounds daily.

Sugars.

Sugar seems to be consumed indifferently, according as it is found in the market; but crushed is much more extensively brought here, chiefly from England. This is taken exclusively for the consumption of this capital. The whole quantity consumed in a year may be computed at 10,000 cwts. of 112 pounds. Yellow and brown Havana are not regularly consumed; but when in the place, can generally be sold at their relative rates. Refined sugar is wanted chiefly for exportation to Persia and the Danube. These should be of good single refined, or low double loaves. Those of four or five pounds are most saleable. Low qualities must be sold for the consumption of this place. All loaves coming here should be well baked. Some have been sent here from New York; but the quality was indifferent and moist. The quantity consumed is about 8,000 cwt.

Pepper and spices.

The consumption is extremely limited; and of pepper not over 150,000 pounds are consumed annually. Four or five packages of other spices, and fifty cases of cassia, are sufficient in one shipment.

Rum.

Rum is consumed to a considerable extent in Constantinople during the winter months, and chiefly in carnival; but the principal quan-

tity imported is for the Danube; in all about 1,500 puncheons are sold annually. The cheapest rum is preferred, and the greater part of what comes to this place is New England, and lower qualities of leeward island. Our chief supplies this year have come from Smyrna, where they were received from America, and shipped for this place.

Cochineal.

About 500 seroons of cochineal are sold here yearly, and is received chiefly from London, some little from Marseilles. What has been received from America generally left a profit.

Indigo.

The consumption may be about 750 chests, which is received exclusively from London; I believe it might be sent as cheap from America. East India is preferred to Caraccas.

Dye woods.

Some Nicaragua wood sells. Logwood is chiefly consumed here, but to no great extent.

Domestic cottons

Have never sold extensively here, but it may be observed that they never had a fair trial. Occasionally parcels have come here and commanded ready sales. The demand here for cotton goods for the consumption of the place is for cheap, low qualities, which come abundantly from England; for Persia and the provinces superior goods are wanted. I believe nothing but a fair trial is required to bring them extensively into consumption.

Wool

Of this country formerly went in large quantities to the United States, chiefly from Smyrna, and shipments were also commencing from Constantinople. Since the last tariff came in force, scarcely any has gone from this capital, and I believe much less than formerly from Smyrna. Of late, the demand for England and France has been so good, that rarely or never any parcels of tolerable quality could be shipped under eight cents per pound, in the grease. At present wool of this country might be shipped at nine or ten cents per pound free on board, in which case the duty payable in America will be about 90 per cent. During the current year, including shipments now making, about 1,800 bales have gone from this to London, and probably much more from Smyrna; and when we add that six years ago not a single bale was sent to England, it may be concluded that England is rapidly advancing in the manufacture of woollens, which were a short time since manufactured chiefly in America. To England the wool goes unwashed; to France in the grease. Until Turkey wool can be imported into the United States, return cargoes must remain difficult to obtain from Constantinople, which, I have already observed, tends much to impede a freer commerce between the two countries.

Opium.

While the cultivation and trade was free, 160ny. lbs. was reckoned a small crop; 250ny. an average crop; 320ny a large crop; and one year it

was estimated as high as 400ny. lbs. Five years ago it was made a monopoly, the Government taking it from the growers at a fixed price, and reselling it for their own account. Since then the production has materially diminished; last year being an unfavorable season the production was only about 90ny. lbs., and this year, although the season was very favorable, only 116ny. lbs. was got by the apatto. The apatto this year have fixed their selling price at ps.118 per chiqué, which gives no encouragement to purchasers. In consequence, very little has gone to America, and the greater portion of the crop has been sent to London, it is believed, for account of the apatto, or persons connected with it.

Hides.

This article some years ago was sent to America in considerable parcels. At present, some shipments are making for London, and there is a large stock in the market.

The other articles which have been shipped to America, or might be sent, are, Brusa silk,—about 2,500 bales are sent yearly to London; galls, Persian and Adrianople, yellow berries; copper, old and in pigs; otto of roses; Felieh, or Angora goats' white wool; Tefté, do. do. do. do.; filberts, walnuts, and barley.

Accompanying this, I have the honor to transmit you a price current of Constantinople; also, the local weights and measures, the value of specie in the piastres of this country, the cost of exchange and the costs of commission, and other expenses on sales.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN P. BROWN,
United States acting Consul.

Commodore DAVID PORTER,
Chargé D'Affaires of the United States, near the Sublime Porte.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, ST. STEPHANO,
January 2, 1835.

SIR: I send you copy of a letter from the commercial and consular agent at Salonica.

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The information which he communicates respecting fixing the rate of specie, its temporary and probable future effects on commerce, is highly interesting to those who may trade to that place.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, SALONICA,
December 13, 1834.

SIR: * * * * * * * *

The agent of the Porte authorized to fix the rate of specie, arrived here on the 8th instant. The arrival of this personage has caused a serious sen-

sation among the Jew bankers, but principally in the bazaars, where payments of sales were usually received in different coins at an advance upon their real value. The result of this new, but perhaps salutary measure, as regards the injurious trafic in advancing or lowering specie, by which no merchant could calculate correctly the net proceeds of his operations upon credit, will be a temporary suspension in the sale of imports, until the loss of 17 per cent. upon recent and yet unliquidated demands of creditors on bazaar debtors shall have been arranged, and the price of the Spanish dollars fixed. The rate of this coin was twenty-four piastres before the arrival of the Turkish agent, who has now fixed it at nineteen and three-quarters. The speculators at the late fair of Lucca, (distance from Salonica six hours,) who purchased large quantities of colonials and manufactures upon credit, with the hope and indeed certainty of selling at good prices, at high rate currency, returned last week with almost the whole of the goods unsold, owing to the presence at Lucca of another Government agent, who gave notice that the proceeds of all sales would be received by him at the high rate, and changed in low or firman money. A proposition was made to the agent, and refused, to give him four hundred thousand piastres, for permission to effect sales at the high rate currency. The return upon an already well supplied market of so many goods, must naturally be followed by forced sales and consequent sacrifice; but it was high time to terminate the many abuses in the constant fluctuation of the currency; and the temporary evil, arising from the stagnation in commercial transactions, will ultimately be indemnified by the introduction of a more healthy and less insecure system in the future relations between the seller and the buyer, and in presenting to the former the means of forming an exact calculation in making remittances to his constituents, and at the same time also of fixing the period in receiving the amount of his sales.

I may perhaps have too long intruded upon your time and patience, in the present instance, for which I beg leave to apologize, under the impression that you might probably feel an interest in a question relating so strongly to trade in general, and regarding which you instruct me to furnish such details as may come within the reach of my observation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

Commodore D. PORTER,
Chargé d'Affaires des Etats Unis d'Amerique,
&c., &c., &c., Constantinople.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, February 21, 1835.

SIR:

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* * * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

D. PORTER.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

P. S.—Herewith is enclosed the translation of a report on the commerce of Candia, from the United States consular agent of that place.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Candia, January 19, 1835.

SIR: I had the honor to address you last from the quarantine at the island of Naxos, informing you of my shipwreck. I now have the pleasure to report my arrival here on the 16th ultimo, where, in virtue of my appointment, accompanied by a berat from the Porte, and an order from the Viceroy of Egypt, I have been acknowledged by the local authorities of Candia, as United States consular agent. They have expressed to me their satisfaction at the appointment, and readiness to render services at all times, when they shall be necessary, either to citizens of the United States, or their commerce.

This port is frequented by Greek, Turkish, and occasionally European vessels, amounting altogether to fifteen hundred annually. Of this number about six hundred and fifty are Greeks, carrying on an extensive traffic with the neighboring islands, Egypt, Constantinople, and Asia Minor. The import cargoes consist of all sorts of manufactures, (with the exception of silks,) colonials, wood for construction, products of Egypt, and butter of Binzanse.

Our exports consist of the following articles: oil, soap, wax, honey, silk, raisins, cheese, almonds, provisions, wines, and other products.

I shall, in conformity with the orders of your excellency, prepare a report on the population, products, port, military force, system of government, industry, manners, and customs of the populace, after which, I hope to see this port frequented by American vessels.

Formerly the representatives of foreign powers resided at Candia, the capital of the island, but owing to the insolence of the janissaries, and the prohibition of exports from hence, which are much superior to other places of the island, both in quantity and quality, and the negligence of the Porte, being suffered to remain in a ruinous state, the consuls by common consent determined to remove to Canée, where commerce was free and better protected, and where they still continue to reside, notwithstanding the island has passed under the jurisdiction of the Egyptians, and commerce is in a flourishing condition. To give you a general idea of this island, it is necessary to inform you that it is divided into twenty different districts, which are disposed as follows: Candia contains 11, Rettimo 4, and La Canée 5. Thus you observe, sir, that Candia is the most important commercial place on the island. By an order from the Viceroy, the Serasker is obliged to remain here two-thirds of the year, and the remainder of the time at Rettimo and Canée. Two years ago, a quarantine was established, and is supported by an unjust contribution on the commerce. The lazaretto is badly situated, and the regulations so imperfect that we are liable every moment of being compromised by the sick, whilst opposite the harbor, and only three leagues distant, is an island capable of being converted into an excellent lazeretto, and at no more expense than the one already formed. The Viceroy has written to the Serasker that he intends visiting Candia in the spring. Upon the reception of this news, the Serasker commenced building him a palace near my house. His presence will occasion many important changes in the affairs of the island, of which I shall keep you regularly informed.

I have the honor to announce to your excellency that yesterday, at ten o'clock in the morning, the consular house was honored, for the first time, by the display of the United States flag. At this solemnity the Greek vice consul, the British and Dutch agents, were present, the French vice consul being absent, and the Austrian agent indisposed. At the same hour, the flags

of each representative waved over their respective consulates. This fête would have been much more brilliant, if there had been a vessel of war of our Government in the harbor, to salute the flag, for the first time in the island of Crête.

* * * * * * * * * *

Accept, sir, assurances of the respect and considerations with which I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

VINCENT ROSA.

Commodore DAVID PORTER,
U. S. Charge d'Affaires, Constantinople.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, March 31, 1835.

SIR: I have now the honor to transmit the report of the consular agent of the port of Candia, in the island of the same name, or Crête. This report, I trust, will be very satisfactory, as it may give some idea of the Governments which exist throughout the Levant.

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I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES AGENCY,
Candia, February 15, 1835.

SIR: The island of Crête is divided in the following manner into twelve districts: Candia (the ancient Iradias) contains eleven, Rettimo four, and Canée five; the population of the whole island is estimated at 130,000; the town of Candia contains eleven, Rettimo six, and Canée eight thousand souls; two thirds of whom are Greeks, and the remainder Mussulmans. Very few Armenian, Jew, or European merchants are established here.

Formerly this island contained 500,000 inhabitants, who rendered its soil fertile in all the productions of the east. The crops of opium, at that time, were very abundant. The different despotic Governments have, however, carried their oppression and unjust contributions so far, that, in conjunction with the plague, the population is now reduced to one fifth of its original number.

Where are the magazines of wines and provisions which furnished, annually, many cargoes to foreign ports? They no longer contain a sufficiency for the supply of our own wants, and we have sometimes recourse to importation. Where are the vineyards which furnished, annually, to foreign merchants 150,000 quintals of dried raisins? The quantity is now reduced to 20,000 quintals.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

The system of Government is, in general, the same as that of Egypt, (with the exception of monopolies, which have, however, the appearance of soon being established,) and is consequently arbitrary, depending altogether

on the will of the Pacha. Produce, belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, is regulated by no fixed rules, changes with commerce, and payments are rigorously enforced.

Producers pay annually, some the tenth, and others again the seventh. 66 paras the oke are paid on brandy, 10 paras on wine from the villages, and 12 on wines from the town.

On imported merchandise, that is, manufactures and colonials, Franks and Rayahs pay 3 per cent. on the price of sales at the custom-house; the Russians pay according to their tariff. Export merchandise pay at the custom-house on the *miri* or *bedaat* as follows: oil 16½ paras; soap 8 per cent.; wax 6 per cent.; almonds 6 per cent.; honey—; carronges 7½ per cent.; dried raisins 6 per cent.; silk 6 per cent.; cheese 10 per cent.; tobacco, 50 paras the oke.

SPIRITUAL POWER.

The spiritual power of the Greeks is confided to the *Metropolite* and seven bishops. Candia is the residence of the archbishop; its dependencies are Petra, Tera, Anodie, Rettimo, Avlopotame, Canée, and Sambis. Formerly the affairs of the church were vested in an archbishop and twelve bishops; but in the present miserable condition of the island, the patriach of Constantinople has thought proper to reduce the number to eight. This clergy being without a fixed salary, are supported by an indirect revenue collected from the people. Each bishop acts within his immediate diocese, as is the case with all Greek ecclesiastics in Turkey.

The spiritual power of the Turks is intrusted to cadis, one of whom resides in each of the principal towns, and several in the provinces, who are paid by the local authorities. The cadis of the three principal towns receive 1,000 piastres each per month. The charge of 10 per cent. on canonical and civil affairs, interments, wills, legacies, disputes concerning property, quarrels between husband and wife or relations, is placed to account of the Government.

The executive, civil, and military power is in the hands of the Serasker, (subject to the supervision of Mehemet Ali,) who has three subordinate councils, one of which is held in Canée, one at Rettimo, and the other in this town. Each council is composed of a certain number of respectable Turks and Greeks, with a Turkish president at their head; all questions are decided by vote, and the report is transmitted to the Governor, who has the power to modify the decision of the council as may be advised by the Pacha. Thus you perceive, sir, that absolute power rests with the Viceroy. The presidents of the councils of Candia and Canée receive 90,000 piastres per year, that of Rettimo 24,000. The Turkish members receive from 500 to 1,000 piastres, and the Greeks 250 piastres per month. They are all paid by the Turkish Government.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

When we consider the great difference existing between Christians and Musslemen, and the religious fanaticism of each denomination, it is astonishing to observe the perfect similarity of manners and customs, and the familiarity with which they mix together.

An order has lately been issued by the Viceroy, to liberate all Greek female slaves, notwithstanding which many still remain, either through

their own choice or the artifice of their masters. During the ten years of disorder and civil war which distracted the country, many persons of both sexes, through fear and personal interest, embraced the Mahometan faith, some of whom have since returned to their own church.

INDUSTRY, ARTS, AND SCIENCES.

All the labor, properly speaking, consists in making soap. There are ten manufactures in operation in Canée, furnishing annually forty thousand quintals. There are five at Rettimo, furnishing eighteen thousand quintals. Formerly there were eighteen in this town, furnishing one hundred and sixty thousand quintals; but at present, there are but four in operation, which manufacture twelve thousand quintals. The soap of Rettimo and Canée is of an inferior quality; that of Candia is very superior.

A few watchmakers, goldsmiths, and unskilful Armenian physicians, who are interdicted from practice, are the only professional characters in the country; the very name of science is unknown. There are three badly conducted schools for the higher branches of education; and several, both Greek and Turkish, for beginners, where the rudiments of religion and a little arithmetic are taught.

PORTS OF THE ISLAND.

In speaking of the ports of Candia, it is unnecessary to state their number or position, as they are sufficiently marked out on the chart; I shall, therefore, endeavor to describe their present state. That of Sude is in good condition, well defended, and capable of sheltering a large squadron; Spinalongue or St. Nicolo, is very small, not well protected from the wind, and badly fortified.

The ports of Canée, Rettimo, and Candia, are choked up with the sand, and only small vessels can enter them. During Mehemet Ali's last visit, the reparation of the wall enclosing the artificial port of Rettimo was commenced, but before the work was completed a storm arose which destroyed the whole wall, after an expenditure of two thousand dollars had been made in the repairs. The same tempest demolished the light house at the entrance of the port of Canée.

One of the expedients resorted to for cleansing the port of Candia is by opening a passage for the water from without, which, rushing in, washes away the sand collected about the two quays. When the work is completed, vessels of any size may lay secure in the port. The bottom is level, and clear of rocks. At the present time, only a few vessels, drawing 7 or 8 feet water, can enter.

Whilst speaking of the port of Candia, I cannot avoid mentioning the quarantine island opposite to this town, and only three leagues distant. Its vicinity to the port facilitates the existence of a line of observation both by sea and land. The establishment of a quarantine led naturally to the erection of batteries and barracks for the accommodation of the soldiers. These batteries will be a check to the pirates, who often make their appearance here, and, during the war with Greece, vessels were frequently robbed and sunk in the very mouth of the harbor. The quarantine island abounds in mineral waters, and the soil is susceptible of great cultivation.

MILITARY FORCE.

A brigade, composed of six battalions, containing eight hundred men each, some time ago was the only military force in the island; but lately the fourteenth regiment departed for Egypt, and left the fifth battalion here, which completes the number of soldiers at each station. There are four battalions distributed in the following manner: one at Canée, one at Sude, one at Rettimo and Sfakia, and the remainder are at Iropetro, Spinalongue, Viana, and Sitia. Formerly there was attached to every battalion an European military instructor, but the number is now reduced to one for each regiment. Persons employed in the medical department are mostly Europeans; but latterly they have commenced placing in the army as surgeons the second and third class of Arab eléves, from the school in Egypt.

The troops are instructed in religion and discipline. Among the different classes of officers about one in a hundred, on an average, know how to read and write. The superior officers are well paid; the inferior officers receive a mere trifle; the pay of both, however, is always in arrears. There are now seventeen months' pay due to the garrison of this island. While the system is continued it will always obstruct the advancement of the army in the art and science of war.

There are distributed in the provinces three thousand irregular Albanians, the remainder of those brought from Egypt by Hassan Pacha, in the year 1822, to prevent the possibility af their impeding, by their presence, the new system of tactics introduced in Egypt, among the regular troops, in the year 1819.

FORTRESSES.

The number of pieces of cannon in all the forts of the island amounts to eleven hundred and four, one thousand of which are bronze. Some of them are of the time of the Venetians, and the others of the sultans of Constantinople. The cannons are distributed in the following manner: in the town of Candia there are four hundred and fifty pieces; in Spinalongue ninety-eight; Terapetra thirty-six; Rettimo one hundred and twenty; Sude ninety-six; La Canée two hundred and eighty; Grambousse twenty-four; making in all eleven hundred and four pieces. The last mentioned twenty-four bronze pieces were carried away by the Greeks in 1829, and seven hundred and thirty of the same metal were taken by Mehemet Ali in 1833 and 1834, a few of which have been replaced at Canée. Since these forts fell into the hands of the Turks, they have never dreamed of repairing them, and the few remaining pieces of cannon are badly mounted and no longer fit for service.

As it was expected the Ottoman fleet would make its appearance here, some soldiers of the regular troops were selected for the artillery service. Those soldiers have since been returned to their regiments; the number of artillery men, however, have not been increased.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE ISLAND.

The island of Candia, by proper cultivation, would become very productive; but since it has fallen into the hands of the Turks, the products have been limited to the following articles and quantities:

- - - - - - -	15,000
okes - - - - - -	300,000
- - - - - - -	8,000
ax, okes - - - - - -	12,000
tes - - - - - - -	150,000
quintals - - - - - -	15,000
lried, quintals - - - - -	25,000
kes - - - - - - -	400,000

from seven hundred thousand head of cattle, the supposed elonging to the island.

ceroy of Egypt cannot complain that the revenue of the island ient to warrant the annual expenditure of four million piastres, distributes among the soldiery.

ir, is the amount of information I have been able to collect, it may prove satisfactory to you and useful to the Govern- he United States.

your orders, I have the honor to be, with great respect, obedient servant,

VINCENT ROSA.

nmodore DAVID PORTER,
United States Chargé d'Affaires.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, May 1, 1835.

have the honor to enclose you the quarterly report of the ates consul at Constantinople, and his correspondence with the

the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

)HN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Constantinople, May 1, 1835.

have the honor to enclose you the quarterly return of the arrivals tures of vessels for the first three months of the present year, tement of fees received at this consulate, and which I am ex- orry to have been compelled to delay until this date through the of obtaining information from the European chancelries.

the last quarter of 1834, the following number of vessels, whose s also given, entered the port of Constantinople, and the calcula- be relied on as correct, for it was obtained by presenting myself ferent chancelries, where I either entreated it myself from their r through the favor of the chancellors, who had them copied for

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	152	28,327
Austrian	282	67,828
Sardinian	104	20,551
Greek	926	68,526
Neapolitan	28	6,391
French	21	3,684
Russian	326	no record kept.
Holland	4	728
	1,843	196,036

In the first three months of the present year, 1835, arrived—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	40	7,459
Austrian	44	9,459
Sardinian	13	2,960
Greek	225	17,030
Neapolitan	1	220
French	4	751
American	1	193
Tuscan	1	312
Holland	2	320
	331	38,724

The commerce of Constantinople, which, from the contagions of last year and the internal disturbances of the country, seemed to decline, now improves; and will no doubt continue to do so, since the facilities for conveyance and communication are so much increased. The steam packets between this place and Odessa and Smyrna run pretty regularly, and an English cutter of sixty tons burden makes a trip to and from Trebizonde every month.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. BROWN.

Commodore DAVID PORTER,
Charge d'Affaires of the United States.

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, May 28, 1835.

SIR: Enclosed you will receive the quarterly return of the consular agent at the port of Candia, and the Smyrna Gazette, which, in a great measure, confirms the news I have received by letters.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

Dates.	Class.	Nation.	Names of vessels.	Names of Captains.	Where from.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	Value of cargo in dollars.
	Bombard -	Greek	Sampson -	Costa de Calli - -	Rettimo -	18	Divers merchandise - -	$400
	Mistiche -	Turkish	Dhicos -	Mehmed - -	Do. -	8	Do. - - -	50
	Brik -	Greek	Fliracles -	Jean Manolaki -	Mandailla -	95	Fire wood - - -	180
	Golette -	Do.	Evangeliste -	Jerassimo Milos -	Echelle Nease -	60	Divers merchandise - -	4,000
	Saeobeve -	Do.	St. Nicolo -	Anestassi Augustri -	Paros -	10	Vin - - - -	100
	Bombard -	Do.	Childzon -	Jean Gremes - -	Sera -	23	Codfish and manufactures -	3,850
	Golette -	Do.	Do. -	George Bellonia -	Santorin -	29	Wine - - -	400
	Bombard -	Turkish	Do. -	George Astrophelite -	Spinalongue -	8	Salt fish and kaha - -	466
	Brig -	Greek	Spitha -	Jean Castagna - -	Do. -	110	Fire wood - - -	200
	Golette -	Turkish	Affiodhile -	Bilal - - -	Do. -	38	Divers merchandise - -	*2,534
	Mistiche -	Do.	Dracos -	Mehmed - -	Rettimo -	8	Smoking tobacco - -	125
	Golette -	Greek	Soliras -	Emanuel Vretos -	Chateau Rouge -	47	Wine, and wood for construction	655
	Mistiche -	Turkish	Papadhia -	Halil Harmetoglos -	Rettimo -	8	Divers merchandise - -	450
	Brig -	Greek	Heracles -	George Emanuel -	Natolie -	70	Fire wood - - -	125
	Golette -	Do.	St. Nicolo -	Mina Maoussos -	Do. -	55	Do. - - -	66
	Do. -	Turkish	Mansonti -	Mehmed Sedras -	Rettimo -	17½	Butter and rice - -	2,350
	Perame -	Do.	Ashina -	Achmet Scaloglon -	Do. -	3½	Salt fish - - -	200
	Mistiche -	Do.	Aidhoness -	Ibrahim Scarandike -	Canee -	15	Provisions for the soldiers	
	Golette -	Greek	St. Demetriem -	Elia Propopapos -	Do. -	30	Empty barrels	
	Do. -	Do.	Themistocle -	George Ican - -	Do. -	54	Divers merchandise - -	568
	Mistiche -	Do.	St. George -	George Marro Elias -	Casso -	5	Flax - - - -	100
	Golette -	Do.	Agatha Fichi -	Costas Frangonlis -	Anatolie -	31	Fire wood - - -	84
	Do. -	Do.	St. Demetrius -	Jean Sultanahi -	Do. -	26	Chesnuts - - -	60
	Do. -	Do.	Olimpiad -	Nicolol Kivotos -	Do. -	45	Empty casks - - -	90
	Maltese -	Do.	St. George -	Stavro Louboadhi -	Sera -	5	Divers merchandise - -	115
	Bombard -	_	Palara -	Dhemetrius George -	Samos -	17	Wine and brandy - -	750
	Golette -	Do.	Mical Zacarcakik	Michel Zacariadhaki -	Anatolie -	45	Fire wood - - -	75
	Boghos -	_	Sampson -	Costa Nicolas - -	Rettimo -	17	Salt fish - - -	115
	Golette -	_	Santa Maria -	Bosilio Marcoles -	Sude -	37	Divers merchandise - -	†1,500

* Coming from Smyrna. † Coming from Constantinople

ARRIVALS—Continued.

Dates.	Class.	Nation.	Names of vessels.	Names of Captains.	Where from.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	Value of cargo in dollars.
	Brig	_	Heracles	Canaki Basilius	Spinelongue	85	Fire wood	$120
	Mistiche	_	St. Nicolo	Nicolos Scaropolas	Kessamo	2	Chesnuts	20
	Golette	_	Deli Jeterne	Deli Jetirne	Sude	75	Empty barrels	
	Tucander	_	Athina	Mandiagi Antoni	Rettimo	4	Iron and salt fish	500
	Mistiche	_	Dhiaco	Mehemed Aghaco	Do.	8	Divers merchandise	110
	Maltese	_	St. George	Elias Tanari	Casso	4	Wine and brandy	26
	Brig	_	Agamemnon	Athanas Arvasalopese	Anatolie	76	Fire wood	262
	Perame	_	Bigardilli	Hamet	Rettimo	3½	Codfish	60
	Boghos	_	Sampson	Costa Nicolo	Sude	17	Manufactures	*4,000
Feb. 24	Brig	Greek	Ellenssa	Emanuel Ardo	Chateau Rouge	62	Tar	840
24	Golette	Turkish	Cora Solemonia	Apti	Bingase	38	Wheat and barley	270
25	Do.	Do.	Afrodkitti	Bilal	Spinalongue	38	Copper	90
26	Mistiche	Do.	Jigavdelli	Mustapha	Rettimo	12	Planks	200
26	Brig	Greek	Possidhour	Jean Nicolas	Do.	80	Divers merchandise	350
27	Golette	Do.	Trepsiomme	Emanuel Dida	Sira	29	Fire wood	3,350
28	Brig	Do.	Achille	Emanuel Costadi	Matolie	87	Do.	180
28	Golette	Do.	Handidhes	Canakis Emanuel	Do.	20	Venitian planks	50
March 1	Maltese	Turkish	Christena	Alliaco Mustanop	Rettimo	15	Do.	100
3	Golette	Greek	Hodhia	Stallio Vergotti	Sude	46	Rice and dates	†1,055
4	Maltese	Ottoman	Rapadhia	Halil Hamitoglon	Do.	46	Venitian planks	250
4	Latine	Do.	Apiri	Nouri Bilal	Spinalongue	8	Tar	
10	Mistiche	Do.	Daico	Achmet Agleaco	Rettimo	8	Divers merchandise	80
12	Do.	Do.	Haritomeni	Omer Igebeligiake	Sude	12	Wheat and beans	125
12	Fratte	Do.	Tottia	Ibrahim Armaoutake	Spinalongue	2	Divers merchandise	300
15	Golette	Greek	Ellekna	Michal Daraokaka	Astopolia	48	Fire wood	10
16	Tucandire	Do.	Do.	Manole Dildap	Milo	5	In ballast	120
18	Perame	Ottoman	Secardella	Achmet Canicoli	Rettimo	3½	Divers merchandise	50
18	Mistiche	Do.	Caraconchi	Achmet Hamet	Do.	5	In ballast	
20	Do.	Do.	Achile	Aglupion Geroni	Do.	10	Do.	
21	Golette	Do.	St. George	Demetrius Marcos	Astopolia	74	Fire wood	180
21	Latine	Greek	St. Nicolo	Demetrius Cartogiaki	Casso	6	Iron	5

22	Do.	Do.	Kitridhiotissa					
22	Golette	Do.	Evangaliste	Terassimo Milos	Spinalongue	8	Fire wood	15
22	Fratte	Do.	Zecardelli	Costa Nicolari	Echell Nauvo	60	Divers merchandise	1,500
23	Mistiche	Turkish	Dauphine	Sukar	Spinalongue	13	Sharpening stones	10
23	Maltese	Do.	Mouraboat	Upun Arnavoat	Do.	3	Fire wood	9
25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.				
25	Iacleve	Greek	St. Nicolo	Andre Agi Carogi	Samos	26	Beans	10
25	Sacoleve	Do.	Do.	Michel George	Soatpottio	8	Fire wood	200
26	Mistiche	Turkish	Agrio Chedlehono	Mustapha Agi	Rettimo	8	Divers merchandise	15
26	Do.	Greek	Sampson	Costi Nicolo	Do.	8	Do.	60
29	Boghos	Turkish	Londra	Ibrahim	Sude	½	In ballast	65
29	Perame	Greek	Sotire	Nicolas Vrate	Chateakoge	47	Tar	225
29	Golette							
30	Maltese	Turkish	Zecardelli	Achmet Hamet	Rettimo	1½	In ballast	
31	Do.	Greek	Montistra	Costi	Spinalongue		Do.	
31	Mistiche	Turkish	Papadhia	Halil Armadoghi	Rettimo	61	Do.	20
31	Latine	Greek	Antimo Coral	Jean Iconus	Astopolia	8	Wine and copper	165
31	Do.	Do.	St. Nicolo	Manoli Canamori	Santorina	10	Wine and brandy	76
								34,975

* Coming from Constantinople. † Coming from Alexandria.

True copy from the original in the Chancellery of the United States.

CANDIA, *April* 6, 1835.

VINCENT ROSA,
United States Consular Agent.

Departures.—Movements of the port of Candia during the quarter from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1835.

Dates.	Class.	Nation.	Names of vessels.	Names of captains.	Place of destination.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	Value in dollars.
1835.								
Jan. 1	Mistiche	Turkish	Agrio Childhono	Mustapha Aga Latif	Rettimo	8	Wheat and barley	$250
2	Do.	Do.	Cara Couche	Achmet Ayior Lere	Do.	5	Divers merchandise	50
2	Maltese	Do.	Papadhea	Halil Ametorylon	Do.	8	In ballast	
2	Golette	Greek	Do.	Demetrius Dhendrio	Saufonir	29	Oil, soap, and other merchandise	566
2	Do.	Do.	St. Demetreus	Ellias Propotsas	A la Canee	30	Wheat	716
2	Lefca	Do.	Aidhoness	Francois de Hare	Nio	12	Oil and other merchandise	90
4	Mistiche	Turkish	St. Masine	Ibrahim Sarandak	Rettimo	15	Divers merchandise	600
6	Golette	Greek	Leonidas	Rasilos Marloe	Sude	-	Do.	*
6	Do.	Do.	Carliope	Demetrius de Jean	Casso	55	In ballast	
12	Do.	Do.	The Mestoile	Jean Merangiouli	Sira	14	Oil, soap, cheese, &c.	9,933
12	Brig schooner	Do.	Sampson	Costa de Nicolas	Casso	85	In ballast	
12	Bombarde	Do.	Agathi Sichi	Costas Frangoulis	Canee and Rettimo	17	Divers merchandise	213
14	Perame	Do.	Pericles	Emanuel Mangonsianos	Natolie	31	In ballast	
14	Maltese	Do.	Do.	Anastassis Augustin	Do.	71	Do.	
15	Golette	Do.	St. Nicolas	Nicolas Carapoulo	Rettimo	10	Wine	65
15	Brig	Do.	Daicos	Mehemet Aga	Do.	2	Provisions and oil	25
16	Boghos	Turkish	Do.	Terassinos Mila	Eschelle Neuve	8	Wheat	180
19	Golette	Greek	Evangaliste	Emanuel Vretos	Rettimo	60	Soap, rice, and cheese	336
19	Brig	Do.	Lotir	Emanuel D'Antoine	Natolie and Rodhos	47	Wine	75
21	Sacolevo	Do.	Ellousa	George Astenpoliti	Eschelle Neuve	62	In ballast	
21	Bombarde	Turkish	Chilidhone	Agi Achmet	Sude	8	Do.	
22	Perame	Do.	Atlina	Sukur	Spina Congue	3½	Do.	
23	Maltese	Do.	Dauplilin	Do.	Do.	3	Flour and salt fish	20
24	Golette	Do.	Messaud	Achmet Sedros	Rettimo	17	In ballast	
24	Brig	Greek	Traites	Jean Maliarakis	Casso	25	Do.	
24	Golotte	Do.	Themistoile	George de Jean	Natolie	25	Do.	
24	Brig	Do.	Tamis	Elleftemies de Jean	Casso	60	Do.	
24	Saicnik	Do.	Chilidhone	Jean Jereme	Sira	92	Salt fish and cordage	133
25	Mistiche	Turkish	Aidhoness	Ibrahim Sarandake	Litia	15	In ballast	
27	Martingane	Do.	Aios Taphos	Andre Corovetis	Constantinople	20	150 thousand citrons	450
28	Golette	Greek	Ste. Trinete	Nicholas Papadhakis	Litia	14	Provisions for troops	

31	Do.	Do.	St. Demetrius	Elias Propopasde Jean	Rhodes	30	In ballast		
31	Do.	Do.	St. Nicolas	Constantino Bojagi	Scarpetio	47	Do.		
Feb. 5	Brig	Do.	Aspidlia	Jean Cantargee	Natolie	110	Butter	625	
6	Golette	Do.	Do.	George Bellonnia	Santorin	29	Tar and oil	496	
8	Mistiche	Turkish	Dhiacos	Mehemet Aga	Rettimo	8	Divers merchandise	30	
8	Golette	Do.	Affrodhitte	Bilal	Spinalongue	30	Provisions for troops		
8	Mistiche	Do.	Aidhoness	Ibrahim Sarandake	Lira	15	Citrons and oranges	200	
8	Golette	Greek	Ellena	Michel Zacariodhakis	Leede	45	In ballast		
13	Boghos	Do.	Sampson	Costas Nicolas	Do.	47	Do.		
13	Mistiche	Do.	St. Nicolas	Dhemetrius Veras	Do.	47	Do.		
14	Latine	Do.	Thelis	Minas Liacouras	Astonpalia	3	Oil	25	
16	Golette	Do.	St. George	Kiriacos de Constantia	Terapetro	10	Provisions for troops		
16	Do.	Do.	St. Marie	Basilus Marrolea	Smyrna	37	Oil, soap, and copper	586	
16	Latine	Do.	St. Demetrius	Jean Sultanakee	Casso	26	In ballast		
17	Maltese	Turkish	Leonidas	Papake George	Terapetro	6	Provisions for troops		
18	Trisandria	Do.	Athina	Stavrinos Senkalas	Lira	5	Oil and soap	283	
19	Maltese	Do.	Padhia	Monelies Lanni	Rettimo	4	In ballast		
20	Latine	Greek	St. George	Stravos Lenlondkas	Casso	8	Wheat and barley	150	
21	Golette	Do.	St. Nicolas	Minas de Manenso	Lira	58	Oil, soap, and copper	2,835	
25	Mustiche	Turkish	Dheacos	Mahemet Aga	Rettimo	8	Wheat and barley	156	
25	Bateau	Greek	St. Nicolas	Nicolas Carapule	Ala Cana	2	Wheat		
25	Golette	Do.	Do.	Nicolas Kivotos	Moniet Sina	45	Soap	176	
27	Brig	Do.	Olimpodidas	Kanakisde Basil	Alexandria	85	Oil, signoris, and raisins	2,666	
28	Do.	Do.	Trartes	George Emanuel	Alexandria	70	Oil and soap	9,757	
28	Mustiche	Turkish	Rapadhia	Halil Amadaglon	Do.	8	Wheat and barley	130	
Mar. 3	Parame	Do.	Achmet Camotte	Achmet Caniote	Rettimo	3½	Raisins and salt	95	
3	Golette	Do.	Cara Soulimanie	Abti	Do.	38	Wheat and salt	400	
3	Sernick	Greek	Panajia	Demetrius Moraill	Do.	17	Wine and brandy	266	
8	Maltese	Turkish	Christine	Alli	Canee	8	In ballast		
8	Mistiche	Do.	Apiri	Nonri Bilal	Rettimo	8	Do.		
9	Boghos	Greek	Sampson	Costas de Nicolas	Sitia	17	Furniture		
10	Mistiche	Turkish	Zecardilla	Mustapha	Rettimo	12	In ballast		
11	Maltese	Do.	Papodhia	Alli	Alli	8	Wheat and merchandise	150	
11	Golette	Greek	Ipodhia	Stallios Vergotis	Spinalongue	46	Tar, cheese, and oil	213	
16	Brig	Do.	Achil	Emanuel Constandi	Cansple	87	Tar	583	
18	Frute	Turkish	Iottia	Ibrahim Arnout	Spinalongue	2	In ballast		
20	Mistiche	Do.	Carotemina	Omer	Canee	12	Salt fish and wheat	300	
20	Maltese	Do.	Christine	Alli Amouranalli	Rettimo	15	Barley	300	
21	Perame	Do.	Zecardilla	Achmet	Do.	2½	Divers merchandise	125	
21	Scalove	Greek	Pithagore	Athanase Nicolas	Echellenew	13	Butter and barley	140	

* From quarantine of Alexandria.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dates.	Class.	Nation.	Names of vessels.	Names of captains.	Place of destination.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	Value in dollars.
1835.								
21	Golette	Greek	Terpsicomeme	Emanuel Dhietas	Sira	29	Oil and soap	3,416
23	Do.	Do.	Cariclia	Jean Loghos	Constantinople	26	Raisins, honey, and soap	644
23	Latine	Do.	St. Nicholas	Nicolas Canonssicos	Do.	3	In ballast	
23	Brik	Do.	Elleonsso	Emanuel de Antoine	Sude	66	Malta stone	28
23	Mistiche	Turkish	Zecardello	Achmet Casiote	Rettimo	12½	Do.	30
24	Sacolove	Do.	Mororabut	Aginssem Amonat	Spinalongue	6	Divers merchandise	250
24	Golette	Greek	Agballetochi	Costos Frangaise	Natolie	31	In ballast	
24	Brig	Do.	Possidhon	Jean Enuil	Sira	80	Oil, cheese, and manufactures	3,673
25	Golette	Do.	1st Triate	Noctolos	Echelleneave	14	Soap and oil	583
25	Do.	Do.	Leonidas	Canakis	Natolie	25	In ballast	
25	Brig	Do.	St. Antonio	Antoine	Constantinople	60	Cheese and manufactures	1,060
28	Latine	Do.	St. George	Kinacos Constan	Sitia	10	Provisions for troops	
28	Do.	Do.	St. Nicolas	Demetrius	Teraprata	8	Do. do.	
29	Mistiche	Turkish	Caraconche	Achmet	Rettimo	5	Divers merchandise	100
29	Do.	Do.	Cara sou le mami	Ussein Aga	Do.	10	Wheat	250
29	Do.	Do.	Daicos	Mastapha Alit	Do.	8	Wheat	260
29	Do.	Do.	Zecardelli	Achmet Cuniote	Do.	8	Beans and wheat	280
31	Perame	Do.	Do.	Ihahim	Do.	3½	Divers merchandise	50
31	Do.	Do.	Leonidas	Do.	Do.	½	Cheese	25
								45,031

Copies from the original existing in the chancellery of the United States at Candia.

April 6, 1835.

VINCENT ROSA, *Consular Agent.*

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, June 1, 1835.

R: I continue to send you the reports of arrival and departure of ls at ports where we have consular agents, supposing that it will tisfactory to have correct data from which the commerce of Tur- an be estimated. I now send the quarterly report of the sub agent lexandrette, in the gulf of that name, and one of the ports belong- o the Pachalick of Aleppo.

* * * * * * * * *

have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER.

n. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

Arrival of vessels at the port of Alexandrette during the first quarter of the year 1835.

Nation.	Name of captain and vessel.	Where from and when arrived.	Entry cargo.	Export cargo.	When sailed.
English -	Schooner Denett, Capt. Prislye.	Beyrout, January 25	26 manufactures, 10 bales thread, 5 cases of do., 2 cases wares, 1 bbl of sugar.		
Sardinian -	Brig S. G. Damasceno, Capt. Suppi.	Lattakia - -	- -	295 sacks of gall, 8 cases of pistachio nuts, 26 bales of silk, 7 wedges of gold and silver, 5 barrels of saffron, 54 bales of cotton, 40 silk stuffs, 6 cases of wares.	Jan. 15, 1835
French -	Bombard Bon Casinir, Capt. Portal.	Lattakia - -	- -	719 sacks of gall, 35 bales of silk, 6 cases of pistachio nuts.	Jan. 27, 1835
Sardinian -	Bombard La Rosina, Capt. Daderon.	Lattakia - -	- -	562 sacks of gall nuts, 40 bales of cotton, 15 barrels of old copper, 1 bundle sundries, packages, &c.	Feb. 10, 1835
Sardinian -	Bregantine La Providence, Capt. Martino.	Lattakia - -	Empty - - -	In ballast.	
Sardinian -	Brig St. Rosario, Capt. Schiasino	Beyrout, March 27	3 cases, 3 cases drugs, 60 sacks of pepper, 19 of coffee, 30 barrels of manufactures.		
English -	Schooner La Caroline, Capt. Harris	Beyrout, Feb'ary 22	182 bales of thread, 4 bales of manufactures, 36 cases of sugar, 4 barrels of wares.		
English -	Schooner Royal William, Capt. Rogers	Beyrout, March 29	31 bales of thread, 21 bales of manufactures.		
English -	Schooner Crescent, Capt. Hays.	Beyrout - -	- -	102 sacks of gall nuts, 2 bales of silk, 14 bales of camel's hair, 24 bales of silk.	

ALEXANDRETTE, *April* 1, 1835.

LORENZO MARTINELLI,
Consular Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, August 6, 1835.

SIR: Until within a very short time the commerce of the east has been to Americans a sealed book. Our knowledge of it is gradually extending, and may in time reach that which we carry on through China and Hindostan. Much, and I hope satisfactory information has been derived from our commercial connexion with Turkey, and much more may be expected, but it requires time and due precaution to guard against wrong impressions myself, or leading others into error. All that I can say at present is, that considerable quantities of New England rum are introduced into Persia through the Black sea, but the exact amount I cannot ascertain. Scarcely an American vessel arrives at Smyrna from the the United States that does not bring from 50 to 100 casks, much of which finds its way into Persia and the neighboring countries.

I beg leave to transmit to you an extract of a letter in relation to the trade of Persia, from the reverend H. G. O. Dwight, in answer to some of my inquiries to him in 1832, which may give you some idea of the kind of information to be hoped for, from time to time, from the missionary gentlemen who visit the country from the United States; all of which I have no doubt will be interesting to the department, and may in time prove useful to our commerce.

The letter of Mr. Dwight has been referred to in a former communication, but from the important information and details it contains, respecting the commerce of some of the countries laying on the route between Russia and India, it may serve as another powerful motive for extending it. From the extensive manufactories of ever description lately established in Russia, on the waters of rivers which may be made to communicate directly or indirectly with every place between the Atlantic and Pacific, it will not be surprising if her cottons, cutlery, china, &c., &c., manufactured on the Don, should be ere long carried to the Columbia river by the same means as the teas of China, and furs of the northwest coast, are at this time carried to Moscow and St. Petersburgh. A large trade is prosecuted between Constantinople and Persia, chiefly through Trebizond, on the Black sea, and Erzeroum.

Both at Trebizond and Erzeroum there is a custom-house, though if you pay duties at one you are not required to pay at the other. The rate of duties I am not able to state, though in Turkey generally it is trifling. The principal articles carried from Constantinople to Persia, are woollen and cotton cloths, cambrics, chintzes, shawls, and cutlery. Mr. Brant, English consul at Trebizond, estimated, when I was there in the spring of 1831, that at least 7,000 packages of goods pass through that city for Tabriz annually, the average value of each of which is £40 sterling. Four thousand of these packages contain English goods. From Trebizond, merchandise is transported to Tabriz, on mules or horses, at the rate of about five *tomans* * for each load, though sometimes I think considerably less. A caravan occupies from thirty to thirty-five days in accomplishing this whole distance.

The trade of Trebizond itself appeared to be rather depressed when I was there, and the principal causes assigned for this, by the English consul, was the monopolizing system of the Grand Seignor, in whose dominions the city is situated. According to the representations of this gentleman, no for-

* The Persian *toman* is equal to about $2 82.

eign vessel is permitted to load there with any important article of export, and indeed, although there were several Greek vessels, also Austrian and Genoese, in port at the time of my visit there, all of them in search of cargo, there was no prospect that any of them would be loaded for Constantinople, and the probability was so small that an opportunity would offer for that city, except in Turkish vessels, that, in company with three other gentlemen, I chartered a vessel for the mere purpose of a conveyance. This restriction with regard to exports, however, does not of course extend to goods brought to Trebizond from Persia.

The chief foreign trade of Trebizond, as far as I could learn, is with the Crimea, where iron and grain are obtained for *money*, and with Taganrock and Redaih Cale.*

Copper is brought to Trebizond from the interior, and at *Gumish Khaneh*, twenty-four hours distant, there are mines of silver, gold, and lead, which are wrought by the Sultan, but at present I believe not very productive.

Besides the consul for Great Britain, already alluded to, there is another for the French Government, and another still for the Sardinian.

The population of the city is estimated at from twenty to twenty-five thousand souls, four-fifths of whom are Turks, and the rest Greeks and Armenians, &c. The climate is mild, and I should think healthy. The orange and lemon, the fig and the grape, flourish there, and the coast abounds in hazel nuts. Indian corn is extensively cultivated, and bread made from its flour is every where found in the market. Erzeroum is distant about sixty hours, or one hundred and eighty miles, in the interior, from Trebizond. Its present population is estimated at about sixty thousand souls, most of whom are Turks. This city has suffered a very great depression of trade within three or four years, in consequence of the Russian war, and the subsequent removal of nearly all of its Armenian population. The Armenians here, as in most other part of Turkey, were the merchants, the artizans, and the agriculturists. It is said that from seventy-five to ninety thousand Armenians emigrated to Russia from this city and Pachalick, at the time the Russian army evacuated the country, and now, where were once nearly seven thousand shops and stalls, alive with activity and bustle, there is scarcely any thing but silence and desolation.

The custom-house, which is large, is the only place in the city in which the life of commerce is to be found, and there you have evidence sufficiently that the trade between Turkey and Persia is as brisk as ever.

There is an English house at Erzeroum, established a little more than a year ago by Mr. Brant, the English consul at Trebizond, the concerns of which are managed by Mr. Petes Zohsat, an Armenian, who speaks English.

Tabriz is the capital of the province of Aderbaijam, in Persia, and the residence of Prince Abas Mirza, the heir apparent to the crown. Foreign ambassadors also reside there at present, of whom there are now but two, viz: one from England and one from Russia.

The population of this city is about the same with that of Erzeroum, *i. e.* 60,000 souls.

The bazaars are extensive and crowded with people, but the caravanserais contain the wealth of the place. They are very numerous; many of them large; and they are stocked with merchandise from almost every quarter of the globe, except *America*. Here, in return for European goods, you

* Properly *Redut Kulaah*.

may obtain cashmere and kerman shawls, silks, tobacco, indigo, and madder. Immense quantities of raw silk are exported from the Persian provinces south of the Caspian sea to Astrakhan, and in return the Persians formerly received only ducats; it is said to the value of 600,000 tomans annually. Recently, however, the Tabriz market has been glutted with Russian goods, such as broadcloths, velvets, cutlery, &c.

The Persians appear to have much more money at hand than the Turks, and their gold and silver coins are said to be the purest in the world.

While I was in Tabriz an English adventurer came there with a large quantity of English goods, consisting of broadcloths, chintz, penknives and scissors, watches, and porcelain tea sets, and he found a ready market. Within a few weeks nearly all his goods were disposed of, and to the best advantage. From all that I could learn, I have but little doubt his profits were, on an average, at least one hundred per cent. clear of all expense, and on some articles they were two and three hundred. The Persians use large quantities of printed cottons or chintz, and they are fond of new patterns. The Russians are supplying their market with most of the articles demanded, at a cheap rate, but goods of Russian manufacture, though frequently of a showy appearance, are of a very inferior quality.

Tea, of which the Persians use a considerable quantity, is taken from India as well as from Russia, and it bears a high price.

There is a custom-house at Tabriz, where duties must be paid, but what the tariff is I am not informed.

Common articles of household consumption are very cheap. Flour was about 6½ cents, and bread 7 cents per *batman*;* mutton was 28 cents and beef 20 cents for the same quantity. Fowls were about 7 cents each, and eggs 4 cents per dozen. Rice and other articles raised in the country could be procured at a proportional cheap rate. The potato is cultivated successfully at Tabriz, and exposed for sale in the market. Fuel is very scarce. Communication is comparatively easy with Constantinople direct over land, and by way of Trebizond; and also with Tiflis and St. Petersburg, and with India by way of Bushire. Tartars are employed, frequently, to carry despatches for the British ambassador between Tabriz and Constantinople. Twenty-four days are allowed for the passage, and five tomans extra are given for each day saved out of this number, so that the journey is usually performed in 15 or 18 days. These Tartars are often intrusted with large sums of money, and I have never heard of any instance in which they have abused the confidence reposed in them, nor are they in much danger of being robbed. Despatches are also sent in a similar manner to Bagdad and to Bushire.

There are said to be rich mines of iron and copper in the vicinity of Tabriz, but, owing to avarice, or stupidity, or both, the Persian Government will neither cause their mines to be worked, nor permit individuals to do so.

The manufacture of silk is now carried to a degree of perfection at Tabriz, and the Persians are improving in this branch every year.

From Tabriz to Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, the road is practicable for carriages passing through the Nakhchevan and Erivan; both of these,

* The heavy batman of Tabriz is here intended, which is equal to about 10 lbs. 3 oz. avoirdupois. There is another measure called the light batman, which is equal to about 6¼ lbs., with which sugar &c. is measured; it is to be noticed, however, that the weights and measures, as well as the currencies of the cities of Persia, differ very much from each other.

places are of commercial importance. There is a nearer road by way of Shoosha, and this is the one usually taken by caravans, though it can only be travelled by animals.

The population of Tiflis is usually estimated at from thirty to forty thousand souls, more than half of whom are Armenians. The merchants are nearly all Armenians. I know of but one Frank mercantile house there, and that was established about two years ago by two Swiss gentlemen, who, I believe, are connected with a house in New York.

In Tiflis are extensively manufactured copper utensils from ore found in the vicinity; silver ware and jewelry, swords, daggers, and caps. The silk worm is raised in the Georgian provinces, and wine is almost as abundant as water.

Within 8 or 9 years the commerce of this city has very much increased, chiefly in consequence of a liberal tariff granted by the Emperor. By an Imperial *ukase* which took effect on July 1, 1822, peculiar privileges were granted to merchants, both native and foreign, in Georgia, for ten years.

Reduct Cale, was made the point of entry for the Georgian provinces on the Black sea; and the duty on all merchandise was fixed at five per cent. The date of this ukase has now nearly transpired, but I am informed that it will probably be renewed.*

The bazaars in Tiflis are extensive and well stocked, and there are three caravanserais, one of which is very large. The only article of American manufacture or produce I saw there was *rum*.

There was a French consul at Tiflis when I was there, but I believe he has since returned to France.

From this city to Reduct Cale there is a post road that is practicable for carriages. The distance, by land, from Tifles to St. Petersburg, is computed at 2,627 russ wersts, or about 1,751 miles. The post arrives in Tiflis from the capital once a week, occupying, usually, about fifteen days in the passage.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, August 17, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy of a translation of a note from the Porte on the subject of certain prohibited articles which have heretofore been shipped on board of vessels trading from hence to the Black sea.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

G. A. PORTER.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

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* This ukase was not renewed, and, in consequence, the foreign trade with Georgia is entirely suppressed. No foreign goods can now be entered into any of the Georgian ports on the Black sea unless it be *rum*.

[COPY.]

Merchant vessels trading in the ports of the Ottoman empire, and passing to and from the Black sea, have taken advantage of a want of strictness in the customs to load with provisions and other articles, which, for domestic purposes, are prohibited. Orders have at times been given to the ters hana emeri to pay all attention to this digression, but many being ignorant of the prohibition, and particularly those engaged in the commerce of the recently established steamboats, orders have been given to the ters hana emeri that this regulation be carried into immediate effect. And notice is hereby given to our friend, the chargé d'affaires of America, that he may communicate it to those of his nation who may be interested.

GEORGETOWN, *October* 10, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you a communication which has just reached me from Constantinople.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, June 29, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you a translation of the newly established quarantine regulations, mentioned in my last of the 15th instant.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. BROWN.

Commodore DAVID PORTER,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States.

Translation of the regulations of the quarantine provisionally established at the Dardanelles until the erection of lazarettos; regulations to which captains of vessels, mercantile and non-mercantile, either Ottoman or foreign, are required to conform, without deviating in any respect from them.

ARTICLE 1. The agent of the quarantine established at the Dardanelles is bound to observe and certify whether a vessel arriving at the Sanatory office is compromised or not by contagion; is authorized to visit each vessel arriving from the Mediterranean, to ask the captain where he is from and where bound; whether he has on board any passengers, and how many; the number of his crew; whether any of them are sick, or in perfect health; and the captain of the vessel visited is required to answer his questions; to present to the said agent his papers and crew; and the phy-

sician will take down their names, after observing them attentively. When it has been satisfactorily proven that the vessel then visited is from a country free from contagion, without having touched at any port suspected of containing a contagious disease; that the number of the crew is conformable to the roll of equipage; the list of passengers, if any, correct and in good health; the agent will give a certificate of the same, and permit the vessel to continue her voyage. But if, on the contrary, the agent is convinced by the said examination that the vessel is from a country suspected of or having a contagious disease in it, or has touched at a compromised or suspected port, the captain will be required absolutely to come to anchor in the straits, at the place designated for that purpose, there to hoist a yellow flag at his foremast, and perform a quarantine of eight days.

ART. 2. The vessel once acknowledged as compromised, and the captain desiring to perform his quarantine at the Dardanelles, but not having the customary flag on board, he will ask it of the quarantine, and for eight days strictly conform to the regulations which will be given him by the agent and physician. The quarantine being established for the good and safety of the public, the Sanatory office will place two men on board as guards to prevent any one from leaving the vessel during the eight days, as also from going on board, who will be maintained by the captain, and give him such orders as he must strictly conform to. If the captain desire water or provisions, or anything else from the shore, he must hoist a yellow flag on his boat, and taking with him one of the guards, apply for it at the Sanatory office.

ART. 3. If the captain of the compromised vessel does not wish to pass his quarantine at the Dardanelles, but prefers the capital, thence to continue his voyage to the Black sea, he must hoist a yellow flag, and take on board a guard; and if, whilst proceeding to the capital, he be obliged to touch at any port, none of the crew or passengers must be permitted to land, nor yet when arrived at Constantinople the guard leave the vessel without express permission from the harbor master of the Ottoman Porte.

ART. 4. The crew and passengers of the vessel who will have performed eight days quarantine at the Dardanelles, before taking pratigue, must, under the observation of the physician of the establishment, undergo fumigation, after which they will be admitted to pratigue. But in case the vessel, caused by contrary winds, be compelled to return to the Dardanelles, she must not anchor near the vessels in quarantine, nor her crew and passengers come at all in contact with theirs or their passengers; and if such should take place, the vessel must go again into quarantine for eight days.

ART. 5. Vessels destined to any of the ports of the Marmora, such as Gallissoli, Rodosto, and Necomeda, must absolutely perform their quarantine at the Dardanelles as above.

ART. 6. When a case of plague occurs on board a vessel, or any other contagious disease, the captain must make a plain declaration of it to the physician, without in any way attempting concealment; then the agent and the physician will send the vessel to an isolated place, deprive it of its launch and boat, land the guard, and proceed to purify every thing belonging to it, to which the captain and his crew must contribute by keeping the vessel thoroughly clean. In case of death, the corpse must be transported by the crew in their own boat to a place which the agent will indicate, and there be interred three arms' length deep. Any vessel having a

case of plague on board must perform a quarantine, commencing with the disease or cure of the person, of forty days. And if, during this interval, a second case occurs, the quarantine must recommence as above cited.

ART. 7. A captain who does not wish to perform his quarantine at the Dardanelles, and to evade it produces a false bill of health, when the latter is discovered, and whether the vessel has or has not any sick on board, a prosecution will be opened against the captain, and if, during his quarantine, he permits any of his crew or passengers to escape from the vessel, or willingly puts any of them on shore, the fugitives will, so soon as detected, be fired at with a ball; also, if after he has taken pratigue, any of the same be missed, a prosecution will be commenced against him.

ART. 8. If a captain of a vessel arriving at the straits does not stop, thus evading the visit of the agent, a statement of the case will be sent to the Sanatory council, which will attend to the punishment of the offence.

ART. 9. Vessels which may have received from the Sanatory office a bill of pratigue, and arrived at the capital, no one must be permitted to leave the vessel before the harbor master of the Ottoman Porte verifies the number of persons mentioned in the bill.

ART. 10. Vessels which have left the Dardanelles, in free pratigue, and taken other persons on board during the passage, landed any, or simply touched at any port, such occurrence must, for regularity, be declared at the bottom of the bill of pratigue, by the agent or authorities of the place.

[EXTRACTS.]

GEORGETOWN, D. C., *October* 29, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you the enclosed communications, which I have this day received from the legation under my charge at Constantinople.

I notice what Mr. Brown says about importing wool advantageously to the United States, but as the laws establishing the duty on imports must, to effect this object, be changed, it is only necessary for me to draw your attention to the subject.

The exporters of wool from Turkey to the United States have already a facility which they appear to reconcile to their consciences of making the first cost of the best wool imported appear to be purchased at the price which enables them to introduce it free from duty.

This is done by purchasing it at a low price, unwashed, then cleaning it, and preparing it for market in Turkey, where labor is cheap.

The wool, I am informed, which is purchased in all its dirt, for four or five cents per pound cost, is brought into the United States free from duty, and sold at from thirty to forty cents.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
St. Stephano, August 17, 1838.

SIR: As this Government is adopting measures, the good effects of which are already visible, I beg leave, very respectfully, to call your attention to the subject of our tariff, which, so far as it affects the commerce of Turkey, unnecesarily prevents merchants of the United States from participating in it. They might supply these countries with coffee, sugar, rum, dyewoods, mahogany, spices, and many other minor articles, if the vessels bringing them were permitted to carry home *wool*, even as part of their cargoes. The English now furnish these articles, which we might readily do, and undersell them; but the profits are not sufficient to admit the vessels to return home in ballast. It is therefore the want of return cargoes which prevents the increase of our trade with Constantinople, and the ports of the Black sea, and the Archipelago.

We now purchase our coarse cloths from England, Holland, and Belgium, manufactured from the same Turkey wool which the tariff prevents being imported into the United States; and which under another state of things our needy citizens would find employment in manufacturing for themselves.

The wools of Turkey are of the coarsest kind, only fit for coarse clothes, carpetings, &c., and cannot possibly compete with those of the United States, which are so much finer. If they were admitted *free*, or under a duty of one per cent. per pound, as in most countries of Europe, with the proviso not to cost over ten or eleven cents per pound, the result would soon be felt, by an increase of our home manufactures, and a decrease in the price of wearing apparel of the lower classes of our population. This is the language of our consuls in the Levant, who would gladly see an exception made in the tariff, in favor of the wools of this country.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN P. BROWN.

To Commodore DAVID PORTER,
U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, at the Sublime Porte.

CONSULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Steward to the Hon. Secretary of State, at Washington, dated

SMYRNA, *April* 25, 1803.

SIR: I have taken the liberty to annex a memorandum in which I have endeavored to point out the various branches of commerce that may be carried on with advantage between America and Smyrna, which is the general deposite of all the productions of Turkey and Egypt, as also of those of Europe, the Indies, and America, consumed in Turkey. A lucrative and advantageous trade may no doubt be established between these two countries.

Commercial connexions between the United States and Turkey have hitherto been very inconsiderable, but as the basis of an advantageous commerce exists, our enterprising merchants will undoubtedly not long delay to give to this trade the attention which it merits, and to raise it to that degree of consequence which it is capable of attaining, provided it be encouraged in the commencement by the Government. Our trade with the East and West Indies and South America will always afford us the means of supplying Turkey with the principal articles of its consumption. The productions of those countries are sent from Europe to Smyrna, which is the general deposite of all foreign productions consumed in Turkey, as also of the commodities of that country and Egypt. The most important importations to Smyrna are East and West India sugars, Mocha, Java, and West India coffees, indigoes of all sorts, dye woods, suchas, Campeachy, Pernambuco, and Santa Martha, cochineal, pepper, pimento, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, and East India muslins. Since the Smyrna merchant finds his account in purchasing these articles in Europe, particularly in the ports of the Mediterranean, which we almost entirely supply them with, it is evident how much greater would be the benefit of the Americans, in shipping them direct to Smyrna, unencumbered with the charges, profits, &c., of the European merchant. Smyrna is supplied with rice from Egypt, and when the crops fail there, from Lombardy and Piedmont. In this case Carolina rice would answer. Cod fish would also answer, provided it would arrive in the month of October, which is the beginning of the lent of the Greeks, and which lasts till Christmas. This month is the time of gathering in the crops, and consequently the best period for purchasing the produce of the country. It is then, also, that the caravans arrive from all parts of Turkey to lay in their winter stock, which affords to the merchants a ready sale for their importations.

Among the productions of Turkey and Egypt, there are many that would answer well for the internal consumption of the United States, or for their foreign expeditions. Red Sorat copper, opium, and Russian iron in bars might be shipped to India with advantage. The latter comes from the Black sea, and is much cheaper here than in the Baltic. Our hat manufactories might make use of goats' wool and romelia, and Natolia hare skins.

Madder roots, alum, galls, yellow berries, and the gums of Turkey and Egypt might meet with a consumption in the few manufactories we have, and are already used for several different purposes in America. Our druggists are always in want of rhubarb, scammony, and myrrh, and the various drugs which abound here, and which are very cheap. The white soap of Candia is one-third cheaper, and equal in quality to that which we import from the Mediterranean. The same may be said of olive oil, which costs at least 20 per cent. less than that of the same quality in France or Italy. The fruits of Smyrna are well known in the United States, particularly the figs and raisins. There are many wines which are of a good quality, particularly the red Archipelago and white Muscatel wines. There are also morocco leathers and manufactured silks in this country of a neat taste, and of different qualities, which might answer well our markets. Most of the above articles would find a ready sale in the United States, and as the articles which we could supply are consumed in very great quantities, there is every reason to hope that this commerce, once established, would become very considerable. The banking transactions between Smyrna and the principal places in Europe being very considerable, and as the outward cargo would most probably produce more than could be invested in the returns, the surplus could always be remitted in good bills of exchange to such place as might be indicated.

WM. STEWARD.

Extract of a letter from R. Wilkinson to the honorable Secretary of State, at Washington, dated

SMYRNA, *January* 15, 1806.

SIR: You have no doubt been informed that William Steward, Esq., consul of the United States at this city, departed, in the mouth of November, 1803, for Philadelphia, and that he had appointed me to act as proconsul in his absence. Conformable to the instructions left with me by the said gentleman, I have the honor to enclose copies of the manifests of six American vessels that have arrived here and departed from December, 1804, to November, 1805. No others have arrived here since Mr. Steward's departure. From a long experience of thirty-five years in this country, I can assure you, sir, that a very advantageous trade can be carried on between this empire and America, provided it is properly attended to, and I have furnished many houses of trade in the United States with plans thereof.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, &c.,

R. WILKINSON.

Manifests, inwards and outwards, of the brig Pennsylvania, Hugh McPherson master.

Inwards from Philadelphia, reported December 24, 1804.

By Messrs. R. H. Wilcocks & Co. to Mr. J. C. Wilcocks—
40 hhds. coffee, say powder sugar
38 hhds. coffee
135 bags pepper
38 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs. logwood.

By Mr. Wm. Waln to Mr. J. C. Wilcocks—
120 bags pepper
9 hhds. powder sugars
15 hhds. powder sugars.

By Mr. J. Fiske to Mr. J. C. Wilcocks—
89 and 76 bags pepper.

By Mr. William Steward to N. B. Drayalizza & Co.—
6 hhds. and 5 bbls. coffee.

By H. McPherson to himself—
6 small chests tea.

Outwards for Baltimore, cleared out March 6, 1806.

By J. L. Wilcocks to himself—
49 chests opium.
2 bbls., containing 8,200 Spanish dollars.

By H. McPherson to himself—
1 chest opium.

Manifests, inwards and outwards, of the brig Eutaw, Christopher L. Gant master.

Inwards from Baltimore, reported July 5, 1806.

By Mr. John Worthington to himself—
280 bbls. loaf sugar
49 cases Havana sugars
80 cases Havana sugars
539 bags coffee
211 bags pepper
13 tons logwood.

By Christopher L. Gant to himself—
1 ballat muslins.

Outwards for Canton in China, cleared out November 2, 1805.

By Mr. John Worthington to himself—
46 chests opium
51 boxes opium.

By Christopher L. Gant to himself—
2 boxes opium.

Manifests, inwards and outwards, of the brig Spartan, Charles Chamberland master.

Inwards from Baltimore, reported July 17, 1805.

By Mr. Felix Canne to Messrs. A. & E. Hayes & Co.—
200 cases Havana sugars
930 bags coffee
127 bags coffee
5½ tons logwood
7 tons Nicaragua wood.

By C. Chamberland to himself—
22 bags coffee
23 bags coffee
2 drums scammony
6 cases gum amoniac

Outwards for Trieste and Baltimore, cleared out the 1st of November, 1805.

For Trieste.

By Haisn & Santo Levi to Tornis & Caris—
100 slabs copper.

By Raff & Garbich to Chiriaco & Brothers, Catraco—
12 bbls. and 1 keg of safflour.

By Stephen de Hagi Siffer to Hemspacher & Co.—
140 bbls. red raisins.

MANIFESTS—Continued.

Inwards from Baltimore, reported July 17, 1805.

By C. Chamberland to himself—*Continued.*
- 7 bags hazelnuts
- 12 boxes Cyprus wine
- 1 case safflower
- 5 bales sponges
- 23 demijohns orange-flower water
- 4 boxes, containing
- 1,600 Spanish and imperial dollars
- 167½ doubloons
- 610 imperial chequins.

By Mr. Felix Caune to himself—
- 1 bale carpets
- 74 drums figs
- 60 drums red raisins
- 2 cases pistache nuts
- 6 chests opium
- 1 canister saffron
- 1 box, containing
- 2,600 Spanish dollars, and
- 150 doubloons.

Outward for Trieste and Baltimore, c out the 1st of November, 1805.

For Baltimore.

By Mr. F. Caune to Mr. Henry Messon
- 3 boxes Turkey oil-stone
- 20 slabs copper
- 6 bales carpets
- 18 bbls. seana
- 397 drums figs
- 383 drums red raisins
- 50 bbls. black raisins
- 60 kegs red raisins
- 6 boxes
- 4 cases opium
- 1 case gum draganth.

By Charles Chamberland to himself—
- 15 bbls. red raisins
- 30 drums red raisins
- 21 drums figs
- 2 boxes opium
- 1 canister saffron
- 1 bag, containing
- 1,150 Spanish and imperial dollars.

Manifests, inwards and outwards, of the schooner Hazard, John liams master.

Inwards from Philadelphia, reported August 24, 1805.

By Mr. E. Woodmas to Messrs. Lee & Sons—
- 40 hhds. coffee
- 15 puncheons rum
- 8 boxes indigo
- 150 boxes Havana sugars
- 378 bags pepper
- 3 bales muslins
- 2 cases tobacco
- 15 bales nankeens
- 21 bags ginger
- 3 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs. logwood
- 1 bale muslins.

Outwards for Leghorn and Philade cleared out October 25, 1805.
- 17 bales safflower
- 16 bales goats' wool
- 5 bales sponges
- 22 casks wax
- 12 cases drugs
- 4 drums do.
- 10 cases do.
- 4 bbls. do.
- 3 bales hare skins
- 1 bale muslins
- 2 cases tobacco
- 2 cases kid skins
- 1,776 goat skins
- 8 sacks galls
- 1 bale cotton stuffs
- 18 sacks madder roots
- 3 bales carpets
- 736 cases figs
- 50 drums figs
- 23 bbls. currants
- 75 drums red raisins
- 50 bbls. red raisins
- 58 drums Sultana raisins
- 22 cases drugs
- 35 drums and cases fruit, presents.

N. B.—All the foregoing goods landed Messrs. Lee & Sons.

By John Williams to himself—
- 2 bales carpets
- 60 cases figs
- 54 drums figs
- 4 drums and 2 bbls. red raisins
- 52 drums currants
- 1 drum Sultana raisins
- 1 drum honey
- 1 drum opium
- 1 box saffron
- 1 box gum copal.

Manifests, inwards and outwards, of brig Slyph, Samuel Clarke master.

Inwards from Philadelphia, reported September 20, 1805.	*Outwards for Leghorn and Canton, cleared out November 26, 1805.*
By Mr. James S. Wilcocks to Messrs. Lee & Sons—	By Mr. James S. Wilcocks to himself—
122 boxes Havana sugars	921 pigs lead.
25 boxes do.	2 cases merchandise
30 boxes do.	33 cases opium
30 boxes block tin	18 bbls. quicksilver
3 bales muslins	150 sacks madder roots
5 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs. logwood	64 bales cottons
500 bags pepper	100 pieces boxwood
30 hhds. coffee	13 cases, containing
50 hhds. do.	26,000 Spanish dollars.
40 bags do.	
10 boxes indigo	
3 boxes do.	
10 bags coffee.	

Manifests, inwards and outwards, of the brig Hibernia, William Morrison master.

Inwards from Philadelphia, reported October 18, 1805.	*Outwards for Leghorn and Canton, cleared out November 29, 1805.*
By Mr. Jacob Otto to Lee & Sons—	By Mr. Jacob Otto to himself—
631 bags coffee	134 hhds. and tierces coffee, reshipped
79 tierces do.	629 bags coffee, reshipped
105 hhds. do.	12 bales nankeens
358 boxes Havana sugars	1,600 kils of salt
12 bales nankeens	336 pigs lead
20 bags pimento	26 cases drugs
10 puncheons rum	150 sacks madder roots
3 tons block tin	26 sacks galls
3 tons logwood	6 bbls. beeswax
3 bags cassia lignia	10 boxes, containing
10 hhds. loaf sugar	19,213 Spanish dollars.
83 bags pepper.	

This is to certify that the annexed manifests of six American vessels are true copies, extracted from the originals. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1806.

ROBERT. WILKINSON, *Pro-consul.*

Extract of a letter from Robert Wilkinson to the honorable Secretary o State, Washington, dated

SMYRNA, *April* 29, 1806.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, duplicates of my despatch of 15th January, with the manifests of the six American vessels therein alluded to. Since when, the following vessels arrived here, viz: The Dolphin, Benjamin Labree master, from Philadelphia and Leghorn, reported the 4th of March, and cleared out for Leghorn the 21st of March; the Glory, Thomas Moore master, arrived from Philadelphia on the 27th instant, with divers merchandise.

Extract of a letter from Robert Wilkinson to the honorable Secretary of State, at Washington, dated

SMYRNA, *June* 26, 1806.

SIR: I had the honor of writing you last under the 21st ultimo, by a Ragusan vessel, bound from hence to New York. Since when, the following American vessels have arrived here with colonial produce, viz: The brig Phœbe, Wood Abraham master, from Baltimore; the brig Globe, John Williams master, from Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from R. Wilkinson, United States Consul, to the honorable Secretary of State, at Washington, dated

SMYRNA, *October* 20, 1810.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, duplicate of my despatch of 15th ultimo. Since when, the ship Calumet arrived here from Constantinople, and by her I have received letters informing me that the Ottoman Government have determined to receive all American vessels in future, on their paying six per cent. duties on the value of their cargoes, inward and outward; and this has been levied on the cargoes of the Calumet and America. The Pennsylvania packet, Henry Harrison master, of Philadelphia, is arrived here from Mocha, with Mocha coffee and gums. Also, the brig Revolution, Samuel Rea master, of and from Salem, and the brig Albion, of ———, G. L. Carter master, from Liverpool.

Extract of a letter from Robert Wilkinson, United States Consul, to the honorable Secretary of State, at Washington, dated

SMYRNA, *December* 29, 1810.

EXCELLENCY: I had the honor of writing last to your excellency on the 20th October, duplicate whereof I have the honor to enclose. The schooner Valona, James Curtis master, (bearer hereof,) arrived here on the 3d instant from Baltimore, with a cargo of sugars and coffee, and has now on board, as a return cargo, 137 bales red cotton yarn, and 11 sacks of madder roots.

The brig Sylph, Thomas Arnold master, of Philadelphia, came in this morning from Havana, with a cargo of coffee and sugars.

Extract of a letter from R. Wilkinson, United States Consul, to the Hon. Secretary of State, at Washington, dated

SMYRNA, *May* 20, 1811.

SIR: I had the honor of writing last to your excellency on the 16th March, by the brig Expectation, of Philadelphia, since when the American ship Lewis, Joseph Lawrence master, is arrived here from Liverpool, with a few goods, having landed the principal part of her cargo at Lisbon and

Malta. I now beg to inform your excellency that the British consul here received a despatch a few days ago from the Levant Company, in London, directing him not to permit, in future, American vessels to come into this port under British colors, but to protect them under their national flag, as well as American citizens and their property, though not to interfere, by any means, in opposition to the Ottoman Government, concerning the new or double duties, which the latter has deemed proper to impose upon the property of American citizens, apprehensive that the British embassy at Constantinople might by such a conduct be exposed to some serious contestations with the Sublime Porte. The British consuls in other ports of the Levant will receive the same orders. I have thought it my duty to communicate this to your excellency as early as possible, for the information of the merchants in America that are trading this way.

Extract of a letter from David Offley to Hon. J. Q. Adams, Secretary of State, Washington, dated

SMYRNA, *January* 24, 1824.

SIR: In obedience to the orders of your department, I enclose, herewith, statements of the arrival and departure of American vessels, from January, 1823, to December, same year; and of the importations and exportations of merchandise from 1st July to 31st December.

The amount of duties paid this Government on the American trade for the past year, amounts, by the tariff of those nations in treaty with the Porte, to 359,448 paras, which, at the average value of the Spanish dollars during that time, is $47,866; on which an additional duty is paid by the citizens of the United States, of 15 per cent., amounting to $7,179; and which is about the average sum of additional duties for twelve years past. From the commencement of the American trade to this place until the year 1811, the consignments of American vessels arriving here were placed in the hands of English merchants, the duties paid on the cargoes were regulated by the English tariff, a consulage paid to the English consul for protection, and which for the twelve preceding years amounted to 65,500 Spanish dollars.

List of arrivals and departures of American vessels from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1823.

Date of arrival.	Description and name of vessel.	Register burden.	Captains' names.	Coming from.	Touched at.	Place belonging to.	Number of men.	Owners' names.	Date of departure.	Destination.
1823.		Tons. 95ths.								
Jan. 2	Brig Niger - -	205 02	Writh Luce -	Boston -	-	Boston -	10	H. Hovey, F. Stanton, W. Luce, Weston G. Luckee, and J. Sizer	Feb. 4	Boston.
5	Brig Margaritha -	-	B. Carter -	Baltimore	-	Baltimore -	-	Register not deposited	-	Baltimore.
5	Ship Sally Anne -	311 70	R. B. Edes -	Boston -	Malta -	Boston -	13	David Hinckley -	-	Boston.
7	Brig Pacific - -	-	J. Hall - -	Boston -	-	Boston -	-	Register not deposited	-	Boston.
10	Brig Otter - -	-	Thos. Knox -	Boston -	-	Boston -	-	Do. do. -	-	Boston.
13	Brig Midas - -	-	B. Dickinson -	Baltimore	-	Baltimore -	-	Do. do. -	-	Baltimore.
17	Brig Roque - -	-	F. Cibber -	Salem -	-	Salem -	-	Do. do. -	-	Salem.
Feb. 1	Sch'r Margaret Meade	117 68	J. M. Butler -	Gibraltar	-	Philadelp'a	8	Richard Wm. Meade -	Feb. 22	Philadelp'a.
May 4	Brig Torpedo - -	206 40	J. V. Chandler -	Baltimore	-	Baltimore -	12	George Patterson and William Patterson -	July 1	Baltimore.
June 2	Brig Sultana - -	187 15	E. E. Bradshaw -	Boston -	-	Boston -	12	Ebenezer Breed -	July 18	Boston.
July 1	Brig Niger - -	205 02	W. Luce -	Boston -	-	Boston -	10	H. Hovey, F. Stanton, W. Luce, G. Luckee, and J. Sizer - -	Sept. 10	Boston.
7	Brig Cherub - -	173 70	H. J. Rich -	Boston -	-	Boston -	9	John J. Putnam -	Sept. 14	Boston.
Sept. 21	Brig Laurel - -	112 73	John Williams -	Boston -	-	Boston -	8	Ebenezer Breed -	Sept. 29	Boston.
Oct. 18	Brig Nile - -	193 50	W. Hutchings -	Boston -	-	Boston -	11	J. Black and F. Stanton	Nov. 22	Boston.
Nov. 6	Brig James and Isabella	212 75	M. Powers -	Boston -	Leghorn	Boston -	12	Henry Gray - -	Nov. 29	Boston.
Dec. 11	Brig Charles - -	230 46	J. Batchelder -	Mocha -	Leghorn	Boston -	13	W. B. Swett, B. Swett, T. Swett, & S. Towne	In port.	
23	Brig Herald - -	162 19	M. Watterman -	Boston -	-	Duxbury -	8	Ezra Weston and M. Waterman - -	In port.	
31	Ship Sally Anne -	311 70	R. B. Edes -	Boston -	-	Boston -	13	David Hinckley -	In port.	

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1823.

DAVID OFFLEY, *Con. Com. Agent United States.*

Importations by American vessels from the 1st day of July to the 31st of December, 1840.

Vessels' names.	Bags of coffee.	Hogsheads of coffee.	Barrels of coffee.	Cases of indigo.	Cases of sugar.	Packages of tea.	Packages of cloves.	Packages of cassia lignia.	Pieces of nankeen.	Hogsheads of rum.	Bales of East India piece goods.	Packages of Canton silks.	Tons of dyewood.	Packages of cochineal.	Bags of pepper.	Packages of cotton yarn.	Packages of Waltham colon.	Cases of China ware.	Hogsheads of tobacco.	Kegs of manufactured tobacco.	Bags of pimento.	Pipes of wine.	Barrels of beef.	Pigs of lead.	Boxes of tin plates.	Bales of Mocha coffee.	Barrels of biscuits.
Niger - -	1,673	130	51	26	-	125	3	-	3,000	30	14	6	25	-	-	1	2	10	8								
Cherub - -	513	33	-	19	-	20	-	-	-	50	-	2	12	-	150	-	-	-	12	10							
Laurel - -	892	21	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	21	-	7	23	-	252	-	10	-	-								
Nile - -	1,872	-	107	-	69	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-		50	212	30	20	31	1,300	8
James and Isabella	1,440	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	150	-	-	-	8			-	-	-	-	-	
Charles - -	-	73	-	19	50	-	-	-	-	50	-	8	32	-	163	-	-	-	-	17							
Herald - -	1,116	53	24	-	130	-	3	-	-	20	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Sally Anne -	816																										
	8,322	310	182	64	549	155	6	60	3,000	171	14	23	198	2	715	1	12	10	28	27	50	212	30	20	31	1,300	8

Exportations by American vessels from the 1*st day of July to the* 31*st of December*, 1823.

Vessels' names.	Cases of opium.	Bales of carpets.	Slabs of copper.	Cases of gums.	Kintals of boxwood.	Bales of wool.	Medicals—otto of roses.	Cases of soap.	Bales of sponges.	Drums of figs.	Cases of figs.	Casks of raisins.	Spanish dollars.	Hogsheads of hare skins.	Bales of goats' wool.	Cases of saffron.
Niger	-	14	285	-	-	178	7,320	254	-	-	-	-	34,000	15		
Cherub	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	300					
Laurel	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,075	-					
Nile	166	-	-	21	120	-	-	-	11	2,491	280	694	75,000	-	8	10
James and Isabella	45	-	-	-	-	59	608	-	8	3,826	532	26				
	256	14	285	21	120	237	7,928	254	19	16,392	1,112	720	41,500	15	8	10

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1823.

DAVID OFFLEY,
Consular Commercial Agent.

		non.		Coming from.	Touched at.	Place belonging to.	Owners' name or names.	Date of departure.	Destination.	No. of cr
		Tons. 95ths.								
Feb. 17	Schooner Liberty -	86 07	E. Graves -	Boston -	Gibraltar	Boston -	William Gray - -	Feb. 28	Boston -	8
29	Schooner Spy -	98 20	E. Kendrick -	Boston -	–	Boston -	H. H. Fiske, Y. Stanton, F. Nichols, G. Hallett, J. Nickerson, H. Shelding and Van Nordick - -	March 16	Boston -	7
Mar. 11	Brig Rubicon -	143 63	J. Woodberry -	Boston -	Malta -	Boston -	Israel Thorndike - -	May 21	Boston -	11
18	Brig Clio - -	179 31	E. Bradshaw -	Boston -	Malta -	Boston -	H. H. Fiske & J. Stanton, F. Nichols, J. Blake, T. Bassett, A. Crocker, E. Bacon, W. Lewis - -	April 9	Boston -	9
19	Schooner Rampart -	107 16	W. Meldrum -	NewYork	–	NewYork	W. Meldrum, R. J. Offley, and J. H. Offley - -	12	New York	7
27	Brig Cherub - -	173 70	H. Rich -	Boston -	Malta -	Boston -	J. G. Putnam, M. Pratt, and H. Rich - - -	May 5	Boston -	9
May 4	Brig Midas - -	265 53	C. Dickinson -	Baltimore	Gibraltar & Marseilles	Baltimore	John Donnell - -	July 31	Baltimore	14
30	Brig Lapwing -	176 59	O. King -	Boston -	–	Boston -	J. Fisher, H. Hovey, F. Stanton, T. Dunbar, O. King, G. Luke, and J. Sizer -	24	Boston -	9
July 6	Brig James & Isabella	212 75	M. Powers -	Boston -	–	Boston -	Henry Gray - -	Oct. 5	Boston -	12
26	Schooner Yellat -	178 68	J. Curtis -	Baltimore	–	Baltimore	Isaac McKim - -	7	Baltimore	12
Aug. 18	Brig Herald - -	162 19	M. Waterman	Boston -	–	Boston -	E. Weston & M. Waterman	12	Boston -	8
21	Brig Susan - -	159 55	J. Williams -	Boston -	–	Boston -	Ebenezer Breed - -	1	Boston -	11
28	Brig Charles and Ellen	182 03	S. R. Gerry -	Boston -	Gibraltar and Malta	Boston -	Henry Gray - -	14	Boston -	11
Sept. 25	Brig Clio - -	179 31	F. Goodwin -	Boston -	–	Boston -	H. H. Fiske, F. Stanton, T. Nichols, J. Blake, T. Bassett, D. Crocker, E. Bacon, and W. Lewis - -	9	Boston -	9
Nov. 1	Brig Cherub - -	173 70	H. Rich -	Boston -	Gibraltar and Malta	Boston -	J. J. Putnam, Nathaniel Pratt, and H. Rich -	Dec. 1	Boston -	9
1	Ship Sally Anne -	311 70	R. B. Edes -	Boston -	Malta -	Boston -	David Hinckley - -	31	Boston -	13
11	Brig Jew - -	186 93	C. Chase -	Boston -	–	Boston -	W. S. Bridge and B. Fiske -	20	B...	

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1824.

DAVID OFFL...

Exportations by American vessels from January 1 to December 31, 1824.

Vessels' names.	Cases of opium.	Bales of carpets.	Slabs of copper.	Cases of gums.	Quintals of box wood.	Bales of sheep's wool.	Cases of soap.	Bales of sponges.	Medicals—oil of roses.	Cases of raisins.	Cases of figs.	Drums of figs.	Hhds. of bare skins.	Bales of goats' wool.	Spanish dollars.	Drums of scammony.	Bales of galls.	Okes of old copper.	Tons of oil-stones.	Hhds. of terra ombra.	Cases of olive oil.	Kilns of salt.	Drums Sultana raisins.	Sacks of almonds.	Barrels colaquintida.	Bales of senna.	Bales of madder roots.	Bales of yellow berries.
Herald - -	125	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	3,500	901	844	2,060	-	8	4,987	3												
Liberty - -	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	-	803	-	-	-	-												
Sally Anne -	98	5	-	13	-	-	-	6	2,500	1,800	-	2,300	-	12	-	-												
Spy - -	30	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-												
Clio - -	48	1	40	7	-	-	-	-	5,000	385	-	115	-	-	7,500	-	3											
Rampart -	26	-	-	14	-	-	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-												
Cherub - -	5	1	-	4	-	118	-	1	3,000	-	-	-	-	3	6,481	1	-	810	3	2	4	2,000							
Rubicon -	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540							
Lapwing -	170	-	-	29	-	153	-	-	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	4,050	-	-	-	3,000							
Midas - -	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	2,213	250					
Charles - -	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,006	-	-	-							
Susan - -	5	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	4,134	2	900	11,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,200					
James & Isabella	34	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	600	327	900	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Yellat - -	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	2,500	-	5	334	-												
Clio - -	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-								20	2			
Herald - -	70	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	708	1,100	502	3,980	-	-	1,707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Charles and Ellen	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	300	600	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	561					
Cherub - -	18	-	-	1	-	160	-	-	-	80	-	3,459	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200			4		
Jew - -	326	-	-	27	200	92	-	-	4,000	500	623	826	-	2	-	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-			16	1	1
Sally Anne -	64	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1,180	-	70	-	9	-	-												
	1,651	7	40	109	530	623	479	7	40,842	7,036	4,569	40,055	-	350	32,309	6	19	9,866	3	2	4	7,753	3,211	20	2	20	1	1

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1824.

DAVID OFFLEY.

Importations by American [illegible]

Vessels' names.	Bags of coffee.	Hhds. of coffee.	Bbls. of coffee.	Cases of indigo.	Casks of sugar.	Packages of tea.	Packages of cloves.	Packages of cassia.	Packages of nankeens.	Hhds. of rum.	Packages Canton silks.	Tons of dyewood.	Packages of cochineal.	Fox skins.	Mink skins.	Slabs of tin.	Bags of pepper.	Packages cotton yarn.	Pack. manuf. cotton.	Hhds. of tobacco.	Kegs manuf. tobacco.	Bales Mocha coffee.	Bags of pimento.	Pigs of lead.	Boxes of tin plates.	Boxes of spermaceti.	Cakes spelta.	Casks of hardware.	Bags of sugar.	Bbls. of sugar.	Bbls. of varnish.
Liberty - -	260	41	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spy - -	960	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubicon -	2,700	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clio - -	1,171	158	2	2	-	20	-	-	-	20	10	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rampart -	785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	250	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
Cherub - -	276	5	25	-	26	-	-	-	800	68	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midas - -	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapwing -	1,056	50	32	5	30	-	1	-	-	35	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	3	20	8	40	-	-	80	40	-	5	1	-	-	-
James & Isabella	338	140	-	-	200	-	1	-	-	90	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellot - -	1,107	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herald - -	1,655	-	6	19	100	-	-	38	-	47	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	300	54	-
Susan - -	1,620	-	-	-	50	-	-	500	-	31	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charles and Ellen	256	-	-	-	200	-	3	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Clio - -	1,568	11	-	2	74	-	-	15	-	47	3	4	4	-	-	-	100	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherub - -	859	32	65	2	44	-	-	387	-	55	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sally Anne -	885	22	-	8	140	-	-	50	-	13	10	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Jew - -	1,508	-	5	15	100	20	-	50	-	30	8	14	11	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -	17,504	483	273	57	1,085	40	5	1,040	800	540	47	137	27	250	650	10	300	3	172	8	117	600	85	80	40	35	5	2	500	54	20

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1824.

DAVID OFFLEY, *Con. Com. Agent of the United States.*

Extract of a letter from David Offley, Con. Com. Agent of the United States, to the honorable the Secretary of State at Washington, dated

SMYRNA, *January* 4, 1826.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, enclosed, the reports of the arrivals of American vessels at this port the past year, together with the reports of their cargoes inwards and outwards.

List of arrivals and departures of American vessels from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1825.

Date of arrival.	Description and name of vessel.	Tons per registration.	Captains' names.	Coming from.	Touched at.	Port belonging to.	Owners' names.	Date of departure.	Destination.	Number of crew.
1825.										
Feb. 26	Brig Susan	159	J. Williams	Boston	Boston	Boston	E. Breed	Mar. 14	Boston	10
28	Brig Friendship	172	J. Hopkins	Cuba	Bristol	Bristol	G. De Wolfe	April 12	Boston	11
Mar. 26	Brig Otter	158	M. Powers	Boston	Boston	Boston	Henry Gray	Dec. 8	Boston	11
30	Brig Clio	179	T. Goodwin	Boston	Boston	Boston	Horatio Fiske & others	Dec. 7	Boston	9
Ap'l 21	Brig American	199	S. Lewis	N. York	Leghorn	New York	Henry Eckford	May 21	New York	10
23	Brig Romp	127	J. C. Smith	Boston	Napoli	Boston	N. B. Lombard & others	May 25	Boston	9
May 16	Brig Ranger	164	W. Hodge	Boston	Malta	Boston	W. S. Bridge and B. Fiske	May 28	Boston	8
19	Brig Herald	162	Watterman	Boston	–	Duxbury	Ezra Weston and M. Watterman	June 11	Boston	8
23	Brig Jew	186	E. Chase	Boston	–	Boston	Samuel Wheeler	June 11	Solonica	7
23	Brig St. Thomas	156	G. Lane	Boston	–	Boston	J. J. Putnam & others	June 11	Malta	9
23	Brig Cherub	173	H. Rich	Boston	Malta	Boston	J. J. Putnam & Pratt	July 18	Enos	11
July 6	Brig Jew	186	E. Chase	Salonica	–	Boston	Samuel Wheeler	July 30	Boston	7
12	Ship Sally Anne	311	R. B. Edes	Boston	Malta	Boston	David Hinckley	Oct. 15	Malta	13
13	Schooner Yellott	178	J. Curtis	Cuba	–	Baltimore	I. McKim	Sept. 27	Genoa	12
Aug. 26	Brig Cherub	173	H. Rich	Enos	–	Boston	J. J. Putnam and Pratt	Aug. 28	Boston	11
28	Brig Rambler	187	S. Corcy	Boston	–	Kingston	P. Wilson and others	Sept. 27	Chesme	9
Sept. 23	Brig Otter	158	M. Powers	Boston	–	Boston	Henry Gray	Oct. 8	Boston	11
25	Brig Sultana	187	J. Williams	Boston	–	Boston	Ebenezer Breed	Oct. 11	Boston	11
29	Schooner Lucinda	107	B. Hilter	N. York	–	New York	S. S. & G. G. Howland	Oct. 22	New York	7
Oct. 14	Brig Rambler	187	S. Corsy	Chesme	–	Kingston	P. Winsor and others	Oct. 17	Boston	9
Dec. 2	Brig Herald	162	M. Watterman	Boston	–	Duxbury	E. Weston and M. Watterman	Dec. 19	Boston	8
27	Brig Susan	159	A. Pratt	Boston	Trieste	Boston	E. Breed	In port	–	9

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1825.

DAVID OFFLEY, *Con. Com. Agent United States.*

Exportation by American vessels from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1825.

Vessels' name.	Cases of opium.	Bales of carpets.	Slabs of copper.	Cases of gums.	Quintals of boxwood.	Bales of sheep's wool.	Cases of soap.	Bales of sponges.	Medicals—oil of roses.	Casks of raisins.	Cases of figs.	Drums of figs.	Hogsheads of hare skins.	Bales of goats' wool.	Cases of saffron.	Spanish dollars.	Drums of scammony.	Bales of galls.	Okes of old copper.	Tons of oil-stones.	Hhds. of terra ombra.	Cases of olive oil.	Drums of Sultana raisins.	Sacks of almonds.	Barrels of coloquientida.	Bales of senna.	Bales of camels' hair.	Bales of sheep's skins.
Susan	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	120						
Clio	61	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5										
Otter	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000												
Friendship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60						
American	4	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3,000												
Romp	24	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	
Ranger	56	-	100	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11		
Herald	-	-	-	16	-	143	61	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	172				
St. Thomas*																												
Jew	6	-	-	27	-	203	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	2
Cherub	20	-	-	-	-	300																						
Yellot	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	12														
Otter	14	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,200	4,605	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sultana	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	300	-	10,000																
Sally Anne	36	5	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	2,000	500	5,000	-	10	-	-	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6		
Rambler	65	-	-	-	300	72	80	-	9,000	1,014	3,030	910	-	-	-	-	-	46	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	33		
Lucinda	1	-	-	10	-	126	-	-	-	-	-	293																
Herald	80	-	-	-	247	194	-	-	15,000	435	1,230	925	-	13	-	-	3	1	4,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	17		
	403	6	100	87	1,097	1,316	145	-	34,000	3,749	5,960	22,933	2	45	-	18,000	7	144	10,890	-	-	180	-	265	6	67	3	3

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1825.

* Sailed in ballast.

DAVID OFFLEY, Gen. Cons. Agent United States.

Extract of a letter from David Offley, United States commercial agent and consul, to the Hon. Henry Clay, Secretary of State, at Washington, dated

SMYRNA, *January* 4, 1827.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the arrivals of American vessels at this port the past year, together with a report of their cargoes inwards and outwards.

Some weeks past, two American vessels in the Archipelago were plundered by the Greek cruizers, and their crews treated in most infamous manner. It is much to be desired that two American vessels of war should remain on this station for the protection of our commerce, and which would enable vessels bound here, as well as those departing, to be protected by convoy.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY,
Con. Com. Agent U. S.

List of arrivals and departures of American vessels from 1*st of January to* 31*st of December*, 1826.

Date of arrival.	Description and name of vessel.	Tons per register.	Captains' names.	Coming from.	Touched at.	Place belonging to.	Owners' names.	Date of departure.	Destination.	Number of crew.
1826.										
Feb. 26	Brig Cherub -	173	H. Rich -	Boston -	-	Boston -	J. Putman, N. Pratt, and H. Rich - -	Mar. 22	Boston -	11
Mar. 18	Brig Romulus -	250	J. Allen -	Boston -	Malta -	Duxbury -	J. Allen and S. Sampson	April 5	Boston -	
18	Ship E. A. -	244	A. Clarke -	Batavia	Gibraltar	Baltimore -	Isaac McKim - -	April 15	Genoa -	11
19	Brig Smyrna -	162	S. Sprague -	Boston -	Gibraltar	Duxbury -	E. Weston - -	April 5	Boston -	13
20	Brig Seaman -	181	W. Dominick -	N. York	Gibraltar	Gloucester	Benj. Fiske and W. S. Bridges - -	April 13	New York	8
Ap'l 8	Brig General Bolivar	196	S. Cobb -	Boston -	Mahon -	Boston -	Benj. Fiske and W. S. Bridges - -	June 30	Boston -	10
26	Brig Sultana -	187	J. Williams -	Boston -	Gibraltar*	Boston -	Ebenezer Breed -	May 19	Boston -	9
May 24	Brig Caspian -	194	A. Gifford -	Boston -	Gibraltar	Boston -	J. Putman and N. Pratt	June 8	Enos -	11
June 27	Brig Caspian -	194	A. Gifford -	Enos -	Gibraltar†	Boston -	J. Putman and N. Pratt	July 14	Boston -	12
Sept. 3	Brig Clio -	179	H. Foster -	Boston -	Gibraltar	Boston -	H. Fiske, Stanton, Thadeus, Nicholas, & others	Oct. 7	Boston -	12 9
11	Brig Cherub -	173	H. Rich -	Boston -	Malta -	Boston -	J. Putman, N. Pratt, and H. Rich - -	Oct. 7	Boston -	11
Oct. 9	Brig Susan -	159	J. Gibson -	Boston -	Malta -	Boston -	Ebenezer Breed -	Oct. 13	Boston -	9
10	Brig Hiram -	114	T. West -	N. York	Gibraltar	New York	F. Wert, C. A. Davis, & Sidney Brockey -	Oct. 23	New York	9
29	Brig Smyrna -	162	S. Sprague -	Boston -	Gibraltar	Boston -	Ezra Weston - -	Nov. 15	Boston -	8
Nov. 18	Brig Sultana -	187	J. Bradford -	Boston -	Malta‡ -	Boston -	Ebenezer Breed -	Dec. 2	Boston -	11
Dec. 1	Brig Romulus -	250	J. Loring -	Boston -	Malta -	Boston -	John Allen & S. Sampson	Dec. 11	Boston -	11
8	Brig Suffolk -	267	Miltomore -	N. York	Trieste -	Duxbury -	Joshua Blake, Hallet, & others - -	In port -	-	9
15	Brig Ganges -	171	S. Soule, jr. -	Boston -	-	Duxbury -	Ezra Weston - -	In port -	-	8

* Samos. † Candia. ‡ Tunis.

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1826.

DAVID OFFLEY, *Con. Com. Agent United States.*

Importations by American vessels from January 1 to December 31, 1826.

Vessels' names.	Bags of coffee.	Hhds. of coffee.	Casks of indigo.	Cases of sugar.	Packages of tea.	Packages of cloves.	Packages of cassia.	Hhds. of rum.	Packages E. I. goods.	Packages Canton silks.	Tons of dyewood.	Packages of cochineal.	Packages of furs.	Bags of pepper.	Bales domestic goods.	Bales of Mocha coffee.	Bags of pimento.	Bags of sugar.	Cases of China ware.	Boxes sperm candles.	Boxes of tin plates.	Packages of mace.	Pigs of lead and iron.	Bbls. of flour.
Cherub	695	–	–	126	93	–	1,000	105	10	–	–	–	–	60	151									
Romulus	–	–	4	35	–	8	40	25	–	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	30	–	–	16	36			
Ea	2,077	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							3		
Smyrna	841	–	–	–	–	–	40	120	–	–	14	–	–	100	51	49								
Seaman	–	–	–	–	–	–	195	–	–	–	–	4	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	245	
General Bolivar							40																	
Sultana	600	–	–	–	–	–	–								16					50				
Caspian	1,607	25	–	208	106	12	–	85	6	–	–	–	–	100	75	–	–	–	18	–	–	1	–	20
Clio	1,650	–	20	–	25	–	–		–	–	–	1	–	–	110	–	–	100	20					
Cherub	997	–	13	70	–	30	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	100	206	–	–	80	22					
Susan	–	–	–	23																				
Hiram	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	5	200	17									
Smyrna	429	113	12	60	–	–	–	67	–	5	–	2	–	400	10	–	–	300	20					
Sultana	376	–	14	49	34	9	300	–	–	–	6	–	–	39	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	8		
Romulus	1,400	–	15	50	12	12	130	28	–	–	2	–	–	–	30									
Suffolk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20													
Ganges	700	–	20	150	–	6	–	20	–	–	5	2	–	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	
Total	11,372	138	98	770	270	77	1,745	537	16	5	47	13	5	1,099	770	49	30	480	80	66	36	12	395	20

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1826.

DAVID OFFLEY, *Con. Com. Agent of the United States.*

Exportations by American vessels from January 1 to December 31, 1826.

Vessels' names.	Cases of opium.	Bales of carpet.	Slabs of copper.	Cases of gums.	Quintals of boxwood.	Bales of Spanish wool.	Cases of soap.	Medicals—oil of roses.	Cases of raisins.	Cases of figs.	Drums of figs.	Hhds. of hare skins.	Bales of goats' wool.	Drums of scammony.	Bales of galls.	Okes of old copper.	Tons of oil.	Drums Sultana raisins.	Sacks of nuts.	Bales of yellow berries.	Bales of sheep skins.	Bales of sponges.	Casks of currants.	Casks of prunes.	Packages of cow skins.	Goat skins in packages.
Susan - -	23	-	6	6	144	281	33	14,000	46	-	-	-	6	4	-	3,250	1	-	110	3	-	3	536	2		
Cherub - -	30	-	148	-	60	344	-	1,500	-	550	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	67	
Romulus - -	24	3	-	-	121	190	-	-	237	-	-	-	8	-	40	6,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	78			
Smyrna - -																										
Seaman - -																										
Ea*																										
Sultana - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130									
General Bolivar -	78	2	-	-	-	611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
Caspian - -	24	-	-	-	-	491	-	1,500	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3				
Cherub - -	21	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	307	-	3,908	2	-	6	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	13	-	-	54	1,240
Clio - -	373	2	-	-	111	90	-	-	-	1,700	4,350	-	-	11	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	4				
Susan - -	1	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	247	6,083	-	-	3	-	-	-	100	21	-	-	8	351			
Hiram - -	22	-	-	-	-		-	-	8	405	8,311	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	4					
Smyrna - -	82	-	-	-	157	-	-	3,000	1,698	-	5,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	82								
Sultana - -	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Romulus - -	103	-	191	-	200	58	-	-	4,000	-	150	-	-	8	-	-	-	160	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total - -	805	7	345	6	793	2,413	33	20,000	7,368	2,902	28,429	2	14	36	40	9,500	133	502	190	3	4	36	965	2	121	1,273

* Went in ballast to Genoa and Leghorn.

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1826.

DAVID OFFLEY, *Con. Com. Agent of the United States.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, November 26, 1827.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that, in the month of June last, at the request of several American merchants, I applied to the Government at Constantinople to know whether American merchant ships would be received in a friendly manner at that place, and whether the rates of duties on their cargoes would be regulated by the tariff agreed on with me for this place: the request was made particularly for one vessel from Boston loaded for Constantinople. The person whom I charged to deliver my letter received for answer from the Sereskin Pacha, that I should shortly receive an answer to my application; and which, on another occasion, was repeated, with the observation that as soon as the pressing affairs, which then occupied the Porte, were finished, that I should receive an interesting communication.

I beg further to report to you, that the Brig Cherub, of Boston, on her voyage from Boston to this place, was captured by the Greeks, taken to Carabusa, unloaded, and her cargo sold in the presence of the commandant of the castle and the primates of the town. The same vessel, on her voyage from this place, returning to Boston, was again captured by the Greeks of the island of Miconi; the captain and crew, apprehensive for their lives from observing the conduct of the Greeks on board of another American vessel, captured also by the same Greek privateers, abandoned their vessel and got on board of another American vessel then in sight, and which vessel escaped by superior sailing; the privateers then took part of the cargo of the Cherub and abandoned her. Another Greek privateer, then, as I am led to believe, in sight, took possession of the brig, and carried her into the port of Syra, stating that they had found her deserted and on shore at the island of Delos, and claimed salvage. The United States schooner Warren arrived in search of the Cherub, and took possession of her; Captain Kearney giving to the captain of the privateer a declaration that she should be delivered to her consignees here, on condition that they should pay such salvage as reason and justice demands. George Leftery, the said captain of privateer, is now here, and has claimed of her consignees, American merchants established here, one half ship and cargo for this salvage, which being refused, he applied to me, through his advocate, demanding, in conformity with the usages of this place, that his claim should be judged and decided by a consular tribunal. I informed him, from particular circumstances attending his claim, that the brig Cherub would proceed to Boston, and referred him to the tribunals of that country for the settlement of his claim. He has laid his protest against me for such determination, and, particularly, for suffering the said brig to depart before a sentence should be given. I do not believe myself authorized to act as usual with other consuls in this place, and which is to assemble a tribunal of four respectable merchants, presided by the consul of the defendant, sentence being given in conformity with the laws of his country, and the usages of this place. After such sentence is complied with, an appeal is allowed to the ministers at Constantinople by the English and all others, except the French, from whose consular tribunals an appeal is made direct to France. Had this claim for salvage been made by any European, the Cherub would have been prevented leaving this port before a settlement thereof. The said captain, I have reason to suppose, will proceed to the United States for the prosecution of his claim. At the request of Messrs.

Issarverdens, Stith, & Co., the consignees of the Cherub. I have had them furnished with authenticated copies of all documents relative to this business. On the subject of consular powers in this place, I have, on several occasions, had the honor to make full representation to your department. We have now four American commercial establishments in this place, who are amenable to no other laws than those of the United States. Disputes against and for them have taken place, in the settlement of which, although frequently embarrassed, I have thus far succeeded in obtaining authority from the parties themselves, which I do not otherwise possess. An appeal to the local authorities in any dispute, not with their subjects, would, in this country, be esteemed not only dishonorable, but an abandonment of one of the highest esteemed privileges which Francs enjoy.

The Ministers of Denmark and Naples have obtained, under the mediation of Russia, the passage for their flags into the Black sea, under the condition of paying, according to the size of their vessels, from twenty-five to fifty dollars as light money. Inquiries have been made of me indirectly, but as I have been given to understand from the Russian mission at Constantinople, whether any person in this country was authorized, on the part of our Government, to negotiate a treaty with the Porte. As I doubt not our naval commanders have made full reports of the depredations committed on our flag by the Greeks, it is unnecessary that I should trouble you with a detailed account thereof. The embargo which lately existed at Constantinople has been taken off. This and other pacific measures lead to the expectation that the existing differences between the allied powers and the Porte will be amicably settled.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY,
Con. Com. Agent United States.

Extract of a letter from David Offley, United States Consul, to Hon. Henry Clay, Secretary of State, Washington, dated

SMYRNA, *March* 22, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you, herewith, a statement of the arrivals of American vessels in this port the past year, as also of their cargoes inwards and outwards.

List of arrivals and departures of American vessels from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1828.

Description and name of vessel.	Captains' names.	Places touched at	Coming from.	Belonging to.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival.	Number of crew.	Owners' names.	Destination.	Date of departure.
Brig Tenedos	A. Gifford	Malta	Boston	Boston	245	Jan. 9	12	J. J. Putman & N. Pratt	Boston	Feb. 29
Brig Samos	John Parsons	Do.	Boston	Boston	243	Feb. 15	12	Win. Fay & J. Parsons, jr.	Boston	April 25
Brig Camilla	R. B. Edes	Do.	Boston	Boston	233	Feb. 15	12	David Ellis & R. B. Edes	Boston	April 25
Brig Corporal Trim	H. Foster	Do.	Boston	Gloucester	167	Mar. 21	10	Winthrop Sargent	Metellin	May 5
Brig Cherub	H. Rich	Do.	Boston	Boston	173	June 18	12	J. J. Putman & N. Pratt	Boston	July 4
Ship Emily	W. S. Coupland	Do.	Havana	Baltimore	284	July 14	14	John Donnell	Gibraltar	Oct. 9
Brig Delos	N. P. Smith	Do.	Boston	Boston	160	Mar. 21	12	J. J. Putman, Fay, and N. Pratt	Constant'ple	April 1
Brig Danube	R. B. Forbes	Do.	N. York	Boston	240	May 5	14	S. Cabot, T. H. & J. Perkins, and J. P. Cushing	Boston	May 13
Brig Delos	N. P. Smith	Do.	Constan'le	Boston	160	May 31	12	John J. Pratt, W. Fay, and N. Pratt	Enos	Aug. 9
Brig Corporal Trim	H. Foster	Do.	Metillin	Gloucester	167	May 31	10	Winthrop Sargent	Boston	June 10
Brig Smyrna	S. F. Sprague	Do.	Boston	Duxbury	162	Aug. 3	8	Ezra Weston	Boston	Sept. 13
Brig Wizard	J. Alexander	Do.	Boston	Boston	163	Aug. 10	10	J. Sargent & P. C. Brookes	Boston	Sept. 13
Brig Tenedos	H. R. Loring	Do.	Boston	Boston	245	Aug. 11	13	J. J. Putman and Pratt	Boston	Sept. 9
Brig Delos	N. P. Smith	Do.	Enos	Boston	160	Aug. 18	12	J. J. Putman and Pratt	Constant'ple	Sept. 20
Brig Sultana	J. Bradford	Do.	Boston	Boston	187	Aug. 18	11	Ebenezer Breed	Boston	Oct. 6
Brig Rhine	F. Robbins	Do.	Boston	Plymouth	174	Aug. 27	8	Ezra Weston	Boston	Sept. 27
Schooner Hayti	A. Pratt	Do.	Boston	Boston	74	Aug. 29	6	Ebenezer Breed	Constant'ple	Sept. 2
Brig Ceres	S. Soule	Do.	Boston	Duxbury	176	Oct. 12	8	A. Jackson & D. Jackson	Bost. & Malta	Nov. 1
Brig Delos	N. P. Smith	Do.	Constan'le	Boston	160	Oct. 22	12	John J. Putman, W. Fay, and N. Pratt	Boston	Nov. 8
Schooner Hayti	A. Pratt	Do.	Constan'le	Boston	74	Oct. 22	6	Ebenezer Breed	Salonica	Nov. 5
Brig Camilla	R. B. Edes	Do.	Boston	Boston	233	Nov. 4	12	David Ellis & R. B. Edes	Boston	Dec. 18
Brig Palestine	A. Gifford	Do.	Boston	Boston	248	Nov. 4	6	N. Pratt & J. R. Putman	Boston	Dec. 12
Brig Samos	J. Parsons	Do.	Boston	Boston	243	Dec. 4	12	Win. Fay & J. Parsons	In port.	
Brig Autumn	E. S. Turner	Do.	N. York	Plymouth	181	Dec. 4	9	A. Jackson, D. Jackson, and E. Cabot	In port.	
Brig Danube	C. Inglee	Do.	Boston	Boston	240	Dec. 9	14	S. Cabot, T. H. Perkins, J. Perkins, and Cushing	Constant'ple	Dec. 20
Schooner Hayti	A. Pratt	Do.	Salonica	Boston	74	Dec. 12	6	Ebenezer Breed	Enos	Dec. 30
Brig Cherub	J. Williams	Do.	Boston	Boston	173	Dec. 14	12	John J. Putman & Pratt	In port.	
Ship Emerald	J. Webb	Do.	Boston	Salem	271	Dec. 31	15	J. Forrester & T. Forrester	In port.	

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1828.

DAVID OFFLEY, *Con. Com. Agent United States.*

Exportations by American vessels from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1828.

Vessels' names.	Cases of opium.	Bales of carpets.	Slabs of copper.	Quintals of boxwood.	Bales of sheep's wool.	Cases of gum.	Medicals of oil of roses.	Casks of raisins.	Cases of figs.	Drums of figs.	Bales of goats' wool.	Drums of scammony.	Okes of old copper.	Tons of oil, (olive.)	Kils. of salt.	Drums Sultana raisins.	Sacks of nuts.	Bales of yellow berries.	Bales of camels' hair.	Bales of sponges.	Casks of currents.	Packages of cowhides.	Packages goat and sheep skins.	Casks of wine.	Horns.
Leander	160	–	–	–	–	–	5,000	–	–	–	–	–	4,000	–	2,400										
Tenedos	20	1	537	500	445	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	400	–	1,950	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	40		
Sultana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,270	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	30		
Delos	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10		
Samos	32	3	–	400	420	–	4,500	–	–	–	–	4	2,800	–	3,100	–	29	22	1	32	–	147			
Camilla	26	5	–	200	–	–	20,000	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	4,500	–	–	–	–	15					
Corporal Trim	30	–	–	200	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1,200	100											
Cherub	–	–	284	–	260	–	3,000	–	–	–	2	3	600	–	–	–	–	25	–	10	–	–	20		
Hayti	–																								
Tenedos	12	–	–	–	434	–	–	–	–	3,760	–	–	3,500	–	2,560	–	84	–	–	–	–	65	–	–	2,600
Wizard	16	–	–	–	183	–	5,000	–	–	6,000	–	–	1,000	–	–	500									
Smyrna	15	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	9,000	–	–	1,200												
Rhine	13	–	–	250	80	24	6,000	200	–	13,000	–	18	–	–	–	250	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	
Sultana	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200											
Danube	50	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,000	–	2,500	–	12								
Emily	105																								
Ceres	12	1	–	150	–	15	–	250	60	2,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	70								
Hayti	–																								
Delos	8	–	–	–	–	–	3,000	280	800	6,120	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	–	–	–	40				
Danube	–																								
Camilla	26	15	–	150	–	–	10,000	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	4,500	–	–	–	–	4					
Palestine	6	–	–	–	550	–	4,000	–	–	–	–	–	1,500	2	4,250	–	185	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	2,500
	556	25	821	1,850	2,642	39	60,500	830	860	54,350	5	56	21,800	302	25,760	750	556	47	4	74	40	212	115	30	5,100

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1828.

DAVID OFFLEY, *Con. Com. Agent United States.*

Extract of a letter from David Offley, United States consul, to the Secretary of State, dated

SMYRNA, *February* 4, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you a statement of the arrivals and departures of American vessels the past year, as well as of their cargoes inwards and outwards. By the late treaty of Adrianople it is stipulated that vessels of all nations, not at war with the Porte, shall have free access to the Black sea, on the same terms and conditions with Russian vessels. Count Orloff, who has been at Constantinople for some months past as Russian commissioner to put in execution the articles of that treaty, does not appear, as yet, to have succeeded in this particular. Russian vessels pass with but little delay or formality, while those of other nations in treaty with the Porte continue to pass on the terms of their respective capitulations. It is not improbable that, generally, the powers having treaties with the Porte may prefer holding the right of passage in conformity with their own stipulations, in preference to availing themselves of the somewhat more favorable conditions of the treaty of Adrianople, but which would involve their navigation in any future difficulties which might exist between Russia and Turkey. His excellency M. Rebeanpia, Russian ambassador at Constantinople, being here on his passage to that place, in a conversation I had with him, appeared anxious that our citizens should engage in the commerce of the Black sea, and perfectly disposed to assist therein. Having no authority on this subject, it did not appear to me proper to avail myself of the opportunity evidently offered me by his excellency to have entered more fully thereon. Mr. Rhind, our consul at Odessa, who left this on the 6th ultimo for Constantinople, but at which place he had not arrived on the 30th, being detained by contrary winds, will, no doubt, before leaving that place for his consulate, inform you fully on this subject, so interesting to our commerce.

List of arrivals and departures of American vessels from

Description and name of vessel.	Captain's name.	Touched at.	Coming from.	Belonging to.	Registry.
					Tons. 95ths.
Ship Emerald	J. Webb	Malta	Boston	Salem	271 33
Brig Danube	C. Inglee	_	Boston	Boston	240 72
Brig Tenedos	H. K. Loring	Malta	Boston	Boston	245 26
Brig Cherub	J. Williams	_	Constantinople	Boston	173 70
Ship Emerald	J. Webb	_	Constantinople	Salem	271 33
Brig Hope	J. Beckford	Malta	Salem	Salem	176
Brig Delos	S. Sprague	Malta	Boston	Boston	160 50
Brig Tenedos	H. K. Loring	_	Mettelin	Boston	245 26
Brig Hope	J. Beckford	_	Constantinople	Salem	176
Brig Smyrna	S. Sprague	Malta	Boston	Duxbury	162 72
Brig Delos	N. P. Smith	_	Constantinople	Boston	160 59
Brig William Henry	M. Wadleigh	_	Boston	Boston	185 91
Schooner Edgar	M. Wilson	Malta	St. Jago	New York	146 71
Brig Cherub	H. Rich	Marseilles	Boston	Boston	173 70
Brig Nile	C. Ellis	_	Boston	Boston	193 57
Brig Smyrna	S. Sprague	Zant	Alexandria	Boston	162 72
Brig Sultana	H. Foster	_	Boston	Boston	187 15
Brig John Laird	G. Fletcher		Trieste	Alexandria	211 65
Brig Hope	J. Beckford	_	Constantinople	Salem	176
Brig Cherub	H. Rich	_	Constantinople	Boston	173 90
Schooner Exact	S. Nichols	_	New York	New York	177 94
Brig Leander	J. Silser	Malta	Salem	Salem	223 30
Brig Tenedos	J. Williams	Malta	Boston	Boston	245 26

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ary 1 to December 31, 1829.

rival.	Number of crew.	No. of register.	Number of Mediterranean passport.	Destination.	Date of departure.	Owners' names.
ry 11	15	27	182	Constantinople	February 3	J.Forrester & T.H.Forrester.
31	14	283	1,566	Boston -	23	J. Cabot, T. H. Perkins, T. H. Perkins, jr., S. Perkins, and J. P. Cushing.
ary 19	13	48	1,902	Mettelin -	April 12	J. J. Putnam, W. Fay, and N. Pratt.
23	12	70	1,996	Boston -	March 25	J. J. Putnam and N. Pratt.
h 21	15	27	182	Gibraltar and Canton -	April 4	J.Forrester & T. H.Forrester.
19	7	6	41	Constantinople	28	D. Abbott, D. Abbott, jr., and J. Beckford.
29	9	25	2,060	Constantinople	May 8	J. J. Putnam, W. Fay, N. Pratt, and G. Stith.
29	13	48	1,902	Boston -	June 10	J. J. Putnam, W. Fay, and N. Pratt.
15	7	6	41	Constantinople	July 20	D. Abbott, D. Abbott, jr., and John Beckford.
19	8	18	1,772	Alexandria -	9	Ezra Weston.
31	9	25	2,060	New York and Boston -	August 12	J. J. Putnam and N. Pratt.
st 18	8	144	2,093	Boston -	Sept. 16	E. E. Bradshaw.
19	9	304	19	New York -	15	S. S. Howland and G. G. Howland.
26	11	70	1,996	Constantinople	1	J. J. Putnam and N. Pratt.
29	9	276	2,032	Boston -	16	Robert G. Shaw.
30	8	18	1,772	Boston -	October 11	Ezra Weston.
nber 4	10	136	1,339	Boston -	Sept. 25	Ebenezer E. Breed.
5	9	20	185	New York -	23	J. C. Vowell, M. Miller, and W. H. Miller.
18	7	6	41	Boston -	25	D. Abbott, D. Abbott, jr., and John Beckford.
27	12	70	1,996	Boston -	October 13	J. J. Putnam and N. Pratt.
27	7	197	89	New York -	13	S. Nichols, Philo Doane, and L. S. Sturges.
mber 3	13	40	153	In port -	-	Joseph Peabody.
mber 31	13	48	1,902	In port -	-	J. J. Putnam, W. Fay, and N. Pratt.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

Importations by American vessels from January 1

Vessels' names.	Bags of coffee.	Hhds. of coffee.	Bbls. of coffee.	Cases of indigo.	Cases of sugar.	Packages of tea.
Emerald	2,200	–	–	4	236	38
Danube*						
Tenedos	1,150	297	–	–	198	–
Cherub*						
Emerald*						
Hope	–	–	–	–	30	–
Delos	60	–	–	–	150	–
Tenedost						
Hope‡						
Smyrna	1,784	–	–	–	–	–
Delos‡						
William and Henry	1,200	–	–	6	–	–
Edgar	1,000	7	–	–	50	
Cherub	–	–	–	–	60	–
Nile	1,670	–	–	–	62	–
Smyrna §						
Sultana ‖						
John Laird ¶						
Hope **						
Cherub **						
Exact	450	–	–	–	–	40
Leander	2,500	–	–	45	400	200
Tenedos	900	–	24	–	195	–
	12,914	304	24	55	1,381	278

* A general cargo of the produce of the country for sundry merchants here, loaded at Constantinople.

† Brought a cargo of oil, about 250 tons, from Mettelin, which she carried to the United States.

‡ A general cargo from Constantinople, the same as the vessel above.

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December 31, 1829.

Pack. of cassia lignia.	Hhds. of rum.	Packages Canton silks.	Tons of dyewoods.	Packages of cochineal.	Bags of pepper.	Pack. domestic goods.	Kegs manuf. tobacco.	Bags of pimento.	Bags of sugar.	Boxes sperm candles.
–	60	–	10	–	–	–	16			
–	170	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
–	300	–	15							
–	86	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	50
–	62	–	–	–	–	52	–	–	200	40
–	160	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	500	
–	290	–	–							
1,500	–	–	5	3	–	54	80	–	–	60
–	100	3	–	–	–	26	15			
1,500	–	8	–	10	182	–	–	15		
–	220	–	24	–	–	–	150			
3,000	1,448	11	74	13	182	132	291	15	700	180

§ In ballast, from Alexandria in Egypt.

‖ From Zante, with a few tons of currants, destined for the United States.

¶ In ballast, from Trieste.

** A general cargo, second time from Constantinople, as above.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

Exportations by American vessels from

Vessels' names.	Cases of opium.	Bales of carpets.	Slabs of copper.	Cases of gums.	Quintals of boxwood.	Bales of wool.	Medicals—oil of roses.
Cherub*							
Emerald*							
Danube - - -	136	–	170	–	–	–	–
Samos - - -	–	–	–	–	–	315	3,000
Cherub - - -	–	–	–	11	–	205	–
Emerald - - -	60	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tenedos - - -	–	1	–	–	–	150	–
Hope†							
Delos†							
Tenedos‡ - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smyrna§							
Hope‖							
Delos - - -	27	–	–	–	–	220	–
Cherub¶							
Edgar - - -	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nile - - -	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
William and Henry - -	7	–	–	–	1,500	–	–
John Laird - - -	–	–	–	–	–	50	–
Sultana - - -	30	–	–	–	–	–	4,000
Hope - - -	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smyrna - - -	60	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cherub - - -	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exact - - -	20	–	–	–	80	–	5,000
Sundry - - -	**1,320						
	1,741	1	170	11	1,580	940	12,000

* Carried a general cargo of merchandise hence to Constantinople.

† Carried a general cargo, as above, to Constantinople.

‡ Went to load olive oil for the United States at Mettelin.

§ Carried a general cargo of merchandise hence to Alexandria, in Egypt.

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1829.

January 1 *to December* 31, 1829.

Casks of raisins.	Cases of figs.	Drums of figs.	Okes of old copper.	Tons olive oil.	Kils. of salt.	Drums Sultana raisins.	Sacks of nuts.	Bales of sponge.	Casks of currants.	Pairs of horns.	Bundles hides and skins.
–	–	–	–	–	3,200						
–	–	–	2,000	10	3,070	–	1,390	–	–	3,600	250
–	–	–	15,500	20	500	–	–	–	–	–	50
–	–	–	–	–	4,000						
–	–	–	1,050	100	2,000	–	600				
–	–	–	–	250							
–	–	–	–	–	262	–	–	–	–	–	4
50	–	7,395	–	–	–	200	100				
450	–	12,150	–	–	550	600					
–	–	6,500									
64	780	7,910	–	–	–	–	43				
200	120	11,350	–	–	–	400	–	–	100		
–	–	9,000									
1,412	–	6,550	3,000	–	–	–	6				
197	–	7,600	4,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
366	–	8,000	–	–	–	125	–	24	26		
2,739	900	76,455	26,150	380	13,582	1,325	2,139	24	126	3,600	314

‖ Carried a second cargo hence to Constantinople.

¶ Carried a general cargo to Constantinople.

** Shipped by American houses here to England for the China market, for American account.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

[EXTRACT.]

SMYRNA, *October* 1, 1830.

SIR: The Sublime Porte, from motives of friendly consideration, have permitted American vessels to pass into the Black sea. They have also manifested a willingness to arrange the duties on American commerce in conformity with the treaty lately negotiated at Constantinople. As by one of the conditions of that treaty, its provisions were not to take effect until after the exchange of the ratifications, I have thought it most advisable at this time not to interfere therein.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY.

To the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State, Washington.

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, January 18, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you a statement of the arrivals and departures of American vessels at this port the past year, as well as of their cargoes, inward and outward.

With great consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State, Washington.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

OF

AMERICAN VESSELS

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1830.

Arrivals and departures of American vessels

Description and vessels' names.	Captain's name.	Coming from.	Belonging to.	Register tonnage.	Date of arrival.	Number of crew.	Number of register.
Brig Dove -	K. Ripley -	Boston -	Boston -	145	Feb. 4	7	131
Ship Circassian -	E. Kingsbury	New York	New York	298	Feb. 4	12	96
Bark Garland -	A. Hilton -	Boston -	Boston -	233	Feb. 26	11	64
Brig Wm. and Henry	W. Hinckley	Boston -	Boston -	185	Mar. 15	9	144
Brig Flora -	W. Cole -	New York	Boston -	151	Mar. 16	9	8
Ship Don Quixote -	C. Inglee -	New York	New York	260	Mar. 26	14	274
Brig Banyan -	N. P. Smith -	Boston -	Boston -	216	Mar. 26	10	10
Brig Henry -	S. J. Masters	New York	New Haven	185	Ap. 8	9	334
Brig Cherub -	H. K. Laring	Boston -	Boston -	173	Ap. 12	12	70
Brig Kingston -	G. Brewster -	Boston -	Kingston -	115	May 6	7	33
Brig Smyrna -	S. F. Sprague	Boston -	Duxbury -	162	May 31	9	18
Brig Tenedos -	S. Allen -	Boston -	Boston -	245	Aug. 4	13	48
Brig Phebe Ann -	A. Bessee -	Boston -	New York	244	Aug. 5	10	215
Brig Colon -	W. Crocker -	Boston -	Boston -	208	Aug. 8	12	30
Brig Caro. Augusta	M. Duggan -	Boston -	Boston -	222	Aug. 10	10	94
Schooner Fanfan . -	J. Stevenson	Havana -	Baltimore -	135	Aug. 25	11	22
Sch'r Lady Return -	J. Richards -	New York	New York	66	Sept. 5	6	166
Brig Leander -	J. Silver -	Salem -	Salem -	223	Sept. 10	13	40
Brig Paoung -	H. G. Gray -	Boston -	Marblehead	175	Sept. 12	8	4
Brig Melville -	T. Baker -	Baltimore -	Baltimore -	261	Sept. 15	14	108
Brig Smyrna -	S. J. Sprague	Trieste -	Duxbury -	162	Sept. 24	9	18
Brig Mermaid -	J. Williams -	Boston -	Boston -	189	Sept. 30	9	148
Brig Index -	J. Hooper -	New York	Duxbury -	231	Oct. 1	10	219
Brig Susan -	J. Thing -	Malta -	Boston -	159	Oct. 15	9	44
Brig Banian -	N. P. Smith -	Boston -	Boston -	216	Oct. 15	10	10
Brig Potomac -	C. W. Knapp	Trieste -	New York	196	Oct. 31	11	145
Brig Index -	J. Hooper -	Adramitti -	Duxbury -	231	Nov. 3	10	219
Brig Mermaid -	J. Williams -	Adramitti -	Boston -	189	Nov. 7	9	148
Brig Kingston -	G. Brewster -	Boston -	Kingston -	115	Nov. 29	7	33
Brig Mellville -	T. Baker -	Adramitti -	Baltimore -	261	Dec. 3	14	108
Brig Cherub -	H. H. Greene	Boston -	Boston -	173	Dec. 10	10	70
Brig Baniel Webster	F. W. Welch	Boston -	Plymouth -	125	Dec. 10	7	12

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1830.

from 1st January to 31st December, 1830.

Date of register.	Number of Mediterranean passport.	Date of Mediterranean passport.	Destination and date of departure.	Owners' name or names.
June 28, 1825	1,722	July 5, 1825	Boston, March, 22 -	William Worthington.
April 15, 1829	52	April 16, 1829	Sold Feb. 22 to a foreigner	Gardner G. Howland and Samuel S. Howland.
Mar. 27, 1820	857	April 24, 1816	Malta, March 25 -	C. C. Parsons, T. Parsons, and C. Parsons.
June 22, 1829	2,093	June 24, 1829	Boston, April 24 -	E. E. Bradshaw.
Jan. 13, 1830	4	Jan. 14, 1830	New York, April 5 -	J. Clarck, W. B. Reynolds, E. Reynolds, and A. C. Barckley.
Oct. 19, 1829	18	Feb. 10, 1830	Samos and N. York, Ap. 5	J. Sturgis and G. C. Perkins.
Jan. 19, 1830	2,135	Jan. 19, 1830	Malta, April 14 -	W. Fay and N. P. Smith.
Dec. 10, 1829	131	Dec. 24, 1829	New York, May 11 -	H. N. Clark, J. W. Clark, and A. L. Kidson.
April 10, 1828	1,996	April 11, 1828	Boston, June 23 -	J. J. Putnam and N. Pratt.
Mar. 11, 1830	2,134	Mar. 11, 1830	Boston, June 18 -	Samuel S. Howland and Gardner G. Howland.
Oct. 27, 1825	1,772	Dec. 2, 1825	Constantinople, June 21	Ezra Weston.
Mar. 5, 1827	1,902	Mar. 5, 1827	Boston, August 25 -	J. J. Putnam and W. Pratt.
July 3, 1827	48	Mar. 23, 1826	New York, September 20	Abel Adams, John Severs, and N. Whitton.
Feb. 7, 1823	1,502	Feb. 7, 1823	Gibraltar September 25	Israel Thorndike.
May 28, 1830	2,158	June 1, 1830	Boston, September 23 -	George D. Carter.
Mar. 14, 1829	5	Mar. 14, 1829	Baltimore, September 17	Thomas Tenant.
June 19, 1830	66	June 19, 1830	New York, September 17	John A. Robinson, John Stevens, and P. Palmer.
Aug. 27, 1821	153	Aug. 28, 1821	Salem, November 13 -	Joseph Peabody.
July 17, 1829	2,052	Jan. 2, 1829	Boston, October 18 -	William Reed.
Oct. 16, 1827	28	Oct. 16, 1827	Adramitti, October 26 -	J. Wilson, T. Wilson, D. S. Wilson, and T. Baker.
Oct. 27, 1825	1,772	Dec. 2, 1825	Boston, October 2 -	Ezra Weston.
Aug. 6, 1830	2,173	Aug. 6, 1830	Adramitti, October 11 -	E. E. Bradshaw, A. Mactier, and Peter Edes.
Aug. 5, 1830	84	Aug. 5, 1830	Adramitti, October 6 -	J. Hooper, jr., C. Drew, and S. Drew.
Mar. 19, 1830	2,170	July 22, 1830	Boston, October 26 -	J. Thing, N. Francis, and J. Balch, jr.
Jan. 19, 1830	2,135	Jan. 19, 1830	Malta and Boston, Nov. 20	W. Fay and N. P. Smith.
June 4, 1830	72	June 5, 1830	In port - - -	Edwin Post.
Aug. 5, 1830	84	Aug. 5, 1830	New York, November 6	J. Hooper, jr., C. Drew, and S. Drew.
Aug. 6, 1830	2,173	Aug. 6, 1830	Boston, November 9 -	E. E. Bradshaw, A. Mactier, and P. Edes.
Mar. 11, 1830	2,134	Mar. 11, 1830	In port - - -	A. Adams, J. Sever, B. Delano, S. W. Sever, and M. Whitton.
Oct. 16, 1827	28	Oct. 16, 1827	In port - - -	J. Wilson, T. Wilson, D. S. Wilson, and T. Baker.
April 10, 1828	1,996	April 11, 1828	In port - - -	J. J. Putnam and N. Pratt.
Oct. 2, 1828	1,948	Sept. 6, 1827	Constantinople, Dec. 18	T. Hedge, I. L. Fledge, and J. Covington.

DAVID OFFLEY,
Con. Com. Agent of the United States.

Importations by American vessels from

Vessels' names.	Bags of coffee.	Hogsheads and barrels of coffee.	Cases of indigo.	Cases of sugar.	Packages of tea.	Packages of cassia.	Hogsheads of rum.
Dove	–	150	20	170	15	–	–
Circassion	1,800	–	–	–	–	1,800	116
Garland	1,200	–	–	–	–	–	50
William and Henry	1,150	–	–	–	70	–	54
Flora	1,000	–	–	100	12	–	74
Don Quixote	800	–	–	40	–	–	220
Banyan	350	–	–	65	–	–	140
Henry	300	–	–	–	–	–	8
Cherub	190	–	15	151	–	–	40
Kingston	600	–	–	–	25	150	50
Smyrna	1,000	–	–	35	90	–	170
Tenedos	1,200	–	54	–	50	–	
Phebe Ann*							
Colon	2,200	–	6				
Caroline Augusta	2,000	–	–	21	–	–	7
Fanfan	1,500						
Lady's Return	720						
Leander	1,200	–	50	456	70	700	–
Padang	1,500	–	42	–	–	–	–
Melville	2,250	–	60	–	–	800	–
Smyrnat							
Mermaid	2,000	–	16	–	–	–	–
Index	1,300	–	–	100	–	–	–
Susan	1,050	–	–	–	–	–	–
Banyan	1,150	12	–	–	–	–	–
Potomact							
Kingston	800	–	–	–	–	–	38
Cherub	1,700	–	–	150	–	–	40
Daniel Webster	120	–	–	–	–	–	–
	28,080	162	263	1,288	332	3,450	1,078

* In ballast. Landed her cargo, all but five bales domestic goods, at Trieste.

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1830.

1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1830.

Packages of E. I. silks.	Tons of dyewood.	Packages of cochineal.	Packages of furs.	Bags of pepper.	Bales of domestic goods.	Bags of pimento.	Pipes of wine.	Bags of sugar.	Boxes of sperm candles.	Barrels of flour.	Manufactured tobacco.	Barrels of flour.
2	–	–	–	–	133	30						
–	–	–	–	400	–	100	–	–	100			
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400				
–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	1,000				
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50
–	–	–	–	–	–	80						
–	10	–	–	200	–	–	–	480				
–	–	–	3	–	60	–	4	–	20	–	20	
–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	170	–	–	50	
–	–	–	–	230	70	–	–	100	50			
–	–	–	–	200	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	50
–	15	–	–	400	100							
–	10	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	50		
–	–	7										
–	15	–	–	–	12							
–	–	45	–	800	98							
–	–	–	–	–	20							
–	20	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	70
–	–	–	–	–	60							
–	–	–	–	–	18							
–	20	–	–	–	–	36						
3	–	–	–	–	34							
–	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	83			
5	100	52	3	2,260	965	246	4	2,150	253	50	70	170

† In ballast from Trieste.

‡ In ballast from Trieste.

DAVID OFFLEY,
Con. Com. Agent of the United States.

Exportations by American vessels from 1st January to 31st December, 1830.

Vessels' names.	Cases of opium.	Bales of carpets.	Cases of gums.	Quintals of boxwood.	Bales of wool.	Medicals oil of roses.	Casks of raisins.	Drums of figs.	Drums of scammony.	Okes of old copper.	Casks of oil.	Kils. of salt.	Drums of raisins.	Sacks of nuts.	Bales of madder roots.	Bales of sponges.	Packages of currents.	Barrels of dates.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Salted hides.	Casks of wine.
Leander	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	31	45	-	202	10,000	-	2,800	
Tenedos	27	1	25	-	-	4,500	574	1,800	3	-	-	2,500	275	164	-	7	-	-	25,000			
Dove	22	2	17	-	-	7,000	1,400	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Garland	-	-	10	104	200	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	3,200	500
Flora	-	-	30	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Banyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Don Quixote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
William and Henry	40	-	-	-	-	-	800	5,000	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	1,200	
Henry	25	3	-	-	-	-	185	-	4	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	3,800	
Kingston	6	-	-	-	80	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Cherub	44	-	100	200	260	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tenedos	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	
Fanfan	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lady's Return	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	12,000	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Phebe Ann	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	14,000	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	18	-	-	10,000	30,000	-	
Caroline Augusta	-	-	16	-	-	-	760	16,000	-	3,000	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Colon	250	-	-	-	38	-	2,500	16,000	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Smyrna	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Index	-	6	-	-	110	-	301	24,000	2	-	-	500	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	400	
Mermaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	12,560	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Padang	30	-	2	-	75	-	200	400	5	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	
Susan	-	-	-	-	31	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leander	145	-	-	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Banyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, January 10, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you a statement of the arrivals and departures of American vessels at this port the past year, as also of their cargoes, inwards and outwards, for the same period.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY.

To the Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State, Washington.

List of American vessels arriving at, and sailing from, this port,

Description and name of vessel	Captain's name.	Ports touched at.	Coming from.	Port belonging to.
Brig Palestine	H. K. Loring	Boston	Constantinople	Boston
Brig Daniel Webster	F. W. Welch	–	Constantinople	Plymouth
Brig Tenedos	Samuel Allen	Malta	Boston	Boston
Brig Tenedos	Samuel Allen	–	Constantinople	Boston
Brig Elizabeth	W. K. Merry	–	New York	New York
Ship Clifford Wayne	G. W. Lewis	–	Porto Rico	Boston
Brig General Warren	Joseph Gorham	–	Constantinople	Fairhaven
Brig Mermaid	W. D. Phelps	Sira	Boston	Boston
Brig Fortune	John Williams	–	Boston	Boston
Schooner Edgar	M. Wilson	–	Trieste	New York
Brig Banian	N. P. Smith	Malta & Tinos	Boston	Boston
Brig Kingston	George Brewster	–	Boston	Kingston
Brig Padang	H. G. Gray	–	Boston	Marblehead
Brig General Warren	J. Gorham	–	Samos	Fair Haven
Brig Elizabeth	Richard Coombs	–	Boston	Boston
Brig Fortune	John Williams	–	Constantinople	Boston
Ship Clifford Wayne	G. W. Lewis	–	Constantinople	Boston
Brig Elizabeth	Richard Coombs	In distress	Vourla	Boston
Brig Banian	N. P. Smith	–	Constantinople	Boston
Brig Mermaid	W. D. Phelps	–	Bengasi	Boston
Brig Kingston	George Brewster	–	Siagik	Kingston
Ship Clifford Wayne	G. W. Lewis	–	Adramitta	Boston
Brig Hebe	Osborne Howes	–	Boston	Boston
Brig Ursula	George Powell	–	Boston	Boston
Brig Cherub	H. H. Green	–	Boston	Boston
Brig Pavilion	S. Devalcourt	Enos	Constantinople	New York
Ship Messenger	James Buffington	Malta	Havana	Boston
Brig Virginia	S. H. Davis	–	Boston	Gloucester
Brig Cazenove	S. Corey	–	Constantinople	Boston
Brig Angelina	Francis Johnson	Malta	Boston	Kingston
Brig Curlew	Cornelius Ellis	Gibralt. & Malta	Boston	Boston
Brig Henry	L. Russell	–	New York	New York
Brig Aurora	G. M. Weld	Malta	Boston	Boston
Brig Tenedos	Samuel Allen	Malta	Boston	Boston
Brig Tenedos	Samuel Allen	–	Chesmi	Boston
Brig Harp	M. Wilson	Trieste	Trieste	New York
Ship Messenger	J. Buffington	–	Constantinople	Boston

the 31st of December, 1830, to the 31st of December, 1831.

ister age ure.	Date of arrival.	Captain's appe'rance at the office	Number of crew.	Number of reg'r.	Date of register.	No. of Med. passport.	Date of Mediterranean passport.
95ths.							
3 80	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	14	158	Aug. 4, 1828	2,028	Aug. 5, 1828
5 15	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	7	12	Oct. 2, 1828	1,948	Sept. 6, 1827
5 26	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	13	48	March 5, 1827	1,902	March 5, 1827
5 26	April 20	April 21	13	48	March 5, 1827	1,902	March 5, 1827
1 77	April 29	April 29	12	61	Feb. 28, 1831	12	Feb. 28, 1831
1 88	May 2	May 2	13	249	Dec. 3, 1830	52	April 2, 1825
7 91	May 13	May 13	10	7	Mar. 27, 1828	122	Oct. 24, 1828
9 44	May 15	May 16	9	148	Aug. 6, 1830	173	Aug. 6, 1830
0 27	May 18	May 19	11	70	Mar. 27, 1828	2,200	Mar. 26, 1831
5 71	May 24	May 25	9	304	Oct. 1, 1827	19	Jan. 21, 1828
5 54	May 30	May 30	13	10	Jan. 19, 1830	2,135	Dec. 19, 1830
5 16	May 30	May 31	7	33	Mar. 11, 1830	2,134	Mar. 11, 1830
5 21	May 31	May 31	8	4	July 17, 1829	2,052	Jan. 2, 1829
7 91	June 13	June 14	10	7	Mar. 27, 1828	122	Oct. 24, 1828
3 72	June 15	June 16	7	151	Aug. 10, 1830	2,174	Aug. 11, 1830
0 27	June 19	June 20	11	70	Mar. 27, 1831	2,200	Mar. 26, 1831
1 88	June 29	June 30	13	249	Dec. 3, 1830	52	April 2, 1825
3 72	July 11	July 12	7	151	Aug. 10, 1830	2,174	Aug. 11, 1830
5 54	July 18	July 19	13	10	Jan. 19, 1830	2,135	Jan. 19, 1830
9 44	July 19	July 19	9	148	Aug. 6, 1830	173	Aug. 6, 1830
5 16	July 23	July 24	7	33	Mar. 11, 1830	2,134	Mar. 11, 1830
1 88	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	13	249	Dec. 3, 1830	52	April 2, 1825
1 86	Aug. 5	Aug. 5	8	56	Mar. 15, 1831	2,222	June 2, 1831
3 93	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	9	191	July 9, 1831	2,241	July 19, 1831
3 70	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	10	70	April 10, 1828	1,996	April 11, 1828
0	Sept. 19	Sept. 19	7	104	April 8, 1831	26	April 8, 1831
7 49	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	15	143	May 23, 1831	2,221	May 26, 1831
7	Oct. 5	Oct. 5	7	15	June 28, 1831		
13	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	8	268	Nov. 5, 1829	15	May 22, 1828
82	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	8	–	July 8, 1831	2,244	July 27, 1831
19	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	9	118	June 2, 1825	1,712	June 2, 1825
21	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	8	366	Nov. 23, 1830	116	Nov. 24, 1830
82	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	9	151	June 1, 1831	2,248	Aug. 4, 1831
96	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	14	48	Mar. 5, 1827	1,902	March 5, 1827
96	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	14	48	Mar. 5, 1827	1,902	March 5, 1827
94	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	9	228	Aug. 14, 1831	90	Aug. 14, 1831
9	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	15	143	May 23, 1831	2,221	May 26, 1831

Description and name of vessel.	Captain's name.	Date of departure from the port the vessel comes.	Destinat
Brig Palestine - -	H. K. Loring -	December 30, 1830	Boston
Brig Daniel Webster -	F. W. Welch -	January 13, 1831	Boston
Brig Tenedos - -	Samuel Allen -	March 3, 1831	Constantin
Brig Tenedos - -	Samuel Allen -	April 16, 1831	Boston
Brig Elizabeth - -	W. K. Merry -	March 1, 1831	Samos & N
Ship Clifford Wayne -	G. W. Lewis -	March 6, 1831	Constantin
Brig General Warren -	Joseph Gorham -	May 10, 1831	Samos
Brig Mermaid - -	W. D. Phelps -	March 23, 1831	Bengasi
Brig Fortune - -	John Williams -	April 1, 1831	Constantin
Schooner Edgar - -	M. Wilson -	May 11, 1831	Samos & N
Brig Banian - -	N. P. Smith -	March 17, 1831	Constantin
Brig Kingston - -	George Brewster -	April 18, 1831	Siagik
Brig Padang - -	H. G. Gray -	April 5, 1831	Boston
Brig General Warren -	J. Gorham -	June 13, 1831	New York
Brig Elizabeth - -	Richard Coombs -	April 19, 1831	Boston
Brig Fortune - -	John Williams -	June 15, 1831	Boston
Ship Clifford Wayne -	G. W. Lewis -	June 23, 1831	Adramitti
Brig Elizabeth - -	Richard Coombs -	From Vourla in distress -	Boston
Brig Banian - -	N. P. Smith -	July 14, 1831	Boston
Brig Mermaid - -	W. D. Phelps -	July 6, 1831	Boston
Brig Kingston - -	George Brewster -	July 21, 1831	Boston
Ship Clifford Wayne -	G. W. Lewis -	July 30, 1831	Boston
Brig Hebe - -	Osborne Howes -	June 4, 1831	Boston
Brig Ursula - -	George Powell -	July 20, 1831	Boston
Brig Cherub - -	H. H. Green -	July 23, 1831	Boston
Brig Pavilion - -	S. Devalcourt -	September 8, 1831	New York
Ship Messenger - -	James Buffington -	July 7, 1831	Constantino
Brig Virginia - -	S. H. Davis -	July 5, 1831	Boston
Brig Cazenove - -	S. Corey -	Septemb'r 30, 1831	Boston
Brig Angelina - -	Francis Johnson -	Septemb'r 24, 1831	Boston
Brig Curlew - -	Cornelius Ellis -	July 28, 1831	Boston
Brig Henry - -	L. Russell -	August 7, 1831	New York
Brig Aurora - -	G. M. Weld -	August 7, 1831	Boston
Brig Tenedos - -	Samuel Allen -	August 10, 1831	Chesmé
Brig Tenedos - -	Samuel Allen -	Novemb'r 26, 1831	-
Brig Harp - -	M. Wilson -	Novemb'r 24, 1831	Samos
Ship Messenger - -	J. Buffington -	December 5, 1831	-

SSELS—Continued.

: of clearing out.	Owners' names.
l 2, 1831	Nathan Pratt and John J. Putnam.
:h 10, 1831	Thomas Hedge, Isaac L. Hedge, and Jacob Covington.
:h 28, 1831	John J. Putnam and Nathan Pratt.
25, 1831	Do. Do.
21, 1831	Blaise Issaverdens and W. K. Merry.
12, 1831	Abijah Fiske.
31, 1831	Isaac Vincent.
9, 1831	E. E. Bradshaw, Alexander Mactier, and P. Edes.
25, 1831	John Williams, W. W. Andrews, and Blaise Issaverdens.
25, 1831	Samuel S. Howland and Gardiner G. Howland.
31, 1831	Windsor Fay and N. P. Smith.
1, 1831	A. Adams, J. Sever, B. Delano, J. N. Sever, and Melyer Whitton.
ust 26, 1831	William Reed.
9, 1831	Isaac Vincent.
9, 1831	Benjamin Fiske and William S. Bridge.
22, 1831	John Williams, W. W. Andrews, and Blaise Issaverdens.
7, 1831	Abijah Fiske.
16, 1831	B. Fiske and William S. Bridge.
ust 12, 1831	Windsor Fay and N. P. Smith.
ust 1, 1831	E. E. Bradshaw, Alexander Mactier, and P. Edes.
ust 15, 1831	A. Adams, &c., as above.
em. 2, 1831	Abijah Fiske.
em. 7, 1831	Osborn Howes and Eliz. Howes.
em. 23, 1831	James A. Dickson.
ber 3, 1831	John J. Putnam and Nathan Pratt.
em. 20, 1831	William W. Todd.
ber 6, 1831	Timothy Williams and John Forrester.
ober 11, 1831	W. Babson, jr., Obed. Woodberry, and S. H. Davis.
ober 14, 1831	C. J. Cazenove, L. A. Cazenove, and A. C. Cazenove, W. C. Gardner.
ober 14, 1831	Francis Johnson and Benjamin Delano.
ober 21, 1831	Robert G. Shaw.
vem. 12, 1831	John Stevens, Peter Palmer, and Richard Girdler.
vem. 26, 1831	William F. Weld.
vem. 19, 1831	John J. Putnam and Nathan Pratt.
	Do. Do.
cem. 17, 1831	Samuel S. Howland and Gardiner G. Howland.
	Timothy Williams and John Forrester.

MYRNA, *January* 2, 1832.

DAVID OFFLEY.

List of American vessels, with their inward cargoes, arriving at

Vessels' names.	Bags of coffee.	Cases of indigo.	Cases of sugar.	Pack's of cassia lignia.	Hogsheads of rum.	Tons of dye-wood.	Packages of cochineal.	Bags of pepper.	Bales domestic goods.	Kegs of manuf. tobacco.	Bags of pimento.	Bags of sugar.	Bales of nankeens.	Boxes of sperm candles.	Barrels of flour.
Palestine *a* -	3,000	–	–	477	34	36	–	–	227						
Daniel Webster *b*															
Tenedos -	547	–	227	–	116	35	–	–	110						
Tenedos *b* -															
Elizabeth -	1,332	–	122	–	126	45	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–
Clifford Wayne *c*	800														
General Warren *b*															
Mermaid -	–	–	400	525	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–
Fortune -	84	–	75	1,897	1	–	13	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	200
Edgar *d* -															
Bancian -	140	14	–	–	19										
Kingston *e* -															
Padang -	200	24	191	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	397	44	12	–
General Warren *f*															
Elizabeth -	1,103	–	95	–	2	8	–	220							
Fortune *b* -															
Clifford Wayne *b*															
Elizabeth *g* -															
Bancian *b* -															
Mermaid *h* -															
Kingston -	700	–	–	–	33	25	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–
Clifford Wayne *i*															
Hebe -	375	23	209	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	50	300	–	–	–
Ursula -	544	–	–	–	43	14	–	50	–	–	100				
Cherub -	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	142						
Pavilion *b* -															
Messenger *a* -	909	–	1,000	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virginia -	–	13	–	–	131	q'ty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cazenove *j* -	–	–	900	–	–	q'ty									
Angeline -	89	–	–	–	–	12	–	250							
Curlew -	878	4	161	–	–	18									
Henry -	463	–	21	1,040	98	20	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–
Aurora -	30	–	44	–	64	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	50	–
Tenedos -	–	–	–	–	132	–	–	–	63	–	–	–	–	77	
Tenedos *k* -															
Harp *d* -															
Messenger *b* -															
	11,194	78	3,445	3,939	839	284	19	570	542	70	312	697	44	12 337	7

a Landed mostly at Constantinople.
b Constantinople.
c Remainder cargo landed at Constantinople.
d Trieste.

SMYRNA, *January* 2, 1832.

from the 31*st of December*, 1830, *to the* 21*st of December*, 1831.

Cases of segars.	Bales of tobacco.	Cases of silk handkerc'fs.	Spanish dollars.	Barrels of rum.	Chests of tea.	Casks of cloves.	Hogsheads of brandy.	Boxes of cheese.	Barrels of pitch.	Barrels of rosin.	Barrels of tar.	Barrels of varnish.	Casks of codfish.	Casks of spirits.	Cases of soap.	Boxes of pickles.	Barrels of tumeric.	Boxes of merchandise.	Bundles of chairs.	Boxes of furniture.	Hogsheads of tobacco.
–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	62	100	100	60	6	30	¼	6	60	150	–	67	24	
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	134	4																			
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
34	–	4	–	85																	
–	–	–	–	40																	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	3,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
36	134	8	3,000	125	10	1	4	62	100	100	60	6	30	¼	6	60	150	–	67	24	70

e Siagik.
f Samos.
g In distress.
h Bengasi.
i Adramitti.
j Landed at Constantinople.
k Chesmé.

DAVID OFFLEY.

List of outward cargoes of American vessels sailing from th

Vessels' names.	Cases of opium.	Cases of gums.	Bales of wool.	Cases of soap.	Bales of sponges.	Medicals—oil of roses.	Bottles, oil of roses.	Boxes of otto of roses.	Casks of raisins.	Boxes of raisins.	Drums of Sultana.	Cases of figs.	Drums of figs.
Palestine -	31	–	702	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Daniel Webster -	54	20	30	–	–	–	–	4	315	–	–	–	–
Tenedos *a* -													
Tenedos -	–	–	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elizabeth *b* -													
Clifford Wayne *c* -													
General Warren *b*													
Mermaid *d* -													
Fortune *a* -													
Edgar *b* -													
Banian *a* -													
Kingston *e* -													
Padang -	–	13	239	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	659	–	–
General Warren	–	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elizabeth -	–	–	129	–	–	5,062	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fortune -	–	–	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clifford Wayne *a*													
Elizabeth -													
Banian -	–	–	435										
Mermaid -	–	–	460										
Kingston -	–	–	150	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clifford Wayne -	–	22	300	302	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	3,00
Hebe -	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,58
Ursula -	–	–	51	–	11	1,944	–	–	395	–	–	–	4,73
Cherub -	–	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,24
Pavilion -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	509	–	2,99
Messenger *a* -													
Virginia -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,31
Cazenove -	–	3	–	308	3	–	–	–	188	1,619	1,000	–	6,59
Angeline -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	284	–	50	–	8
Curlew -	–	–	167	–	–	2,965	–	–	201	–	680	–	4,98
Henry -	–	–	129	–	–	6,210	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,98
Aurora -	–	22	143	–	–	–	–	1	738	–	419	–	3,30
Tenedos *f* -													
Tenedos *g* -													
Harp *b* -													
Messenger *g* -													
Kingston -	1	6	–	–	9	–	–	1	500	–	1,446	–	4,05
Mellville -	129	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cherub -	2	–	300	–	–	–	–	5	300	–	–	–	–
	217	91	4,154	610	32	16,181	23	20	2,921	1,619	4,763	–	72,16

a Constantinople.
b Samos.
c Adramitti.
d Bengasi.

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from the 31*st December*, 1830, *to the* 31*st December*, 1831.

Okes of old copper.	Casks of olive oil.	Sacks of almonds.	Barrels of yellow berries.	Barrels of camels' hair.	Ox and cow-hides.	Casks of old copper.	Bags of walnuts.	Kintals of filberts.	Sticks of boxwood.	Bags of galls.	Boxes of prunes.	Bags of senna.	Kils. of Turkey oil-stone.	Barrels of nut galls.	Sacks of madder root.	Kegs of currents.	Salt.
–	40	–	94	–	5,698	21	73	–	–							191	q'ty
–	–	–	20	–	2,733	–	–	–	1,417	36	109	20	–	–	–		
–	93																
1,500	57	–	21	–	1,479												
–	–	–	26	–	13,000	–	–		1,143								
–	–	–	25	41	2,295	–	–	185									
			9														
–	63	–	–	–	300												
–	291																
–	–	–	10														
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	141	270	–	–	–	–	5			
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	235	332								
–	–	–	–	–	962	–	–	120									
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	555								
–	–	–	–	–	719												
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	210	–	–	–	–	–	–	18		
1,400	–	8	13	–	220	–	–	60	–	16							
700	–	–	30														
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	303				
–	–	–	–	–	1,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	20			
3,600	544	8	248	41	28,806	21	73	951	3,717	52	109	36	303	20	18	191	q'ty

e Siagik.
f Chesmé.

g In port.

DAVID OFFLEY.

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, January 14, 1832.

SIR: I had the honor on the 10th instant to address you with the enclosures of the commercial returns of this consulate for the past year. Under the presumption that you will be addressed relative to the duties paid by American citizens in this port, and that it might be agreeable to you to know from me what has been the past and is the present situation of our commerce in that respect, I beg to state to you that from the commencement of our trade to the Levant, about the year 1797, until the year 1811, our trade was under the protection of the English, duties were paid according to the English tariff, to whom also was paid consulage and drogomanage duty, amounting to from four to six thousand Spanish dollars per annum. In the year last mentioned, the merchants of the Levant Company, conceiving that our trade was injurious to their interests, induced the Porte to issue a firman that American vessels should pay double duties. Arriving here myself at that moment, a seizure of property under my charge was made to enforce the payment of this duty. I went to Constantinople and arranged with the Porte a tariff of duties calculated on the Austrian tariff, with an addition of fifteen per centum, and which arrangement it was agreed should apply to all American vessels and in every port of the empire. However anxious the English merchants were to create hindrances to our trade, their authorities were equally so to keep the profits arising to them therefrom; and I had the extreme mortification to find my countrymen, at that time here, had been fully persuaded of the necessity of continuing under the English protection for the security of their property. The consulate duty was, therefore, continued to be paid until the year 1815. It was not until the departure of the first vessel from this place after the last war with England that I was able to prevail on my countrymen to abandon a protection unnecessary, expensive, and dishonorable to our national character, and then only by entering into a bond to indemnify the interested against any losses or hindrances they might thereby sustain.

In the year 1816 a new tariff was made with the French. With my consent, our duties were calculated thereon, with an addition of fifteen per cent. I enclose that tariff herewith, and you will observe that it has, by its limitation, expired. I am, however, of opinion that the duties will continue to be exacted until a new one shall be formed. At the time of its negotiation, and which required a great length of time, the Spanish dollar was worth 5¼ piastres; it is now worth 17¼. The prices of merchandise, when not operated on by other causes, have followed the depreciation of the Turkish currency, and which has reduced the duties from three to about one per cent., so that the duties we now pay amount, on an average, to one and one-sixth per cent. The Porte has, in the mean time, established other duties, which, although paid equally by all nations, do not interfere with their respective treaties.

Our treaty stipulates that we are to pay duties as the most favored nation; nothing is said of tariff or per centage, as in all other treaties; and here, in my opinion, we should rest. The duties paid by any nation in treaty with the Porte would suit us, perhaps, with the exception of that of Russia, and that also as respects its general conditions. The Porte has, for

a long time past, wished to engage us in the negotiation of a new tariff on the principle of the most favored nation; that is three per cent. on the value, and which would cause us to pay thrice the duties paid by others until their tariffs were newly formed. My observations that it would suit us to pay any rate of duties, even the same as paid by others, did not appear satisfactory. They wish us to lead; this is, however, one of the instances where it would be most advantageous to follow.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State, Washington.

SMYRNA, *January* 22, 1833.

SIR: I beg to enclose you the return of the cargoes shipped from this to the United States the past year, and which was omitted to be enclosed in my letter of yesterday.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State, Washington.

List of American vessels arriving at and sailing from the por

Description and name of vessel.	Captains' names.	Ports touched at.	Coming from.	Ports belo ing to.
Brig Elizabeth	W. H. Merry	_	New York	New York
Brig Palmer	M. Powers	_	Genoa	Boston
Schooner Leader	J. Barnacoat	_	Boston	Boston
Brig Flora	R. Girdler	Malta	New York	New York
Brig Cherub	Charles Jones	_	Boston	Boston
Brig General Warren	Joseph Gorham	_	Constantinople	Fairhaven
Brig Topaz	S. Macoduck	_	New York	New York
Brig Africa	D. N. Chamberlain	_	Trieste	Boston
Brig Smyrna	H. K. Loring	_	Boston	Duxbury
Brig Mermaid	Isaac Trask	_	Port-au-Prince	Gloucester
Brig Cherokee	H. Winsor	_	Boston	Boston
Brig Topaz	S. Macoduck	_	Constantinople	New York
Brig Trafalgar	F. Davis	_	Boston	Boston
Brig Kingston	L. Slenchman	_	Boston	Boston
Brig Bruce	George Brewster	_	Boston	Plymouth
Brig Goldhunter	C. Chase	_	Boston	Boston
Brig Curlew	C. Ellis	Malta	Boston	Boston
Schooner Virginia	Wm. Hopkins	_	Boston	Boston
Brig Daniel Webster	A. Burges	_	Boston	Plymouth
Brig Eagle	John Wade	_	Boston	Boston
Brig Bruce	George Brewster	_	Constantinople	Boston
Brig Tenedos	Samuel Allen	_	Boston	Boston
Schooner Cadmus	J. Hossford	_	Constantinople	Vienna
Ship Crawford	J. I. Mott	_	Trieste	New York
Brig Padang	John Williams	_	Trieste	Boston
Schooner Virginia	Wm. Hopkins	_	Archipelago	Boston
Brig Henry	L. Russell	_	Constantinople	New York
Schooner Charlotte	Samuel Hall	_	Boston	Cohasset
Brig Elizabeth	W. H. Merry	_	New York	New York
Brig Padang	John Williams	_	Constantinople	Boston
Brig Mallary	Joseph Foster	Syra	Boston	Boston
Brig Cherub	Charles Jones	_	Boston	Boston
Brig Waterwitch	James Paxton	_	Boston	Boston
Brig Chora	A. Hayward	_	Boston	Boston
Brig Elizabeth	W. H. Merry	_	Constantinople	New York
Brig Mermaid	Isaac Trask	_	Marseilles	Gloucester
Brig Cazenove	Solomon Carey	_	Marseilles	Boston
Brig Junius	Richard Cowen	_	Marseilles	Plymouth
Brig Holly	J. P. Conthony	Malta	Boston	Boston
Brig Gazelle	Robert Sparin	Zante	Trieste	Boston
Brig Tim	Stephen Jarvis	Malta	Boston	Boston
Brig Kingston	W. D. Phelps	_	Boston	Boston
Brig Henry Eckford	N. Gillett	_	New York	New York
Brig Otis	S. J. Williams	Marseilles	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Brig Tenedos	A. Kenrick	_	Boston	Boston
Brig Gamet	J. Burges, jr.	Malta	Boston	Boston

Smyrna from December 31, 1831, *to December* 31, 1832.

Register.	Date of arrival.	Captains' appear'ce at office.	No. of crew.	No. of register.	Date of register.	No. of Mediterran'n passport.	Date of Mediterranean passport.
Tons. 95ths.							
241 77	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	11	62	Feb. 28, 1831	12	Feb. 28, 1831
306 76	12	13	13	8	Apr. 19, 1823	1,512	April 19, 1823
72 47	16	17	5	314	Nov. 26, 1831	2,268	Nov. 26, 1831
258 91	Feb. 2	Feb. 2	11	426	14, 1831	116	14, 1831
173 70	3	5	9	70	Apr. 10, 1828	1,996	April 11, 1828
187 91	8	9	9	7	Mar. 27, 1828	122	Oct. 24, 1828
193	Mar. 29	Mar. 29	8	29	Jan. 28, 1832	6	Jan. 28, 1832
182 41	29	29	8	184	Sept. 28, 1830	2,175	Sept. 28, 1830
162 72	29	30	7	18	Oct. 27, 1825	1,772	Dec. 22, 1825
189 44	April 25	April 26	8	278	29, 1831	2,264	
185 34	26	27	8	77	Mar. 7, 1832	20	March 7, 1832
193	26	27	8	29	June 28, 1832	6	June 28, 1832
160	May 3	May 3	9	53	Feb. 15, 1832	11	Feb. 15, 1832
115 16	7	7	7	67	Feb. 29, 1832	–	March 2, 1832
147 70	7	8	8	31	Dec. 14, 1826	1,885	Jan. 17, 1827
203 33	13	14	7	198	Jan. 23, 1831	2,242	July 23, 1831
181 19	13	14	8	118	June 2, 1825	1,712	June 2, 1825
87 55	13	14	5	82	Mar. 12, 1832	26	Mar. 23, 1832
125 15	17	17	6	12	Oct. 2, 1828	1,948	Sept. 6, 1827
110 35	28	29	6	109	Apr. 27, 1831	35	April 7, 1832
147 70	June 1	June 1	8	31	Dec. 14, 1826	1,885	Jan. 17, 1827
215 26	6	7	12	92	Mar. 20, 1832	34	April 7, 1832
144 55	16	18	7	1	Nov. 19, 1830	17	July 2, 1831
280 71	23	25	12	67	Feb. 25, 1826	18	Feb. 25, 1826
175 21	23	25	10	13	Jan. 7, 1832	3	Jan. 7, 1832
87 55	28	29	5	82	June 2, 1825	1,712	June 2, 1825
151 21	29	29	7	366	Nov. 23, 1830	116	Nov. 24, 1830
96 84	July 2	July 3	5	29	Jan. 24, 1832	2,159	June 3, 1830
241 77	26	27	11	61	Feb. 28, 1831	12	Feb. 28, 1831
175 21	Aug. 4	Aug. 6	10	13	Jan. 7, 1832	3	Jan. 7, 1832
165 80	12	13	7	213	June 25, 1832		
173 70	12	13	9	184	May 31, 1832	60	June 22, 1832
167 66	19	20	7	251	Oct. 17, 1831		
175	25	25	8	75	Mar. 7, 1832	62	June 30, 1832
211 77	Sept. 6	Sept. 6	11	61	Feb. 28, 1831	12	Feb. 28, 1831
189 44	14	14	8	278	Oct. 29, 1831	2,264	
171 13	14	15	7	268	Nov. 25, 1829	15	
225 14	17	17	10	4	June 11, 1832	11	June 11, 1832
180 69	17	18	6	283	Nov. 12, 1822	1,528	May 31, 1823
197 77	28	29	9	8	Feb. 5, 1827	1,881	Jan. 5, 1827
164	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	10	271	Sept. 8, 1832	75	Sept. 18, 1832
115 16	7	7	7	289	28, 1832	18	March 2, 1832
253 73	Dec. 8	10	–	–	Apr. 29, 1832		
146 42	8	10	8	80	July 14, 1832	22	Sept. 6, 1831
215 26	8	10	12	92	Mar. 20, 1832	34	April 7, 1832
194 15	30	31	9	115	June 23, 1824	1,634	June 23, 1824

LIST OF AMERICAN

Description and name of vessel.	Captains' names.	Date of departure from the port the vessels come.	Destination.
Brig Elizabeth	W. H. Merry	October 15, 1831	Samos
Brig Palmer	M. Powers	December 13, 1831	Boston
Schooner Leader	J. Barnacoat	Nov. 28, 1831	Boston
Brig Flora	R. Girdler	14, 1831	Constantinople
Brig Cherub	Charles Jones	December 18, 1831	Boston
Brig General Warren	Joseph Gorham	February 2, 1832	New York
Brig Topaz	S. Macoduck	1, 1832	Constantinople
Brig Africa	D. N. Chamberlain	March 3, 1832	Samos
Brig Smyrna	H. K. Loring	February 14, 1832	Boston
Brig Mermaid	Isaac Trask	–	Odessa
Brig Cherokee	H. Winsor	March 9, 1832	Boston
Brig Topaz	S. Macoduck	April 22, 1832	New York
Brig Trafalgar	F. Davis	February 17, 1832	Boston
Brig Kingston	L. Slenchman	March 2, 1832	Boston
Brig Bruce	George Brewster	18, 1832	Constantinople
Brig Goldhunter	C. Chase	31, 1832	Boston
Brig Curlew	C. Ellis	February 25, 1832	Samos
Schooner Virginia	William Hopkins	March 24, 1832	Archipelago
Brig Daniel Webster	A. Burges	22, 1832	Boston
Brig Eagle	John Wade	April 10, 1832	Boston
Brig Bruce	George Brewster	May 31, 1832	Boston
Brig Tenedos	Samuel Allen	April 7, 1832	Boston
Schooner Cadmus	James Hossford	–	Baltimore
Ship Crawford	J. I. Mott	June 10, 1832	Samos
Brig Padang	John Williams	10, 1832	–
Schooner Virginia	William Hopkins	–	Boston
Brig Henry	L. Russell	June 24, 1832	–
Schooner Charlotte	Samuel Hall	April 27, 1832	Boston
Brig Elizabeth	W. H. Merry	May 22, 1832	Constantinople
Brig Padang	John Williams	August 2, 1832	New York
Brig Mallary	Joseph Foster	June 27, 1832	Boston
Brig Cherub	Charles Jones	25, 1832	Boston
Brig Waterwitch	James Paxton	26, 1832	Boston
Brig Chora	Abraham Hayward	July 1, 1832	Boston
Brig Elizabeth	W. H. Merry	September 2, 1832	New York
Brig Mermaid	Isaac Trask	August 21, 1832	Boston
Brig Cazenove	Solomon Carey	21, 1832	Boston
Brig Junius	Richard Cowen	31, 1832	Boston
Brig Holly	J. P. Conthony	June 30, 1832	Boston
Brig Gazelle	Robert Sparin	September 6, 1832	Boston
Brig Tim	Stephen Jarvis	20, 1832	–
Brig Kingston	W. D. Phelps	October 3, 1832	–
Brig Henry Eckford	Nathaniel Gillett	Nov. 13, 1832	Constantinople
Brig Otis	S. J. Williams	18, 1832	In port
Brig Tenedos	Alfred Kenrick	October 14, 1832	In port
Brig Gamet	J. Burges, jr.	31, 1832	In port

VESSELS—Continued.

Date of clearing out.	Owners' names.
January 14, 1832	B. Issaverdens and W. H. Merry.
Feb. 11, 1832	Isaac Thorndike.
March 1, 1832	A. Cunningham, C. Cunningham, and James Cunningham.
February 8, 1832	J. Stevens, P. Palmer, J. L. James, N. Caswell, T. P. & H. N. Williams.
March 4, 1832	John J. Putnan and Nathan Pratt.
19, 1832	Isaac Vincent.
29, 1832	Samuel H. Howland and G. G. Howland.
April 5, 1832	Robert G. Shaw.
30, 1832	Ezra Weston.
May 9, 1832	Isaac Trask and Alexander Mactier.
20, 1832	A. Lombard and Micah Humphrey.
5, 1832	Samuel S. Howland and G. G. Howland.
28, 1832	C. J. Cazenove, H. A. Cazenove, A. C. Cazenove, and W. C. Gardner.
19, 1832	Eleazer Bradshaw.
12, 1832	Melzar Whitton, John Sever, and Charles Sever.
June 15, 1832	Benjamin Fiske, William S. Bridge, and Constant Chase.
May 28, 1832	Robert G. Shaw.
28, 1832	Thomas W. French.
June 4, 1832	Thomas Hedge, Isaac L. Hedge, and Jacob Covington.
15, 1832	John L. Dimmock, John Peters, S. Pond, and Zachariah Jellison.
16, 1832	Melzar Whitton, John Sever, and Charles Sever.
July 3, 1832	John J. Putnam.
3, 1832	Elizabeth Houston.
3, 1832	Samuel S. Howland and G. G. Howland.
–	John Williams and Blaise Issaverdens.
Sept. 11, 1832	Robert G. Shaw.
–	John Stevens, Peter Palmer, and Richard Girdler.
Sept. 16, 1832	Abraham H. Tower and Samuel Hall.
August 1, 1832	Blaise Issaverdens and W. H. Merry.
October 6, 1832	John Williams and B. Issaverdens.
Sept. 16, 1832	John H. Pearson and Henry B. Humphry.
21, 1832	John J. Putnam.
16, 1832	Benjamin C. Clark.
October 2, 1832	Otis Vinal, Jacob Hall, Elisha Cobb, G. Vinal, and Charles Leighton.
Sept. 29, 1832	B. Issaverdens and W. H. Merry.
29, 1832	Alexander Trask and Alexander Mactier.
Nov. 17, 1832	C. J. Cazenove, L. A. Cazenove, A. C. Cazenove, and W. C. Gardner.
October 14, 1832	M. Russell, M. Russell, jr., J. T. Russell, N. M. Davis, J. S. Hayward, T. Davis, and Sidney Bartlett.
Nov. 17, 1832	Samuel Woods.
October 11, 1832	Ebenezer Breed.
–	Venon Brown and Nathaniel A. Bassett.
–	Robert Edes.
Dec. 16, 1832	Nathan Gillett and Isaac Webb.
–	Samuel Broom and Paul Lajus.
–	John J. Putnam.
–	John Russell and Benjamin Bramhall.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

List of inward cargoes of American vessels arriving at this port

Inward vessels' names.	Bags of coffee.	Bags of pepper.	Puncheons of rum.	Boxes of sugar.	Barrels of sugar.	Ser. of cochineal.	Cases of indigo.	Lignum vitæ.	Barrels of sarsaparilla.	Boxes of cigars.	Casks of coffee.
Elizabeth	750	300	148	33	200	10	–	q'ty			
Leader	525	–	–	11	–	–	33				
Flora	247										
Cherub	1,176	–	47	50							
General Warren	–	–	–	108	50	6	–	–	2		
Topaz	706	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–
Smyrna	2,296	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–
Mermaid	2,800										
Cherokee	2,110										
Trafalgar	1,281	–	–	–	–	–	–				54
Kingston	1,116	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	
Bruce	2,400	–	–	–	–	10					
Gold Hunter	2,036	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Curlew	800	–	–	200							
Virginia	1,125										
Daniel Webster	1,329	–	–	–	–	–	–	q'ty	–	–	–
Eagle	666	–	21	113							
Tenedos	2,100	–	137	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cadmus	–	–	–	–	179	–	–	–	–	–	–
Charlotte	600	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elizabeth	642	280	122	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mallary	844	–	25	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cherub	1,462	251	132	–	–	–	11	q'ty	–	–	–
Waterwitch	486	–	58	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–
Cora	110	–	100	106							
C. Holly	–	200	64	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tim	970	–	80	31	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
Kingston	230	24	24	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Henry Eckford	56	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Tenedos*	700	–	52	205							
Garnet	340	–	24	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	29,903	1,055	1,147	1,247	629	26	143	–	2	20	54

* 217 bales of wool.

from the 1*st of January*, 1832, *to the* 1*st of January*, 1833.

Cigars.	Cases of silks.	Cases of choppas.	Bales of shirtings.	Casks of rum.	Cases of nankeens.	Tons of logwood.	Bales of domestics.	Barrels of coffee.	Barrels of tar.	Barrels of pitch.	Cases of nankeens.	Mats of cassia.	Boxes of tea.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20			
20,000													
20,500	4												
50,000													
–	1												
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	18		
–	–	–	30	12	10	q'ty	43	–	20	20	–	1,996	66
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50						
–	–	5	19	10 31	–								
–	–	–	106	100	–	20							
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	160						
–	4												
–	–	–	–	–	–	15	300	10					
–	–	–	–	–	–	36	291						
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50						
90,500	9	5	155	153	10	71	919	10	40	40	18	1,996	66

DAVID OFFLEY,
United States Consul.

List of outward cargoes of American vessels sailing from this

Outward vessels' names.	Cases of opium.	Cases of gums.	Bales of wool.	Barrels of dry hides.	Salted hides.	Bags of filberts.	Boxes of otto.	Bbls. of yellow berries.	Barrels of raisins.	Drums of raisins.	Cases of figs.	Drums of figs.
Tenedos	10	–	405									
Messenger	15	–	200	16	72	100	4	21	810	–	–	1,843
Palmer	3	–	555	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	860
Leader	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	600	500		
Cherub	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General Warren	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	–	–
Smyrna	67	–	283	–	–	–	8		–	–	–	–
Cherokee	2	–	169	32	–	100	1	–	–	–	–	–
Topaz	20	–	64	–	1,792	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trafalgar	69	–	73	–	217	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Kingston	4	–	155	–	–	–	3	–	–	300	–	–
Gold Hunter	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Daniel Webster	–	–	102	–	–	193	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eagle	7	–	12	–	719	64	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bruce	6	–	75									
Tenedos	53	–	518	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300
Cadmus	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	12	–	–	–	–
Virginia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,710
Henry	–	–	243									
Charlotte	11	5	–	–	–	23	3	–	–	–	–	6,891
Padang	15	–	241	–	–	–	–	–	395	888	–	5,800
Mallary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	238	341	–	13,300
Cherub	77	–	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,500
Waterwitch	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,500
Cora	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	852	1,100	444	13,673
Elizabeth	–	–	–	–	–	80	4	30	–	–	–	–
Mermaid	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	870	2,945	–	14,189
Cazenove	–	–	302	–	–	–	–	–	268	–	–	2,332
Junius	102	–	88	–	–	184	1	–	150	–	–	12,800
Holly	23	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	721	–	–	2,700
Gazelle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	14,005
Tim	39	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1,000	–	–	6,804
Kingston	53	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,540	–	5,300
	655	11	4,165	48	2,800	759	33	69	6,104	7,614	444	131,507

port from the 1*st of January*, 1832, *to the* 1*st of January*, 1833.

Barrels of goatswood.	Packages of drugs.	Okes of old copper.	Bolts of sail cloth.	Boxwood.	Casks of wine.	Bags of specie.	Kils. of salt.	Barrels of sponges.	Casks of sponges.	Sacks of walnuts.	Barrels of cowtail hair.	Bars of iron.	Baskets of oil stone.	Bales of dates.	Kegs of currents.	Sacks of soap.	Casks of olive oil.	Bags of mustard seed.	Pigs of lead.	Tons of terra umbra.	Bags of valoned.	Sacks of almonds.
–	4	1,900	232	q'ty	250	1																
–	5	–	–	q'ty																		
–	17	–	–	q'ty	–	–	280															
–	8	–	–		400																	
–	3	–	–	q'ty	–																	
23	8	–	–	q'ty	–	–	–	–	–	24												
–	13	–	–	–	19	–		–	–													
–	13	–	–	–	67	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	18			
–		–	–	q'ty	4	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	13			
–	5	–	–	q'ty	–	–	3,200															
8	–	–	–	q'ty	–	–	–	–	–	36	2	913	30	32	24							
–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4		–	–	–	–	39	9					
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,492	8														
–	11	–	–		–	–	1,500	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	6					
–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	50	q'ty	–	–	–	–	2									400				
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	
–	–	–	–	–	450	–	–	4	–	100	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–		
–	1	–	–	q'ty	–	–	–	–	–	220												
–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59												
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	165												
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–	–	–	450							
–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71												
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	135												
41	109	1,900	282	–	1,190	1	8,472	41	6	1,067	7	913	30	52	474	139	15	35	400	31	20	30

DAVID OFFLEY,
United States Consul.

[EXTRACT.]

SMYRNA, *September* 1, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you the consular returns of this port for the last six months ending 1st July.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY.

Hon. LOUIS MCLANE,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Consular return from the 31st of January to the 1st of June, inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Master.	Crew in.		Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of cargo landed.
				Americans.	Foreigners.						
		tons. 95ths									
	Brig Garnet -	194 15	J. Burgess, jr. -	9	–	Boston -	Boston -	Malta			
Jan. 31	Brig Waterwitch	167 66	James Paxton -	9	–	Boston -	Boston -	–	Coffee, domestic goods, and logwood	$24,149	$24,149
Feb. 6	Schooner Mahala	102 72	A. Clark -	4	–	Boston -	Plymouth	–	Sugar, cotton, rum, pimento, and logwood - - - -	13,800	13,800
Feb. 16	Ship Florence -	297 73	W. G. Blackler	12	–	Boston -	Boston -	–	Indigo, coffee, rum, wool, glass ware, &c. - - - -	85,370	85,370
Feb. 16	Brig Trafalgar -	160 00	F. Davis -	9	–	R. Janeiro	Boston -	–	Coffee - - - -	36,000	36,000
Feb. 21	Brig Mermaid -	189 44	B. R. Welch -	10	–	Boston -	Boston -	–	Cotton drills, coffee, sugar, tea, &c. - - - -	29,285	29,285
Feb. 23	Brig Padang -	175 21	G. Brewster -	9	–	N. York	Boston -	–	Sugar, cochineal, nankeens, tea, logwood, &c. - - -	47,800	47,800
Feb. 23	Brig Ceres -	176 37	Z. Higgins -	8	–	Havana	Duxbury	–	Sugar and coffee - - -	20,500	20,500
Mar. 24	Brig Cherub -	173 71	C. Jones -	9	–	Boston -	Boston -	–	Coffee, lignum vitæ, cottons, and sugar - - - -	24,000	24,000
Mar. 23	Brig Jas. Ramsay	153 45	J. Gunby -	9	–	Havana	Baltimore	–	Coffee - - - -	18,500	18,500
April 3	Brig Cora -	175 00	A. Hayward -	8	–	Boston -	Boston -	–	Indigo, coffee, and rum - -	34,844	34,844
April 3	Schooner Wizard	105 50	W. Willcomb -	6	–	Boston -	Boston -	–	Coffee, sugar, logwood, rum, silks, &c. - - - -	16,000	16,000
May 31	Brig Ottoman -	205 30	D. T. Carey -	8	–	St. Jago	Boston -	–	Sugar, coffee, rum, and cigars -	46,700	46,700
June 7	Brig Kingston -	115 16	W. D. Phelps -	7	–	Boston -	Boston -	–	Indigo, logwood, cassia, cottons, tobacco, &c. - - - -	22,716	22,716
June 23	Brig Nile - -	193 57	W. Paty -	10	–	Boston -	Boston -	–	Wool, pepper, flour, and coffee -	34,000	8,500
		2,585 27		127						453,664	428,164

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of departure.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Master.	Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		General remarks.
						Americans.	Foreigners.	
		tons. 95ths.						
Jan. 21	Brig Garnet -	194 15	J. Burgess, jr. -	Wool and fruit - - - - -	$14,000	9	–	Boston.
Feb. 14	Brig Waterwitch	167 66	J. Paxton -	Raisins, figs, opium, and walnuts - -	25,000	9	–	Boston.
Feb. 20	Schooner Mahala	102 72	A. Clark -	Raisins, figs, chesnuts, prunes, and walnuts -	15,000	4	–	Boston.
Mar. 21	Ship Florence -	297 73	W. G. Blackler	Salt, opium, wool, dates, currants, &c. - -	35,750	12	–	Boston.
Mar. 8	Brig Trafalgar -	160 00	F. Davis -	Salt, sponges, wool, opium, raisins, &c. - -	54,000	9	–	Boston.
Mar. 22	Brig Mermaid -	189 44	B. R. Welch -	Wool, opium, sponges, walnuts, and olive oil -	20,182	10	–	Boston.
Mar. 9	Brig Padang -	175 21	G. Brewster -	Fruit, boxwood, hemp seed, wool, and sponge -	10,700	9	–	New York.
Mar. 27	Brig Ceres -	176 37	Z. Higgins -	Salt, opium, wool, &c. - - - -	17,000	8	–	Boston.
June 1	Brig Cherub -	173 71	C. Jones -	Wool, opium, skins, sponges, and gums - -	25,000	9	–	Boston.
April 5	Brig Jas. Ramsay	153 45	J. Gunby -	Opium and salt - - - - -	15,000	9	–	Baltimore.
May 16	Brig Cora -	175 00	A. Hayward -	Salt, opium, raisins, valinea, and gums -	25,291	8	–	Boston.
April 28	Schooner Wizard	105 50	W. Willcomb -	Raisins, walnuts, boxwood, wool, and opium -	12,800	6	–	Boston.
June 29	Brig Ottoman -	205 30	D. T. Carey -	Salt, filberts, walnuts, scammony, opium, &c. -	48,500	8	–	Boston.
In port.	Brig Kingston -	115 16	W. D. Phelps -	Fruit and wool - - - - -	10,936	7		
June 31	Brig Nile -	193 57	W. Paty -	– – – –	–	10	–	Constantinople with remainder of inward cargo.
		2,585 27			329,159	127		

SMYRNA, *July* 1, 1833.

DAVID OFFLEY,
United States Consul.

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, January 1, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose the consular returns for our trade to this port for the last six months.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY.

Hon. LOUIS MCLANE,
Secretary of State.

Consular return from the 1*st of July to the* 31*st of December, inclusive.*

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Crew in.		Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of cargo landed.
				Americans.	Foreigners.						
		Tons.									
July 10	Brig Smyrna	162	H. K. Loring	6	1	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, cassia, pepper, &c.	$18,500	$18,500
July 13	Brig Elizabeth	241	J. Jones	8	2	Constant'le	New York	–	From Constantinople.		
July 16	Brig Tenedos	245	A. Kenrick	13	–	Boston	Boston	Malta	Coffee, manufactures, &c.	14,000	14,000
July 17	Brig Otis	146	J. Myrick	8	1	Philadel'a	Philadel'a	Gibral'r	Coffee and specie	6,500	6,500
July 17	Brig Neptune	196	Sim Soule	7	–	Havana	Duxbury	–	Coffee	44,000	44,000
July 17	Brig Padang	175	J. Williams	9	–	New York	Boston	–	Coffee, cigars, tobacco, rum, &c.	33,000	5,000
July 25	Brig Flora	258	N. P. Durfey	9	–	Constant'le	New York	–	From Constantinople.		
July 29	Brig Lagrange	169	C. Lincoln	6	1	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, rum, &c.	29,500	29,500
Aug. 3	Brig Gold Hunter	203	D. W. Thomson	5	2	Trieste	Boston	–	In ballast.		
Aug. 5	Brig Palestine	248	S. Allen	12	–	Antwerp	Boston	–	In ballast.		
Aug. 5	Brig Nile	193	W. Paty	8	1	Constant'le	Boston	–	In ballast.		
Aug. 21	Brig Tenedos	245	A. Kenrick	13	–	Constant'le	Boston	–	In ballast.		
Sept. 3	Brig Trafalgar	160	F. Davis	8	1	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, &c.	23,960	23,960
Sept. 3	Brig Mermaid	189	B. R. Welsh	8	2	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, rum, beef, &c.	25,000	25,000
Sept. 3	Brig Vantrosa	195	W. T. Marshall	4	6	Havana	Boston	–	Coffee, rum, sugar, and logwood	45,500	45,500
Sept. 3	Brig Baltimore	130	W. C. Faulkner	8	–	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, rum, pepper, &c.	14,250	14,250
Sept. 13	Brig Jas. Ramsay	153	J. Gunly	6	4	Constant'le	Baltimore	–	From Constantinople.		
Sept. 23	Brig Padang	175	J. Williams	10	–	Constant'le	Boston	–	From Constantinople.		
Nov. 7	Brig Cherokee	185	W. Kedge	7	2	Trieste	Boston	–	In ballast.		
Nov. 7	Brig Metamora	163	W. F. Hallet	8	1	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, cochineal, flour, pepper, and cottons	21,600	21,600
Nov. 7	Brig Triumph	165	C. Jones	8	2	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, pepper, rum, and logwood	32,900	32,900
		3,996		171	26					308,710	280,710

Date of departu	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Cargo outward.	Value of outw	Americans.	Foreigners.	General remarks.
		Tons.						
Oct. 16	Brig Smyrna -	162	H. K. Loring -	Fruit, opium, wool, nuts, &c. - -	$108,400	7	2	Boston.
Aug. 4	Brig Elizabeth -	241	J. Jones -	Goods and specie - - -	16,000	8	2	New York.
July 10	Brig Tenedos -	245	A. Kenrick -	- - - -	-	13	-	Constantinople.
Oct. 8	Brig Otis - -	146	J. Myrick -	Fruit and wool - - - -	11,700	8	2	Philadelphia.
Aug. 4	Brig Neptune -	196	S. Soule -	Wool, opium, and fruit - - -	37,000	7	-	Boston.
July 23	Brig Padang -	175	J. Williams -	- - - -	-	9	-	Constantinople.
Aug. 2	Brig Flora - -	258	N. P. Durfey -	Wool, &c. - - - -	5,000	9	-	New York.
Sept. 18	Brig Lagrange -	169	C. Lincoln -	Fruit - - - - -	15,500	6	2	Boston.
Oct. 8	Brig Gold Hunter -	203	D. W. Thomson	Wool, nuts, fruit, and opium - -	15,800	7	1	Boston.
Oct. 21	Brig Palestine -	248	S. Allen - -	Fruit, opium, wool, &c. - - -	18,200	10	3	Boston.
Sept. 4	Brig Nile - -	193	W. Paty - -	Wool, fruit, and opium - - -	20,000	8	1	Chesmé and Boston.
Sept. 17	Brig Tenedos -	245	A. Kenrick -	Wool and opium - - -	27,000	13	-	Malta and Boston.
Oct. 12	Brig Trafalgar -	160	F. Davis - -	Fruit, opium, and wool - - -	10,850	8	1	Boston.
Oct. 5	Brig Mermaid -	189	B. R. Welsh -	Fruit, wool, and canvass - -	39,700	6	3	Boston.
Oct. 8	Brig Vantrosa -	195	W. T. Marshall	Wool, fruit, and opium - - -	30,000	3	7	Boston.
Sept. 28	Brig Baltimore -	130	W. C. Faulkner -	Fruit - - - - -	11,000	6	2	Boston.
Oct. 13	Brig James Ramsay	153	J. Gunly - -	Fruit and opium - - -	42,000	9	1	Baltimore.
Oct. 8	Brig Padang -	175	J. Williams -	Wool, fruit, and opium - - -	50,000	10	1	New York.
Dec. 7	Brig Cherokee -	185	W. Kedge -	Fruit, wool, and nuts - - -	13,500	6	3	Boston.
Dec. 7	Brig Metamora -	163	W. F. Hallett -	Fruit, wool, and nuts - - -	16,200	7	3	Malta and Boston.
Dec. 21	Brig Triumph -	165	C. Jones - -	Wool, fruit, &c. - - - -	17,000	9	2	Boston.
		3,996			504,850	169	36	

SMYRNA, *January* 1, 1834.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, July 1, 183

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you, herewith, the returns of consulate for the last six months.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY,
United States Consu

Consular return from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Master.	Crew. American.	Crew. Foreign.	Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of cargo landed.
Jan. 3	Brig Sicily -	192	Jonathan Foster	7	2	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee - - -	$20,000	$20,000
Dec. 11	Brig Kingston -	115	W. D. Phelps -	6	2	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, sugar, domestic goods, &c.	20,000	20,000
Dec. 20	Brig Hamilton -	164	Obed Snow -	7	1	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, sugar, and domestics -	20,300	20,300
Dec. 24	Ship Seamen -	197	Wm. Drew -	9	2	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, sugar, pepper, &c. -	32,020	32,020
Mar. 12	Brig Gov. Brooks	244	W. Warren -	9	2	Boston -	Boston -	-	Sugar, coffee, logwood, and domestics - - -	45,200	45,200
Ap'l 18	Brig Padang -	175	J. Williams -	9	-	Boston -	Boston -	Malta	Coffee, sugar, flour, and logwood	19,600	19,600
Ap'l 17	Brig Mermaid -	189	B. R. Welch -	8	3	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, sugar, pepper, and rum -	23,000	23,000
Mar. 27	Brig Tenedos -	245	A. Kenrick -	9	2	Rotterdam	Boston -	-	In ballast.		
June 28	Ship Flora -	293	O. Howes -	9	2	Trieste -	Boston -	-	In ballast.		
		1,814		73	16					180,120	180,120

[2006]

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

Date of departure.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Master.	Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		General remarks.
						American.	Foreign.	
Jan. 24	Brig Sicily -	192	Jona. Foster -	Wool, fruit, and opium - -	$20,500	8	1	Boston.
Jan. 25	Brig Kingston -	115	W. D. Phelps -	Opium, wool, and fruit - -	30,700	6	2	Do.
Feb. 8	Brig Hamilton -	164	Obed Snow -	Carpets, wool, opium, galls, &c. -	11,800	7	2	Do.
Feb. 11	Ship Seamen -	197	Wm. Drew -	Wool, almonds, figs, and hides -	21,000	9	2	Do.
May 16	Brig Gov. Brooks	244	W. Warren -	Wool, wine, oil, salt, opium, &c. -	23,000	9	2	Do.
May 3	Brig Padang -	175	J. Williams -	Salt, walnuts, wool, opium, &c. -	11,500	10	1	New York.
June 14	Brig Mermaid -	189	B. R. Welch -	Oil, wool, &c. - - -	19,100	8	3	Boston.
	Brig Tenedos -	245	A. Kenrick -	- - - - - -	-	-	-	In port.
	Ship Flora -	293	O. Howes -	- - - - - -	-	-	-	Do.
		1,814			137,600	57	13	

SMYRNA, *July* 1, 1834.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, January 1, 1835.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you, herewith, a statement of the arrivals and departures of American vessels at this port for the last half year.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Consular return from July 1 to December 31, inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Crew in.		Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of cargo landed.
		Tons.		American.	Foreign.						
	Brig Tenedos -	245	A. Kenrick								
	Ship Flora -	293	O. Howes								
July 11	Brig Canning -	182	G. Brewster -	8	1	Trieste -	Boston -	-	In ballast.		
19	Brig Grarafilias -	196	E. S. Coffin -	9	-	Trieste -	Boston -	-	In ballast.		
22	Brig Tim -	164	J. B. Hamatt -	8	-	Trieste -	Boston -	-	In ballast.		
26	Schooner Ophir -	202	A.P.Buttingham	9	1	New York	New York	-	Coffee, sugar, tea, rum, &c. -	$17,771	$17,771
Aug. 12	Brig Jasper -	235	L. B. Simmons	9	-	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, logwood, rum, pepper, &c.	25,000	25,000
12	Brig Dover -	166	N. Percival -	7	1	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, sugar, logwood, cochineal	27,000	27,000
20	Bark Jones -	271	D. Ingersoll -	10	1	Rio Janeiro	Salem -	Cowes & Malta.	Coffee - - - -	85,600	85,600
Sept. 22	Brig Gazelle -	197	C. L. Foxwell -	10	-	Trieste -	Boston -	-	In ballast.		
26	Brig Falmouth -	168	—— Harvey	7	1	Trieste -	Boston -	-	In ballast.		
Oct. 13	Brig Casket -	155	S. Davis -	7	-	Boston -	Boston -	-	Rum, pepper, tea, indigo, &c. -	21,450	21,450
27	Brig Padang -	175	J. Williams -	7	2	Boston -	Boston -	-	Rum, coffee, sugar, candles, &c.	14,912	14,912
Nov. 24	Brig Triumph -	165	G. O. Prior -	8	3	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, logwood, rum, domestics	28,000	28,000
Dec. 20	Brig Mermaid -	189	B. R. Welch -	7	2	Boston -	Boston -	-	Rum, logwood, cotton goods, tea	21,000	21,000
		3,003		106	12					240,733	240,733

Vessels' names.	Masters.	Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of departure.	General remarks.
				American.	Foreign.		
Brig Tenedos	A. Kenrick	Wool, hare skins, and sponge	$2,285	9	2	July 12	Boston.
Ship Flora	O. Howes	–	–	8	1	16	Salonica.
Brig Canning	G. Brewster	–	–	6	1	–	Salonica.
Brig Grarafilias	E. S. Coffin	Fruit, &c.	9,800	9	2	September 20	Boston.
Brig Tim	J. B. Hamatt	Fruit, &c.	10,000	8	–	18	Boston.
Schooner Ophir	A. P. Buttingham	Figs, raisins, wool, &c.	16,120	8	4	20	New York.
Brig Jasper	L. B. Simmons	Fruit, &c.	20,750	9	–	23	Boston.
Brig Dover	N. Percival	Fruit, &c.	65,352	7	1	22	Boston.
Bark Jones	D. Ingersoll	Opium, fruit, &c.	16,394	10	1	October 6	Boston.
Brig Gazelle	C. L. Foxwell	Fruit, &c.	10,000	11	–	8	Boston.
Brig Falmouth	—— Harvey	Figs and raisins	10,379	7	1	9	New Orleans.
Brig Casket	S. Davis	Fruit and wool	10,564	7	–	November 3	Boston.
Brig Padang	J. Williams	Fruit, salt, wood, opium, &c.	16,394	8	3	21	Boston.
Brig Triumph	G. O. Prior	Wool and opium	24,750	5	4	December 19	Boston.
Brig Mermaid	B. R. Welch	–	–	–	–	–	In port.
			212,788	114	20		

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1834.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, July 1, 1835.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, you herewith, the consular return for the past six months.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
DAVID OFFLEY,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

... of January to the 30th June, inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Crew in.		Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of cargo landed.
				American.	Foreign.						
		Tons.									
	Brig Mermaid -	–	B. R. Welch -								
Jan. 12	Brig Waterwitch	167	J. Parton -	7	2	Boston -	Boston -	–	Rum, logwood, coffee, fish, flour, &c. -	$12,000	$12,000
Jan. 17	Brig Ceres -	176	J. Comings -	8	1	Boston -	Boston -	–	Coffee, rum, domestics, and indigo -	66,200	66,200
Feb. 26	Brig Erie -	190	S. H. Gatchell -	6	2	Baltimore	Baltimore	–	Coffee, (Mocha and St. Domingo) -	43,640	43,640
May 1	Brig Banyan -	216	S. Allen -	10	2	Boston -	Boston -	–	Coffee, sugar, rum, glass ware, &c. -	25,000	25,000
June 2	Brig Padang -	175	J. Williams -	9	–	Boston -	Boston -	Malta	Coffee, rum, logwood, and domestics -	20,000	20,000
June 29	Brig Angola -	220	W. Cushing -	10	1	Boston -	Boston -	–	Coffee, rum, domestics, and logwood -	40,000	40,000
		1,144		50	8					206,840	206,840

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

Date of departure.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		General remarks.
						American.	Foreign.	
		Tons.						
Feb. 21	Brig Mermaid -	–	B. R. Welch -	Wool, fruit, and opium - -	$25,000	9	2	Boston.
Jan. 22	Brig Waterwitch -	167	J. Parton -	Terra umbra and fruit - -	5,440	7	3	Malta.
Feb. 17	Brig Ceres - -	176	J. Comings -	Wool, fruit, opium, and specie -	32,000	7	2	Boston.
Mar. 5	Brig Erie - -	190	S. H. Gatchell -	Opium, carpets, &c. - - -	7,536	8	2	Malta, Messina, and Baltimore.
	Brig Banyan -	216	S. Allen - -	– – – –	–	–	–	In port.
June 13	Brig Padang -	175	J. Williams -	Opium, carpets, wool, raisins, &c. -	18,000	8	2	Malta and Boston.
	Brig Angola -	220	W. Cushing -	– – – –	–	–	–	In port.
		1,144			87,976	39	11	

SMYRNA, *July* 1, 1835.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, January 1, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you, herewith, the consular returns for the last half year.

The past year, two Russian and four Austrian vessels have loaded in this port for the United States, principally with wool; the trade in which article appears likely, as our tariff law now stands, to pass into the hands of foreigners, to the great loss of American merchants and ship owners.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY,
United States Consul.

Consular return of American vessels arriving at and departing from Smyrna, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1836.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Crew. American.	Crew. Foreign.	Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value.	Amount of cargo landed.
July 2	Brig Aurora	162	H. Smith	7	1	St. Jago	Boston	–	Coffee and sugar	$29,500	$29,500
4	Brig Metamora	163	L. D. Hallett	8	–	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, sugar, tea, candles, & cigars	32,000	32,000
5	Brig Herald	162	W. D. Phelps	8	2	Trieste	Boston	–	In ballast		
Aug. 2	Brig Gem	161	R. Matthews	5	1	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, sugar, and cotton goods	18,000	18,000
9	Brig Banian	216	C. Ingle	8	3	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee and sugar	50,000	50,000
16	Brig Wm. Davis	173	J. Cornish	5	1	Boston	Plymouth	–	Coffee, cassia, pepper, tea, sugar, &c.	15,556	15,556
17	Schooner Hero	126	J. B. Anderson	5	1	New York	N.Orleans	–	Coffee and sugar	19,790	19,790
26	Brig Midas	150	D. R. Dickson	6	2	Baltimore	Baltimore	–	Coffee, sugar, logwood, and pimento	21,000	21,000
26	Brig Casket	155	S. Davis	7	–	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, sugar, and pepper	15,000	15,000
27	Brig Almena	175	J. Doane	6	2	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, cotton goods, &c.	30,000	30,000
29	Brig Mars	269	Ira Smith	9	–	Tarragona	Boston	–	In ballast		
Sept. 14	Brig Potomac	196	L. Hitchcock	8	1	Trieste	New York	–	In ballast		
16	Sch'r Sea Eagle	199	W. Drew	10	2	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, tobacco, &c.	18,900	18,900
19	Brig Odeon	175	Ih. Simpson	6	1	New York	Belfast	–	Coffee, sugar, cotton goods, &c.	25,000	25,000
20	Brig Chatham	100	B. Tay	6	1	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, tobacco, beef, & lignum vitæ	3,500	3,500
20	Brig Hamilton	164	R. Paine	8	1	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, sugar, mahogany, &c.	18,000	18,000
Oct. 7	Brig Magnet	209	J. A. Knowles	8	2	Pernamb'o	Boston	–	Sugar	36,000	36,000
18	Brig Sarah Abigail	210	D. T. Carey	8	2	Trieste	Duxbury	–	In ballast		
24	Brig Messenger	213	H. K. Loring	8	–	Idem	Boston	–	Idem		
29	Brig Gazelle	197	C. Foxwell	6	4	Idem	Boston	–	Idem		
Nov. 1	Brig Acton	183	W. C. Hamilton	8	1	Idem	Boston	–	Idem		
1	Brig Blucher	210	B. Loring	11	–	New York	New York	–	Coffee, tobacco, and beef	12,450	12,450
19	Brig Thoosa	110	M. Powers	6	1	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, pepper, pimento, and tobacco	9,200	9,200
21	Brig Padang	175	B. Green	8	1	New York	New York	Gibralt'r	Candles, naval stores, &c.	1,500	1,500
22	Bark Niagara	232	F. Crosby	8	2	Boston	Boston	–	Coffee, pepper, pimento, logwood, and sugar	28,000	28,000
25	Brig Rob't Adams	199	W. F. Martin	11	–	New York	New York	Cadiz	Sundry merchandise	5,900	5,900
		4,684		194	39					389,996	389,996

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

Date of departure.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Master.	Cargo outward.	Value.	Crew.		General remarks.
						American.	Foreign.	
Aug. 2	Brig Aurora -	162	H. Smith -	Opium, raw silk, wool, sponges, &c. - -	$55,000	7	1	Boston.
July 29	Brig Metamora -	163	L. D. Hallett -	Wool, otto roses, goats' hair, opium, & rosewood	36,000	8	2	Boston.
13	Brig Herald -	162	W. D. Phelps -	Wine, saffron, oil, galls, soap, and gums -	15,000	8	2	Boston.
Sept. 29	Brig Gem -	161	R. Matthews -	Figs, raisins, almonds, &c. - - -	21,000	5	2	Boston.
14	Brig Banian -	216	C. Ingle -	Wool, goats' hair, galls, sponges, otto of roses -	48,000	8	4	Boston.
7	Brig Wm. Davis	173	J. Cornish -	Silk, wool, otto of roses, and terra umbra -	19,000	5	2	Scio and Boston.
22	Schooner Hero -	126	J. B. Anderson	Raw silk, carpets, fruit, &c. - - -	40,200	4	2	New York.
Oct. 3	Brig Midas -	150	D. R. Dickson	Fruit, wool, galls, gums, carpets, and sponges	19,000	6	3	Baltimore.
3	Brig Casket -	155	S. Davis -	Figs, raisins, almonds, &c. - - -	16,000	7	-	Boston.
Sept. 23	Brig Almena -	175	J. Doane -	Raisins, almonds, &c. - - - -	12,000	6	3	Scio and Boston.
24	Brig Mars -	269	Ira Smith -	Fruit, wool, &c. - - - -	3,500	8	2	Zante and Boston.
Oct. 1	Brig Potomac -	196	L. Hitchcock -	Fruit, wool, &c. - - - -	21,000	8	2	New York.
Nov. 15	Sch'r Sea Eagle -	199	W. Drew -	Opium, wool, and fruit - - -	26,300	9	2	Boston.
Oct. 19	Brig Odeon -	175	Ih. Simpson -	Wool - - - - - -	30,200	6	2	New York.
8	Brig Chatham -	100	B. Tay -	Olive oil, raisins, figs, wool, &c. - -	9,000	6	1	Boston, (Jay) New York.
14	Brig Hamilton -	164	R. Paine -	Wool, figs, gums, raisins, and galls - -	21,000	8	-	New York, (Jay) Boston.
Nov. 11	Brig Magnet -	209	J. A. Knowles	Fruit and wool - - - - -	15,900	6	4	Boston.
14	Brig Sarah Abigail	210	D. T. Carey -	Fruit, goats' wool, sheeps' wool, and galls -	26,000	7	3	Boston.
22	Brig Messenger -	213	H. K. Loring -	Wool, filberts, raisins, figs, and yellow berries	42,000	8	-	Boston.
18	Brig Gazelle -	197	C. Foxwell -	Wool, fruit, &c. - - - -	13,000	6	4	Boston.
29	Brig Acton -	183	W. C. Hamilton	Wool, fruit, goats' hair, and yellow berries -	36,000	7	2	Boston.
22	Brig Blucher -	210	B. Loring -	Silk, wool, fruit, &c. - - - -	23,000	10	1	New York.
Dec. 31	Brig Thoosa -	110	M. Powers -	Figs, raisins, wool, wine, &c. - - -	10,000	7	1	Boston.
24	Brig Padang -	175	B. Green -	Wine, fruit, wool, and raw silk - -	14,000	9	1	New York.
24	Bark Niagara -	232	F. Crosby -	- - - - - - - -	Impost.	-	-	In port.
Dec. 1	Brig Rob't Adams	199	W. F. Martin	In ballast - - - - -	-	-	-	Samos and New York.
		4,684			572,100	169	46	

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1836.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, August 29, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you the consular returns for the half year ending on the 1st of July.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State, Washington.

... from Smyrna, from January 1 to June 30, inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Crew in. Americans.	Crew in. Foreigners.	Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.
		Tons.							
January 2	Brig Banyan - -	216	S. Allen - -	12	-	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, sugar, cotton goods, codfish.
19	Brig Metamora -	163	W. L. Hallett -	9	1	Trieste -	Boston -	-	In ballast.
Feb. 1	Brig Massachusetts -	222	John Fletcher -	10	1	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, sugar, logwood, &c.
March 21	Brig Almena - -	175	E. W. Cutter -	7	2	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, cotton goods, sugar, cider.
May 2	Brig Thoosa - -	110	M. Powers -	6	1	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, sugar, cotton goods, &c.
June 3	Brig Herald - -	162	W. D. Phelps -	8	2	Boston -	Boston -	Malta -	In ballast.
7	Brig Padang - -	175	B. Green - -	8	2	New York	Boston -	-	Coffee, sugar, rum, mahogany.
17	Brig Ceylon - -	196	C. Soale - -	9	1	Boston -	Boston -	Gibraltar -	Coffee, sugar, soap, &c.
		1,419		69	10				

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

Vessels' names.]	Value of inward.	Amount of cargo landed.	Cargo outward.	Value.	Crew out. American.	Crew out. Foreign.	Date of departure.
Brig Banyan - -	$50,000	$50,000	Wine, fruit, opium, wool, otto of roses	$40,000	12	-	March 2, for the United States.
Brig Metamora - -	-	-	Wool, fruit, and opium - -	38,000	9	1	February 13, do.
Brig Massachusetts -	18,128	18,128	Carpets, opium, raisins, &c. -	16,500	10	1	February 25.
Brig Almena - -	40,000	40,000	Gums, soap, opium, yellow berries	30,000	7	2	April 2, do.
Brig Thoosa - -	18,000	18,000	Wool, fruit, opium, yellow berries	16,500	6	2	May 17, do.
Brig Herald - -							
Brig Padang - -	15,490	15,490	Samos wine, &c. - - -	9,000	10	2	June 30, do.
Brig Ceylon - -	16,475	16,475	Yel. ber., galls, mulb. plants, wool, &c.	18,200	11	1	June 30, do.
	158,093	158,093		168,200	65	9	

SMYRNA, *July* 1, 1836.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

[EXTRACT.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Smyrna, January 20, 1837.

R: In the continuance of the distressing illness of the consul, my
r, I have the honor, by his directions, to enclose you herewith the
ular returns for the last six months, ending on the 31st ultimo.
ıave the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID W. OFFLEY,
United States Vice Consul.

o the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Consular return of American vessels arriving at and sailing from Smyrna, from 1st July to the 31st December, inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Crew in.		Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of cargo landed.
				Americans.	Foreigners.						
		Tons.									
	Brig Banyan -	–	S. Allen -								
	Brig Angola -	–	W. Cushing -								
Aug. 4	Brig G. Warren	187	C. Hart -	6	2	Boston -	Boston -	–	Assorted.		
Aug. 4	Brig Juan -	176	W. M. Loon -	8	1	Boston -	Boston -	–	Assorted.		
Aug. 18	Schr. Superior	81	J. R. Gayle -	5	–	Baltimore -	East River	–	Coffee, rum, pepper, &c. - -	$15,000	$15,000
Aug. 20	Brig Ottoman -	205	D. T. Carey -	8	1	Boston -	Boston -	–	Rum, pepper, and logwood - -	9,500	9,500
Aug. 20	Bark Miranda	189	J. Hancock -	8	2	Boston -	Boston -	–	Coffee, rum, sugar, and logwood -	17,500	17,500
Aug. 20	Brig Powhattan	237	G. Chase -	7	2	New York	New York	–	Rum, logwood, coffee, and lig. vitæ	5,200	5,200
Aug. 20	Brig Hamilton	164	W. Drew -	7	1	Boston -	Boston -	–	Coffee, logwood, rum, &c. - -	3,500	3,500
Aug. 25	Brig Almena -	175	E. W. Cutter -	9	1	Boston -	Boston -	–	Coffee and sugar - - -	21,000	21,000
Aug. 25	Brig Flight -	144	H. Jackson -	6	3	Trieste -	Baltimore -	–	In ballast.		
Aug. 26	Brig Aris -	162	J. Brightman -	8	–	New York	Troy -	–	Coffee, sugar, pimento, and cassia -	12,500	12,500
Aug. 31	Brig Falmouth	168	L. Haney -	7	1	Havana -	New York	–	Coffee, sugar, and rum - -	20,000	20,000
Sept. 1	Brig Tenedos -	245	A. Kenrick -	9	4	Antwerp -	Boston -	–	In ballast.		
Sept. 1	Brig Alexander	198	N. Pendleton -	6	2	Egypt -	Boston -	Rhodes	Sundry merchandise - -	9,100	9,100
Sept. 11	Brig Gazelle -	197	C. W. Foxwell	8	2	Trieste -	Boston -	–	In ballast.		
Sept. 24	Brig Toosa -	110	M. Powers -	6	1	Boston -	Marblehead	–	Coffee, cassia, rum, &c. - -	6,200	6,200
Oct. 1	Brig Grampus -	210	A. Brewster -	4	7	Havana -	Boston -	–	Coffee and sugar - - -	43,707	43,707
Oct. 7	Brig Regulator	213	W. D. Phelps -	8	2	Egypt -	Boston -	–	Sundry merchandise - -	1,200	1,200
Oct. 10	Brig Samos -	243	P. Brewer -	9	3	Boston -	Boston -	Malta & Syra	Coffee, sugar, rum, and domestics -	19,000	19,000
Nov. 21	Brig Padang -	175	J. Williams -	8	1	Boston -	Boston -	–	Coffee, sugar, rum, and flour -	17,000	17,000
		3,479		137	36					238,107	238,107

Date of departu	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Cargo outward.	Value of outwa	Americans.	Foreigners.	General remarks.
		Tons.						
July 9	Brig Banyan -	–	S. Allen - -	Oil, soap, wool, and yellow berries - -	$50,000	10	2	Boston.
Sept. 19	Brig Angola -	–	W. Cushing -	Fruit, wool, opium, and otto of roses - -	24,000	10	1	Boston.
Sept. 26	Brig Gen. Warren -	187	C. Hart - -	Fruit, nuts, wool, opium, and scammony -	48,000	6	2	Boston.
Sept. 26	Brig Juan - -	176	W. M. Loon -	Wool, sponges, wine, fruit, &c. - - -	18,000	8	1	Boston.
Sept. 16	Schr. Superior -	81	J. R. Gayle -	Fruit, opium, galls, almonds, &c. - - -	9,500	5	–	Baltimore.
Sept. 26	Brig Ottoman -	205	D. T. Carey -	Wool, fruit, galls, and opium - - -	19,715	7	3	Boston.
Oct. 9	Bark Miranda -	189	J. Hancock -	Fruit, opium, &c. - - - - -	151,200	9	1	Boston.
Sept. 26	Brig Powhatan -	237	G. Chase -	Fruit, wool, opium, &c. - - - -	24,000	7	2	New York.
Sept. 22	Brig Hamilton -	164	W. Drew -	Fruit, nuts, galls, &c. - - - -	16,000	6	2	Boston.
Oct. 3	Brig Almira -	175	E. W. Cutler -	Opium, wool, and fruit - - - -	19,000	9	1	Chesmé and Boston.
Sept. 23	Brig Flight - -	144	H. Jackson -	Opium, carpets, fruit, and boxwood - -	17,500	6	3	Baltimore.
Oct. 1	Brig Aris - -	162	J. Brightman -	Opium, fruit, wine, galls, &c. - - -	19,000	8	2	New York.
Oct. 2	Brig Falmouth -	168	L. Haney -	Opium, fruit, and nuts - - - -	46,742	5	3	New York.
Oct. 17	Brig Tenedos -	245	A. Kenrick -	Fruit, opium, &c. - - - - -	52,420	6	7	Boston.
Oct. 3	Brig Alexander -	198	N. Pendleton -	Fruit, wool, sponges, &c. - - - -	22,000	6	2	Boston.
Oct. 7	Brig Gazelle -	197	C. W. Foxwell -	Fruit, &c. - - - - - -	8,000	8	2	Boston.
	Brig Toosa -	110	M. Powers -	Fruit and wool - - - - -	13,100	8	–	Boston.
Oct. 9	Brig Grampus -	210	A. Brewster -	Wool, opium, almonds, and wine - -	70,105	3	8	New York.
Oct. 2	Brig Regulator -	213	W. D. Phelps -	Wool, scammony, fruit, &c. - - -	5,300	7	3	Malta and Boston.
Oct. 15	Brig Samos -	243	P. Brewer -	Wool, opium, and otto of roses - - -	50,000	9	3	Boston.
Dec. 5	Brig Padang -	175	J. Williams -	Sundry merchandise - - - -	18,000	8	1	Malta and New York.
		3,479			701,582	151	49	

SMYRNA, *December* 33, 1836.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

[EXTRACT.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Smyrna, July 1, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the consular return for the first six months of the current year.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY, *Consul.*

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State, Washington.

... of Smyrna, from January 1 to June 30, inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Crew in. Americans.	Crew in. Foreigners.	Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.
		Tons.							
January 2	Brig Metamora -	164	L. Marston -	6	2	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, sugar, cotton goods, pepper.
2	Bark Niagara - -	-	F. Crosby - -	-	-	-	Boston -	-	Given in the return of last year.
March 25	Brig Banyan - -	216	C. Inglee - -	10	2	Boston -	Boston -	Malta -	Coffee, sugar, cotton goods, pepper.
April 25	Brig Casket - -	155	A. Paine - -	8	-	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, sugar, cotton goods, &c.
		535		24	4				

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

Vessels' names.	Value of inward.	Amount of cargo landed.	Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out. Americans.	Crew out. Foreigners.	Date of departure.
Brig Metamora - -	$18,000	$18,000	Wool, gums, terra umbra, &c. -	$21,500	6	2	January 25th, for Boston.
Bark Niagara - -	-	-	Wool, &c. - - - -	33,700	8	3	January 11th, for Samos and Boston.
Brig Banyan - -	31,000	31,000	Wool, opium, wine, rosewood, sponge	42,500	10	4	May 13th, for Boston.
Brig Casket - -	25,000	25,000	Wool, olive oil, rosewood, gums, &c.	22,000	8	-	May 23d, for Boston.
	74,000	74,000		119,700	32	9	

SMYRNA, *July* 1, 1837.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, January 25, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, the consular returns c imports and exports by American vessels at this port, from the 1st of Jul to the 31st of December last.

The negotiations at Constantinople for the new tariff are not yet con cluded; as soon as they are, I shall be enabled to reply to your despatch o the 21st of November, 1836. In the mean time, we continue to pay duties as stipulated by treaty and the arrangement of our Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Consular return of American vessels arriving at and departing from Smyrna, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1837.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Master.	Crew in.		Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value.	Amount of cargo landed.
				American.	Foreign.						
Sept. 1	Brig Metamora -	163	W. S. Hallett -	8	–	Boston -	Boston -	–	Coffee, sugar, and rum - -	$21,500	$21,500
6	Bark Niagara -	232	F. Crosby -	8	2	Boston -	Boston -	–	Coffee, rum, cotton goods, &c. -	18,000	18,000
15	Brig Midas -	150	D. B. Dickinson	6	1	Havana -	Baltimore	–	Coffee - - - -	6,000	6,000
16	Brig Ottoman -	205	J. Gray -	8	1	Genoa -	Boston -	–	In ballast - - - -		
24	Brig Whig -	221	F. H. Rogers -	7	2	Genoa -	Boston -	–	In ballast - - - -		
24	Brig Samos -	243	P. Brewer -	10	2	Boston -	Boston -	Malta	Coffee, rum, &c. - - -	9,200	9,200
Nov. 9	Brig Mars -	269	J. F. Bowers -	8	2	Slanelly -	Boston -	–	English coal - - - -		
Dec. 17	Brig Ceylon -	196	A. Wadsworth	7	2	New York	Boston -	–	Coffee, cotton goods, pepper, & rum	21,000	21,000
18	Brig Rob't Adams	199	W. F. Martin -	7	3	–	New York	B. and Athens	Furniture and ballast - -	3,500	3,500
		1,878		69	15					79,200	79,200

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

Date of departure.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Cargo outward.	Value.	Crew out.		General remarks.
						Americans.	Foreigners.	
Sept. 28	Brig Metamora	163	W. S. Hallett	Figs, raisins, currants, otto of roses, wool, &c.	$24,500	8	–	Chesmé and Boston.
Nov. 25	Bark Niagara	232	F. Crosby	Wool, figs, raisins, and walnuts	12,500	8	4	Alazatta and Boston.
Oct. 13	Brig Midas	150	D. B. Dickinson	Fruit, gums, wool, &c.	12,100	6	3	Baltimore.
5	Brig Ottoman	205	J. Gray	Figs, wool, boxwood, raisins, and currants	32,600	8	1	Chesmé and Boston.
11	Brig Whig	221	F. H. Rogers	Figs, wool, boxwood, raisins, and currants	26,200	7	2	Chesmé and Boston.
Nov. 11	Brig Samos	243	P. Brewer	Wool, figs, otto of roses, and raisins	31,000	10	2	Boston.
15	Brig Mars	260	J. F. Bowers	–	–	8	2	Constantinople.
	Brig Ceylon	196	A. Wadsworth	–	–	–	–	In port.
	Brig Rob't Adams	199	W. F. Martin	–	–	–	–	In port.
		1,878			138,900	55	14	

SMYRNA, *December* 31, 1837.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

[EXTRACT.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, July 1, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you, herewith, the return of this consulate for the first six months of the current year.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID OFFLEY, *Consul.*

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Consular return of American vessels arriving at and departing from Smyrna, from January 1 to June 30.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Crew in.		Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.
				American.	Foreign.				
1838.		Tons.							
	Brig Robert Adams -	199	W. F. Martin -	-	-	-	New York		
	Brig Ceylon - -	196	A. Wadsworth -	-	-	-	Boston		
Feb. 16	Bark Mary Ballard -	260	J. Wainwright -	9	3	Antwerp -	Boston -	-	In ballast.
March 20	Brig Ottoman - -	205	James Grey -	6	2	Boston -	Boston -	Gib. & Malta	Coffee, pepper, cotton goods, &c.
June 11	Brig Banyan - -	216	C. Inglee - -	7	1	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, rum, tobacco, &c.
11	Brig Casket - -	155	S. Davis - -	7	-	Boston -	Boston -	-	Coffee, rum, cotton goods, &c.
		1,231		29	6				

Vessels' names.	Value of inward	Amount of cargo landed.	Cargo outward.	Value.	Crew out.		Date of departure.
					American.	Foreign.	
Brig Robert Adams -	-	-	Wool, opium, sponge, otto of roses, galls	$30,200	6	4	April 7th, for New York.
Brig Ceylon - -	-	-	Wool, fruit, &c. - - -	21,500	8	1	January 25th, for Boston.
Bark Mary Ballard -	-	-	Wool - - - - -	25,400	9	3	April 12th, for Boston.
Brig Ottoman - -	$23,000	$23,000	Wool - - - - -	22,000	4	4	April 9th, for Boston.
Brig Banyan - -	9,500	9,500	-	-	-	-	In port.
Brig Casket - -	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	In port.
	57,500	57,500		99,100	27	12	

SMYRNA, *June* 30, 1838.

DAVID OFFLEY, *United States Consul.*

Extracts of a letter from W. N. Churchill, acting Vice Consul, to Hon. Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, Washington, dated

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January* 19, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you a statement of the United States shipping that has visited this port during the year 1832. * * * For the information of the Government, I take the liberty of presenting, herewith, a list of all the foreign vessels which arrived in the port of Constantinople from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1832, inclusive, distinguishing those that came through the Dardanelles from those that arrived from the Black sea. It will be perceived thereby, that notwithstanding the extensive and constant employment the Black sea affords to carriers, only one American vessel visited it during the period mentioned.

foreign vessels arrived in the port of Constantinople in 1832.

THROUGH THE DARDANELLES.

rs	Russian.	Sardinian.	Austrian.	English and Maltese.	Ionian.	French.	American.	Dutch.	Neapolitan.	Tuscan.	Danish.	Swedish.	Roman.	Total.
31	94	65	49	44	17	24	2	2	2	2				
30	264	166	160	86	51	37	7	1	5	4	1			
30	97	73	87	34	29	16	2	2	1	2	–	1	1	
31	44	23	64	48	12	5	2	–	–	–	–	1		
	499	327	360	212	109	82	13	5	8	8	1	2	1	1,627

FROM THE BLACK SEA.

31	30	3	18	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	
20	192	102	87	33	46	4	1	1	5	2	1			
30	121	106	74	41	20	8	–	–	4	1				
31	87	90	80	22	24	2	–	–	1	1				
	430	301	259	103	94	14	1	1	10	4	1	1	1	1,220

al list of all vessels that have entered the port of Constantinople the Dardanelles from 1*st July to* 30*th September*, 1834, *inclusive.*

Nation.	Number of vessels.	General remarks.
- - - -	4	2 colonial and 2 miscellaneous.
- - - -	1	Merchandise.
- - - -	1	Merchandise.
- - - -	12	5 passengers and 7 miscellaneous.
- - - -	3	Merchandise.
- - - -	11	Miscellaneous.
- - - -	13	5 ballast and rest miscellaneous.
- - - -	42	30 ballast and 10 merchandise.
- - - -	21	Merchandise.
- - - -	16	8 merchandise and 8 ballast.
	114	

A general list of all vessels that have entered the port of Constantinop from the Black sea, from 1st July to 30th September, 1834, inclusive.

Nation.	Number of vessels.	General remarks.
Russian - -	21	3 timber; 16 tallow, wool, and grain; 2 miscellaneous.
Greek - -	25	20 miscellaneous; 5 salt and plank.
Austrian - -	41	3 passengers; 20 butter, salt beef, wool, &c.; remainde miscellaneous.
English - -	21	Miscellaneous; tallow, butter, &c., &c.
Ionian - -	18	Grain, &c.
French - -	1	Timber.
Neapolitan - -	4	Grain and tallow.
Dutch - -	3	Tallow.
Spanish - -		
Sardinian - -	15	10 grain; 5 miscellaneous.
	150	

A general list of vessels departed from Constantinople since the 1st Jul to 30th September, 1834, inclusive.

Nation.	Number of vessels.	DESTINATION.								
		Black sea.	Archipelago.	London.	Odessa.	Smyrna.	Trieste.	Marseilles.	Taganrock.	Trebizond.
Russian - -	45	6	20	1	4	-	-	-	-	
Austrian - -	54	10	13	-	-	7	11	-	4	
Sardinian - -	26	8	14	-	3	2	-	-	4	
English - -	42	16	2	6	10	11	-	-	-	
Ionian - -	21	8	10	-	4	6	4	-	3	
Neapolitan - -	7	4	3	-	2	-	-	1		
Dutch - -	4	1	3	-	1					
Greek - -	67	40	18	4	10	10	4	-	8	
Spanish - -	1	-	-	-	1					
French - -	5	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	
	272									

ract of a letter from W. N. Churchill, acting consul, to Hon. Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, Washington, dated

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 30, 1833.

IR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the consular return from commencement of the present year to this day. It is not perfect, the ns having reached me too late to shape my notes exactly in conformity th them.

Consular return from January 1 to June 30, inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.
		Tons. 95ths.				
Feb. 19	Brig Henry -	151 21	L. Russell -	NewYork	New York	Malta.
Apr. 16	Brig Calliope -	191 89	A. Paige -	NewYork	New York	
May 1	Brig Elizabeth -	241 77	J. Jones -	NewYork	New York	
8	Brig Henry -	151 21	L. Russell -	Odessa -	New York	
June 16	Brig Flora -	258 91	N. P. Durfee	NewYork	New York	

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

Vessels' names.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of cargo landed.	Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Date of departure.
Brig Henry -	40 bales brown shirtings, 170 boxes white sugar	$7,000	$7,000	In ballast - -	-	Mar. 14
Brig Calliope -	Live oak, shipwrights' tools, plank, &c. -	10,000	10,000	Wheat for Leghorn	-	In port.
Brig Elizabeth	Live oak, shipwrights' tools, plank, &c. -	10,000	10,000	Goods on freight for Smyrna - -	-	In port.
Brig Henry -	6,500 bushels barley -	2,000	-	The specified barley	-	May 14
Brig Flora -	Live oak, turning lathes, &c. - - -	8,000	8,000	125 tons boxwood on board - -	$1,87[illegible]	In port.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Vessels going into the Black sea seldom take colonial produce.

The Calliope, finding no cargo to return home, went to seek one at Leghorn.

The Elizabeth loaded at Smyrna for New York, subsequently.

The Henry's barley must have left a very bad result.

The Flora was chartered out and home by F. C. Bunker, late consul; but his commercial establishment here having been dissolved, no goods were to be got beyond the boxwood, which was to pay for freight, half the profit, if any.

When it is contemplated that cargoes for the United States be shipped from Constantinople, measures must almost always be taken beforehand. One of our chief articles, wool, requires time to be prepared for shipping. Our grand article, opium, can generally be had without delay; but, from its value, a heavy investment furnishes but small bulk. American vessels must take only the part of a cargo here, and go to Smyrna to complete their loading. When suitable Black sea produce is abundant, full cargoes may more easily be obtained here.

tract of a letter from William Churchill, acting consul, to the Hon. Louis McLane, Secretary of State, Washington, dated

CONSTANTINOPLE, *December* 31, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the consular return for port for six months.

List of American vessels entered in the port of Constantinople, from January 1 to December 31, 1833, inclusive.

Description and name of vessel.	Captains' names.	Ports touched at.	Coming from.	Port belonging to.	Register.	Date of arrival.	Captains' appear'ce at office.	No. of crew.	No. of register.	Date of register.
					Tons. 95ths.					
Brig General Warren	Joseph Gorham -	Smyrna -	New York	Fairhaven	187 91	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	9	7	Mar. 27, 1828
Brig Flora -	R. Girdler -	Malta and Smyrna -	Do.	New York	258 81	Mar. 17	Mar. 19	12	426	Nov. 14, 1831
Brig Topaz -	S. Macoduck -	Smyrna -	Do.	Do.	–	April 8	April 9	8	–	Jan. 28, 1832
Brig Mermaid -	Wm. Ingersoll -	Do. -	Havana -	Do.	189 44	May 16	May 17	10	278	Oct. 29, 1831
Brig Bruce -	George Brewster -	Do. -	New York	Boston -	147 70	May 16	May 17	8	31	
Schooner Marion -	S. C. Davie -	–	Boston -	Plymouth	87 61	May 16	May 17	5	93	
Brig Henry -	G. Russell -	Smyrna -	New York	New York	151 21	May 28	May 29	8	366	Nov. 23, 1830
Schooner Cadmus -	James Horsford -	–	Baltimore	Vienna -	–	May 31	June 1	7	1	Nov. 19, 1830
Brig Cazenove -	S. Cory -	Smyrna -	Boston -	Boston -	–	June 7	June 8	7	268	Nov. 25, 1829
Brig Mermaid -	Wm. Ingersoll -	–	Odessa -	New York	189 44	June 16	June 16	10	278	Oct. 29, 1831
Brig Padang -	J. Williams -	Trieste and Smyrna -	Porti Rico	Do.	175 21	July 21	July 21	9	13	Jan. 7, 1832
Brig Elizabeth -	W. H. Merry -	Smyrna -	New York	Do.	241 77	Aug. 17	Aug. 17	12	61	Feb. 28, 1831
Ship American -	W. Mathews -	–	Do.	Do.	238 37	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	13	389	Oct. 7, 1831
Brig Henry Eckford -	N. Gillett -	Smyrna -	Do.	Do.	253 73	Dec. 24	Dec. 24	10	136	April 27, 1832

Description and name of vessel.	No. of Mediterran'n passport.	Date of Mediterranean passport.	Date of departure from the port whence the vessels come.	Destination.	Date of clearing out.	Owners' names.
Brig General Warren	122	Oct. 24, 1828	-	Smyrna -	Feb. 2	Isaac Vincent.
Brig Flora -	116	Nov. 14, 1831	November 14	New York -	April 3	John Stevens, P. Palmer, Joseph and James and N. Caswell, of New York, and T. P. Williams and H. W. Williams, of Elizabeth City, N. C.
Brig Topaz -	6	Jan. 28, 1832	February 7	Smyrna and New York	April 20	Gardiner Howland.
Brig Mermaid -	-	-	-	Odessa -	May 19	Isaac Trask and Alexander Maskie.
Brig Bruce -	1,885	Jan. 17, 1827	March 18	Smyrna -	May 29	Melzor Whitton, John Sever, and C. Sever.
Schooner Marion -	-	-	March 24	Boston -	May 29	Ceban Olney, J. B. Rich, S. C. Davie, Silvestre Davie, and John Baltlett.
Brig Henry -	116	Nov. 24, 1830	-	Smyrna and New York	June 25	John Stevens, P. Palmer, and R. Girdler.
Schooner Cadmus -	17	July 2, 1831	April 5	Smyrna and Baltimore	June 14	Elizabeth Howell.
Brig Cazenove -	15	May 22, 1830	-	Marseilles -	June 27	C. J. Cazenove.
Brig Mermaid -	-	-	-	Do. -	June 17	Isaac Trask and Alexander Maskie.
Brig Padang -	3	Jan. 7, 1832	-	Smyrna -	Aug. 2	John Williams and Blaise Issaverdens.
Brig Elizabeth -	12	Feb. 28, 1831	May 22	Do. -	Sept. 2	Blaise Issaverdens and W. H. Merry.
Ship American -	94	Aug. 15, 1832	August 16	New York -	Dec. 7	John D. Harlbut.
Brig Henry Eckford -	-	Apr. 27, 1832	October 13	-	-	Nathan Gillett and Isaac Webb.

Consular return from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Crew in.		Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of cargo landed.
				American.	Foreign.						
July 9	Brig Nile -	T'ns. 95ths. 193 57	William Paty -	8	2	Boston -	Boston -	Smyrna	923 bags coffee, 390 bags Mocha coffee, 10 tons logwood, 3½ tons lignum vitæ, and 1,000 mats cassia - - - -	$36,000	$36,000
Aug. 4	Brig Padang -	175 29	John Williams	10	–	Do. -	–	–	1,492 bags coffee, 150 boxes and 75 barrels sugar, 36 packages tea, 10 piec's nankeens, 122,000 cigars, 53 kegs tobacco, and 50 barrels provisions - -	42,000	40,500
4	Brig Tenedos -	245 26	Alford Kendrick	11	2	Do. -	Boston -	Malta & Smyrna	1,048 bags coffee, 48,000 cigars	25,000	25,000
Sept. 2	Brig Jas. Rumsey	153 45	James Gunby -	10	–	Havana -	Baltimore	–	1,102 bags coffee, 20,000 cigars	25,000	25,000
		767 62		39	4					128,000	126,500

Date of departure	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Remarks.
						American.	Foreign.	
		T'ns.95ths.						
Aug. 1	Brig Nile -	193 57	William Paty -	100 B. wool - - -	$3,500	8	2	* This vessel was detained three days for her firman, in consequence of the distance from town at which the seal of the legation was kept. It should be here remarked that her inward cargo being received direct from Havana, left a handsome profit, whilst the coffee received from the United States by the other vessels barely left a freight. Such are the usual results of direct and indirect importations of colonial produce, and our citizens might, with advantage, give more attention to this fact.
Sept. 13	Brig Padang -	175 29	John Williams	200 B. wool, 51 c. opium, 47 casks Canary seed - -	32,500	10		
Aug. 14	Brig Tenedos -	245 26	Alford Kendrick	Ballast - - -	-	11	2	
Sept. 9	Brig J. Rumsey*	153 45	James Gunby -	44 bags wool and 117 c. opium, (for Smyrna,) $16,000 -	-	10		
		767 62			36,000	34	4	All the above vessels sailed for Smyrna either to load or to fill up for the U. States.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 1833.

Extract of a letter from W. N. Churchill, acting consul, to the Hon. Louis McLane, Secretary of State, Washington, dated

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February* 3, 1834.

SIR: Turkey's resources are still immense, and nothing in the world is wanted to call them again into healthful vigor but the removal of existing restrictions on trade. Let the export of wheat be encouraged, and myriads of active ploughs would be immediately turning up the rich soil; immense harvests would succeed; a thousand cargoes would flow into the various depots of the Mediterranean, and still a superabundance would be left for the consumption of the empire. During the three years opium has been monopolized, the production has decreased from three hundred thousand chequees to seventy thousand. Remove the restriction, and ten times the latter quantity would be raised within a similar period of time. These remarks are equally applicable to many other articles. Monopoly is like the simoon of the desert, blasting every thing it touches.

SALONICA, *October* 14, 1835.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you, herewith, the last half-yearly report of the arrival and departure of foreign vessels at this port from January 1 to June 30, 1835, inclusive; and I once more take permission to reiterate my apology for the extraordinary delay which has taken place in furnishing this document, and occasioned exclusively by difficulties which could not be foreseen, but which, I trust, may not again occur. You will perceive, sir, by the enclosed return, that the import trade from all quarters, except America, is progressively increasing; and I hope that the report which I shall have the honor of addressing, in the course of a few days, to the Department of State, may be the means of making known to the merchants of the United States that Salonica might offer them a remunerating market for colonial produce and manufactures, equal at least, if not better than any other in the Levant, as regards prices and the general solidity of purchasers; and perhaps you might also be pleased to aid my humble endeavors in this instance by making mention, occasionally, in your despatches to Government, that the commercial interests, in shipping goods to a foreign market by American merchants, would be benefitted in making a trial at Salonica, as well in imports as exports of produce.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient, very humble servant,

WILLIAM B. LLEWELLYN.

Com. DAVID PORTER,
United States Chargé d'Affaires.

... and departures of foreign vessels at Salonica, from January 1 to June 30, 1835, inclusive.

Nation.	Vessels' and masters' names.	Whence and when arrived.	Import cargo.	Export cargo.	Departure.	Destination.
Austrian	Brig Casimir Capt. A. Beran	Alexandria January 2	In ballast	In ballast	January 5	Cyprus.
	Brig Suiro Benfaton Capt. A. Beran	Peros January 2	In ballast	In ballast	January 8	Trieste.
	Brig Incorruptible Capt. A. Michioz	Caralla January 13	In ballast	20 bales cotton wool, 387 bales tobacco, 800 kils. barley, 41 bales sheep skins, 34 sacks linseed	February 4	Trieste.
British	Brig Globe Capt. Elsdon	Cardiff February 8	197 tons iron	In ballast	Feb. 12	Smyrna.
Russian	Brig Cometa Capt. Anastacio	Constantinople February 15	150 cases, 900 Black sea hides	Full cargo of construction timber	April 10	Athens.
Sardinian	Brig Pandora Capt. G. Morero	Constantinople February 15	In ballast	200 sacks linseed, 400 bales tobacco, 20 kintals coffee	March 30	Genoa.
Austrian	Brig Atalanta Capt. A. Lucovich	Trieste March 21	50 bbls. lead shot, 51 cases silk stuffs, 1,432 reams paper, 1 case clock work, 50 cases medicine, 36 packages hardware, 19 bbls. sulphur, 300 sacks coffee, 122 cases sugar, 100 cases steel, 11 bbls. vitriol, 7 bbls. pepper, 35 fs. manufactures, 4 bbls. tin bars, 9 packages glass ware, 15 tons dyewood	Construction timber	April 4	Smyrna.
Russian	Brig Falcone Capt. Gerovich	Constantinople April 3	In ballast	Firewood	April 10	Constantin'e.
Sardinian	N. S. de Fonorsco Capt. G. Bolla	Genoa & Leghorn April 25	1,500 Brazil hides, 20 cases red skull-caps, 2 cases silk stuffs, 100 cases sulphur, 15 cases manufactures, 10 seroons cochineal, 20 tons logwood	Construction timber	May 13	Alexandria.
Austrian	Brig Arsun Capt. A. Soppa	Constantinople May 9	In ballast	In ballast	May 18	Alexandria.
British	Brig Tam O'Shanter Capt. L.G.Lawrence	Liverpool May 19	113 bales manufactures, 55 bbls. copperas, 36 tons iron flat bars, 235 bags coffee	In ballast	May 27	Smyrna.

REPORT--Continued.

Nation.	Vessels' and masters' names.	Whence and when arrived.	Import cargo.	Export cargo.	Departure.	Destination.
Maltese	Brig Packet Capt. A. Barbared	Athens June 2	In ballast	Full cargo of tobacco and timber	June 12	Malta.
British	Brig Maria Capt. N. Maley	Liverpool June 3	5 bales manufactures, 18 bbls. tin bars, 80 cases tin plates, 11 chests indigo, 40 bbls. sugar, 19 sacks pepper, 529 pieces Pernambuco wood, 2 seroons cochineal, 20 tons iron	15,000 lamb skins, 30 bales capotes	June 20	Smyrna.
Austrian	Brig Talisnano Capt. G. Malorich	Smyrna June 6	In ballast	In ballast	Expecting a cargo	Unknown.
Austrian	Brig Agile Capt. N. B. Francorich	Athens June 10	In ballast	In ballast	June 16	Constantinople.
French	Schr. Sophie Capt. ———	Marseilles June 10	1,326 Buenos Ayres hides, 250 sacks coffee, 2 seroons cochineal, 5 bbls. almonds, 13 cases glass ware, 39 cases sugar, 4 bales manufactures, 2 chests indigo, 10 bbls. wine	Seeking freight	In port	Marseilles.
British	Brig Neptune Capt. Tuubridge	Liverpool June 19	200 bales manufactures	40 bales tobacco, 3 cases silk, 8,000 lamb skins		
Austrian	Brig Morignio Capt. P. Besberorich	Syra June 30	In ballast	Seeking freight	In the bay	Unknown.
French	Brig Solide Capt. Riquire	Marseilles June 30	118 bags coffee, 152 cases empty bottles, 200 demijohns, 1,000 dried Brazil hides, 2 packages calf skins, 1 bale woollens, 10 bbls. sugar, 41 kintals Santa Martha wood, 2 seroons cochineal, 8 chests indigo, 2 cases silk stuffs, 2 bbls. copperas, 100 pieces lead pigs	Seeking freight	In the bay	Marseilles.

REPORT—*Continued.*

Nation.	Vessels.	Whence and when arrived.	Import cargo.	Export cargo.	Departure.	Destination.
Greek -	189 vessels of sundry descriptions.	Syra, Smyrna, and Constantinople, from 1st January to 30th June, 1835, inclusive.	15,600 kintals soap, 4,000 Buenos Ayres hides, 90,000 okes olive oil, 9,000 okes Sesame oil, 14,000 okes wine, 100 bales cotton twist, 800 bales British manufactures, 8,000 pieces dyewoods, 70,000 okes honey, 100,000 okes olives, 200 sacks dates, 3,000 pieces marble, 550 bbls. salt fish, 250 bags pepper, 2,000 kintals iron, 600 sacks coffee, 60 cases cassia lignia, 400 bbls. and 350 chests sugar, 60 seroons cochineal, 40 chests indigo, 80 puncheons rum.	200,000 planks, 3,000 bales capotes, 30,000 kils. grain, (wheat,) 30 cargoes construction timber, 200 bales cordage, 20,000 okes rice, 500 bales tobacco, 25,000 kils. barley, 2,000 okes flour, 2,000 kintals biscuit, 50,000 hare skins, 500 okes snuff, and sundry other articles, difficult to be ascertained.	From 1st January to 30th June, 1835, inclusive.	Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, Marseilles, Trieste, and Italy.

SALONICA, *June* 30, 1835.

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Salonica, October 31, 1835.

SIR: In reference to my communication, No. 5, of this date, in reply to your circular of 25th March last, I have the honor to inform you that no American vessel has arrived or departed from this port within the last six months of the present year, nor have any fees been received, with the exception of a Greek schooner, with a cargo of sheep's wool, and reported to me by the shipper as likely to be re shipped at Smyrna for Boston. In the absence of any opportunity of furnishing a return of the arrivals and departures of American vessels, I have taken upon myself to make out and transmit the accompanying report of foreign arrivals and departures, which may, perhaps, not be disapproved of, as affording the means of ascertaining from correct sources, and in making known to the Department of State the actual present amount of trade at this place, and the other places connected with Salonica.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient, very humble servant,

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

ar return of foreign vessels arriving at and departing from the t of Salonica, from 1st January to 30th June, 1835, inclusive.

ıd of	Whence.	Cargo inward.	Cargo outward.	Departure and destination.
4	London, Liverp'l, and Cardiff.	253 tons of iron, 658 bales of manufactures, 55 casks of copperas, 235 bags of coffee, 18 barrels of tin, 80 cases of tin plates, 18 chests of indigo, 40 barrels of sugar, 190 sacks of pepper, 10 tons of Brazil wood, 2 seroons of cochineal, and 10 cases of cassia lignia.	25,000 lamb skins, 30 bales of capotes, ("aba,") 40 bales of tobacco, 3 cases of silk, and remainder of undischarged cargo.	Smyrna and Constantin'ple.
2	Marseilles.	2,326 dried Buenos Ayres hides, 650 bags of coffee, 5 seroons of cochineal, 5 bales of almonds, 65 packages of glass ware, 64 cases of sugar, 6 bales of manufactures, 10 chests of indigo, 100 pigs of lead, 5 bales of woollens, 3 tons of Santa Martha wood, and 2 casks of copperas.	In port seeking a freight.	Marseilles.
8	Trieste, Constantinople, Smyrna, Syra, Caralle, and Orfaro.	50 barrels of lead shot, 53 cases of sugar, 1,432 reams of paper, 36 packages of hardware, 50 cases of medicine, 19 barrels of sulphur, 360 sacks of coffee, 35 bales of manufactures, 25 tons of dye wood, 15 chests of indigo, 3 seroons of cochineal, 80 bags of pepper, and 1,500 dried Buenos Ayres hides.	30 bales of cotton, 387 bales of tobacco, 800 killos of barley, 430 sacks of linseed, and 220 tons of construction timber.	Smyrna, Trieste, Constantinople, and Athens.
			4 in port seeking a freight.	Unknown.
	Constantinople.	150 barrels of tallow and 900 Black sea salted hides.	1 cargo of construction timber, and 8,220 killos of wheat.	Athens and Constantinople.
	Genoa, Leghorn, and Constanti'ple.	1,560 dried Brazil hides, 20 cases of sugar, 100 boxes of sulphur, 15 bales of manufactured cottons, 5 seroons cochineal, 180 bags of coffee, and 20 tons of dye wood.	290 sacks of linseed, 400 bales of tobacco, 20 tons of old copper.	Genoa.
			1 cargo of construction timber.	Alex'ndria.
	thens.	Ballast.	80 bales of tobacco and construction timber.	Malta.
	rseilles, tand'a, Syra, rna, is, and anti-	3,600 kintals of soap, 4,000 dried Buenos Ayres hides, 90,000 okes of olive oil, 19,000 okes Sesame oil, 8,500 Sesame wine, 496 bales of cotton twist, 800 bales of British manufactures, 186 tons of dye wood, 7,000 okes of honey, 105,000 okes of olives, 846 sacks of coffee, 640 packages of sugar, 60 seroons of cochineal, 48 chests of indigo, 89 puncheons of American rum, 66 cases of cassia lignia, 50 barrels of tin, 280 cases of tin plates, 320 tons of iron, 1,300,000 lemons and oranges.	200,000 planks, 3,000 bales of capotes, 68,500 killos of grain, 35 cargoes of construction timber, 200 bales of cordage, 20,000 okes of rice, 500 bales of tobacco, 8,000 okes of flour, 2,000 kintals of biscuit, 50,000 hare skins, 380 bales of cotton, 800 bales of sheeps' wool, 47 cases of silk, and 1,857 passengers.	Marseilles, Trieste, Alex'dria, Jaffa, Smyrna, Athens, Syra, and Constantinople.

o 124 English pounds; a killo to a Winchester bushel; an oke to 2½

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The annexed consular return, which I have the honor of transmitting, relates exclusively to the arrival and departure of *foreign* vessels, to which may be added 87 *Turkish*. These latter brought 380 sacks of coffee, 45 cases of sugar, 23 chests of indigo, 3 seroons of cochineal, 42 tons of dye wood, 120 bags of pepper, 180 tons of iron, 2,300 salted Black sea hides, 15 barrels of tin, 80 cases of tin plates, 73 bales of cotton twist, 232 bales British manufactured cottons, 28 puncheons of American rum, 970 passengers, and 12,000 troops from Constantinople. The outward cargoes of these consisted of grain, pulse, construction timber, and firewood for the capital. It will be observed that the carrying trade is almost entirely monopolized by Greek vessels. The Turkish arrivals have been much greater this half year than formerly, owing to the conveyance of troops, baggage, and artillery for Albania. In general, Turkish vessels do not average more than thirty annually, and only sent from Constantinople for loading grain for the capital. In general, there may be *six* British, *four* French, *three* Sardinians, and *twelve* Austrian vessels in the course of the year, all of them more or less laden with valuable cargoes. Greek arrivals may be estimated at 380 annually, representing together 435 yearly arrivals. Amongst which, within the last six years of my residence here, only one American vessel has appeared, viz: the "Flora," Captain Osborne Howes, in August, 1834, arriving empty, and departing direct for Boston, with a cargo of sheep's wool, in September following. It is rather curious to observe, that in 38 arrivals of British vessels since 1830, not one of them loaded at Salonica a single article for the English market, whilst during that period one cargo direct for Boston, three cargoes of filberts, two cargoes of sheep's wool, and a parcel of dried prunes have been forwarded in foreign bottoms to Smyrna, for re-shipment thence for the United States! The shipping and commercial interests of the United States might, consequently, commence a direct correspondence with Salonica, and to a considerable extent, with every appearance of a remunerating result; as it appears evident that colonial produce could be imported cheaper in American vessels than by either second or third hands, with additional expense. A profitable return freight might also be anticipated in sheep's wool, filberts, wine, honey, beeswax, dried prunes, silk, and capotes, &c., &c. Trade in general at present is excessively dull, particularly in imports, which has been overdone. The approaching fairs of Lucca next month, and of Serres in February next, may, however, prove the means of diminishing the heavy stocks existing in first hands, should these markets be well attended, which is doubtful, owing to the insurrection at Albania, the Albanians being generally the largest consumers at the different fairs, and always paying in cash the amount of their purchases.

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

SALONICA, *June* 30, 1835.

SALONICA, *April* 29, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor of enclosing, herewith, the half yearly return of foreign vessels to the 31st of December last, the transmittal of which has been delayed from the obstacles always met with in procuring the necessary details for completing the document from the sundry consulates, added to a severe and tedious personal illness.

I avail myself of this opportunity to submit to your inspection the following remarks, regarding the present state of trade in this country, the yearly amount of which, including imports and exports, may, without exaggeration, be estimated at a million and a half of dollars.

In imports the markets have recently become overstocked, particularly in British manufactures, which are sold under prime cost at long credits; the consequence of which has resulted in some failures, as the importers could not meet their obligations for payment towards the English creditors. Colonial produce, on the contrary, has been well sustained, from the prudence of speculators in confining their orders to the wants of consumers, and the market continues steady, without apprehension of reaction. The articles, however, most current, and always saleable at ten per cent. better prices than elsewhere in Turkey, are ordinary coffee, fine sugar, good indigo, best cochineal, cassia lignia, sound nutmegs, black pepper, dried ox and cow hides, fresh cloves, logwood, and Santa Martha wood. The amount annually consumed at Salonica, and the environs, of these productions, is not less, probably more, than six hundred thousand dollars.

In exports, the produce adapted hence for America may be confined to sheep's wool, raw silk, (in imitation of and nearly equal to Italian,) excellent filberts, wine, sponges, and superior saffron; the loading of which, deducting the quantity required by other markets, might readily furnish employment for three or four middling sized American vessels yearly at remunerating freights; and particularly so, should the present prohibiting duties in the United States for sheep's wool become more equalized. Had this been the case, I could have induced some respectable merchants here to send considerable missions of sheep's wool for sale to Boston in American bottoms, but from the want of detailed information often required of me, and which I do not possess, of the United States tariff, (but which I could much wish to be furnished with,) the wool shippers sent their purchases to other markets, such as Marseilles, Trieste, London, and Liverpool.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

Consular return of foreign vessels arriving at, and departing from Salonica, from the 1st of July to 31st of December, 1835, inclusive.

Nation and number of vessels.	Whence.	Import cargo.	Export cargo.	Destination.
British, 3 -	Liverpool & Cardiff.	180 tons bar iron, 148 bales manufactures, 50 boxes tin plates, 21 chests indigo, 4 barrels tin bars.	6,000 lamb skins, 8,000 capotes, 180 bbls. tobacco, 19 cases silk, 3 pack's sundries.	Smyrna.
French, 2 -	Marseilles -	900 sacks coffee, 3 serons cochineal, 1,600 Brazil hides, 31 barrels Pernambuco wood, 18 chests indigo, 13 hogsheads sugar, 5 bales manufactures, 9 cases almonds, 15 barrels cloves.	469 bales sheep's wool, 27 cases silk, 1,344 pairs buffalo horns, groups, ballast, and passengers.	One for Marseilles. For Smyrna. For freight.
Austrian, 10	Trieste, Alexandria, Smyrna, & Constantinople.	40 barrels tin bars, 76 bales manufactures, 120 bags pepper, 1,350 reams paper, 13 barrels Pernambuco wood, 33 cases medicine, 582 sacks coffee, 20 hogsheads sugar, 18 chests indigo, 9 serrons cochineal, 20 puncheons rum.	427 bales sheep's wool, 30,000 kils. wheat, 40,000 okes linseed, 1,894 kils. honey, 4 cases silk, 461 bbls. tobacco.	Constantinople and Trieste.
Sardinian, 2	Genoa, Leghorn, and Constantinople.	1,000 Brazil hides, 367 sacks coffee, 10 cases cassia lignia, 23 packages manufactures, 20 sacks pepper.	976 bales sheep's wool, 58 cases silk.	Marseilles.
Greek, 312 -	Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, Marseilles, Trieste, Malta, Genoa, and Leghorn.	350 bales water twist, 48 chests indigo, 460 bales manufactures, 600 kint. soap, 5,924 kint. raisins, 815 sacks coffee, 6,254 Brazil hides, 8,304 Malta stones, 1,780 kints. carobes, 900,000 okes salt, 850,000 lemons and oranges, 15,000 okes olives, 1,899 pieces Brazil wood, 17,500 okes wine, 42 puncheons rum, 100 tons bar iron, 48,300 okes olive oil, 102,000 okes charcoal.	15,450 okes flour, 112,000 ps. construction timber, 162,300 kils. grain, 7,000 okes honey, 1,319 kints. buiscuit, 557 bales capotes, 946 bales tobacco, 5,100 bales cotton wool, 210,000 okes sheep's wool, 56 cases silk, 2,088 kils. Sasame seed, 1,224 ks. valonica, 400,000 okes filberts, 1 case saffron.	278 for Smyrna, Constantinople, Greece, Marseilles, Trieste, Genoa, and Leghorn. 34 in bay seeking freight.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The annexed, half yearly return, to the 31st December last, of the arrival and departure of foreign vessels at and from this port, does not include any belonging to the United States: it however presents a considerable increase in Greek shipping, which may now, with trifling competition, be considered as exclusively in possession of the immediate carrying trade, and which, from the commercial enterprise and great economy of Greek merchants and ship owners, may probably soon be extended to more distant countries.

Unconnected with the subjoined return, there have arrived, within the last six months, 43 Turkish vessels from Constantinople, with troops and Government stores, the return cargo of which consisted generally of grain and construction timber, for supplying the wants of that capital in these articles.

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

SALONICA, *April* 29, 1836.

Extract of a letter from W. B. Llewellyn to the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, Washington, dated

SALONICA, *August* 30, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting, herewith, the half yearly return of the arrival and departure of foreign and Turkish vessels, ending the 30th June, amongst which no American shipping appears. During the last eight months the import trade has much suffered, owing to the existence of the plague in town, and particularly so in the interior, where some consuming villages have become nearly depopulated. The numerous fairs, which were formerly well attended, have in consequence been partly abandoned, and the result is at present an overstocked market, attended with forced sales. The plague, however, having nearly, if not altogether, disappeared, business may soon resume its wonted activity, and partially relieve the holders of importations from the loss to which they were otherwise exposed. The importers of manufactures must have been sacrificed to a very considerable extent, in order to meet their engagements, although but few failures have occurred, which may be attributed in a great measure to the support which the Jew merchants, who are the largest speculators, receive from each other in case of mercantile misfortunes. The recent monopoly of coffee has created much dissatisfaction, but hopes are entertained of its early discontinuance. I would, therefore, respectfully submit for your consideration the following question, viz: "If imports from America, in American vessels, are sent to Trieste, Smyrna, Syra, and Constantinople for sale to this market, would it not answer the purpose of shippers in the United States to forward their shipments direct to Salonica?" It is true, however, that the long credits allowed to purchasers here might offer an objection. On the other hand, credits at Smyrna and Constantinople are nearly the same, with this difference, that at the former cities failures are of frequent occurrence, whilst here they are rare, and even when they happen, a large dividend is always paid, seldom less than seventy-five per cent. It might, therefore, with your approbation, be advisable to make a trial of a cargo from the United States to Salonica, in order to form a "depot," which might afterwards be increased or diminished, according to circumstances. To carry this properly into effect, it would require a commercial firm, possessing sufficient capital, and not having immediate want of early returns in cash or bills of exchange, but rather to barter part of the mission against produce, and then to wait for the remainder to balance the speculation. It is after mature reflection that I venture to recommend this introduction of a direct communication, the result of which could not, I believe, be otherwise than a renewed and much more extended intercourse, provided it should be conducted upon liberal terms, and with that patience which a first undertaking of a similar nature always requires. To insure success, however, it would be necessary to send only such articles as are of a current kind, and a vessel of about 250 tons burden might load as follows:

150 tons ordinary clean West India coffee, 20 tons fine white Havana, Brazil, or East India sugar, 3 tons good purple and violet indigo, 1 ton best grey or dark silver cochineal, 4 tons sound black pepper, 2 tons cloves, 10 tons prime St. Martha wood, 30 tons ordinary stout piece goods, and an assortment of colored and printed American manufactures, with a view to ascertain how far they might compete in price with those from England.

A cargo of the forgoing description could be sold here readily, and probably at a profit, soon after arrival, at an average credit of four months, and payable either in produce, cash, or bills of exchange, in the course of six to eight months after effecting sale. Such an operation might also have the effect of throwing the exclusive imports in colonials into the hands of American merchants, from the impossibility of others being able to oppose them in any shape whatever. With regard to exports hence, considerable activity has recently taken place in them, particularly in sheep's wool, lamb skins, silk, cotton wool, sheep skins, seeds, grain, tobacco, and coarse woollens, the latter extensively consumed throughout the Levant, for warm and cheap clothing, amongst sailors, and the poorer classes of individuals. Heavy losses have, however, been sustained in cotton wool speculations, owing to a short supply and defective quality; and the enormous advance in the price of silk cocoons is also likely to leave a similar result this year, as the cost on board of fine silk, in imitation of that produced in Italy, will stand in at least about five dollars the pound weight. A disposition was manifested, during the wool season, to send several cargoes to Boston, but which was afterwards abandoned, as the applications addressed to me personally, towards ascertaining the nature of duties levied on sheep's wool, could not be satisfactorily answered; nor can they be answered until Government shall have decided upon an equalized duty, as the present tariff is a complete exclusion for missions of this article hence.

A late firman from Constantinople levies a double duty on silk exportations, but the contemplated remonstrances from the British and French ambassadors may perhaps do away with this fresh exaction. The grain crop has been abundant this year, but the wants required by the Turkish Government may probably impede commercial speculations, although it is evident that merchants, in giving a higher price, may, in bribing the local authorities, succeed in executing the large orders given to several houses here. Barley is the only article which has been unproductive, and very high prices for it are consequently demanded.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

ular return of foreign vessels arriving at and departing from Salonica, from 1st January to 30th June, 1836, inclusive.

ı and ber of ls.	Whence.	Import cargo.	Export cargo.	Destination.
h, 2	Marseilles and Smyrna.	24 bales manufactures, 22 barrels copperas, 79 hogheads sugar, 2 cases drugs, 1,200 Brazil hides, 257 sacks coffee, 61 packages glassware, 15 packages cloves.	221 bales cotton wool, 163 bales sheep's wool, 13 bales bees wax, 21 bales silk, 1,485 pairs Buffalo horns.	1 for Marseilles, and 1 seeking freight.
an, 2	Leghorn -	2,000 Brazil hides, 70 barrels sugar, 350 sacks coffee, 15 bales Brazil wood, 18 bags pepper, 3 cases red bonnets, 30 bales manufactures.	300 bales cotton wool, 15 bales bees wax, 200 bales tobacco, 1,300 sacks linseed.	Trieste and Leghorn.
h, 2	Liverpool -	252 bales manufactures, 24 chests indigo, 150 sacks coffee, 17 barrels tin bars, 300 cases tin plates, 10 barrels salmon, 350 kintals iron, 49 kintals logwood.	40 bales sheep's wool, 100 bales coarse woollens.	Smyrna, for filling up.
an, 7	Triest, Constantinople, Alexandria, and Smyrna.	100 bales manufactures, 100 barrels tin bars, 15 cases red bonnets, 800 sacks coffee, 15 bales Brazil wood, 18 bags pepper, 42 cases paper, 10 cases drugs, 1,350 Brazil hides, 11 bales salammoniac, 50 barrels shot, 10 cases nutmegs, 1 case watches, 130 barrels sugar, 5 cases books, 45 barrels copperas, 50 cases glass ware, 10 barrels cloves, 16 cases cassia, lignia, 8 seroons cochineal, 17 chests indigo, 10 cases tin plates.	400 bales cotton wool, 16 bales sheep's wool, 300 kintals linseed, 13 cases silks, 60 bales sheep skins, 2,357 killos rye, 32,000 killos wheat, 1,750 killos Indian corn, 11,166 killos hemp seed, 325 bales of tobacco.	Trieste, Constantinople, and Alexandria.
an, 1	Constantinople.	1,400 Black sea hides, 10 cases sugar, 8 bales cotton twist.	Construction timber.	Athens.
, 168	Peros, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, Trieste, Alexandria, Marseilles, Athens, Scio, &c.	1,600,000 lemons, 800,000 oranges, 300 sacks dates, 2,500 Brazil hides, 400 Black sea hides, 12 cases cassia lignia, 300 barrels salted fish, 1,268 sacks coffee, 14 pieces Brazil wood, 150 sacks pepper, 27 hogsheads rum, 15 chests indigo, 80 barrels sugar, 36 cases paper, 180,000 okes olives, 16 cases cloves, 50,000 okes wine, 1,500 kintals soap, 300 kintals Sesame seed, 12 cases liquors, 18 seroons cochineal, 385 tons iron, 60 barrels tin bars, 340 cases tin plates, 1,430 passengers.	80,000 killos wheat, 70,000 okes linseed, 24,000 killos rye, 12,600 killos Indian corn, 24,800 killos barley, 3,300 bales coarse woollens, 690 kintals barrilla, 14,000 okes honey, 3,000 okes bees wax, 1,500 kintals tobacco, 18,300 okes rice, 36,000 okes flour, 1,800 bales cotton wool, 1,400 bales sheep's wool, 25,000 lamb skins, 30 cargoes fire wood, construction timber, staves, charcoal, 1,380 passengers.	Athens, Smyrna, Syra, Constantinople, Trieste, Leghorn, and Marseilles. Remaining in port - 21 Loaded - 147 168

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The annexed half yearly returns to 30th June, 1836, presents the arrival of 182 vessels, of which 160 have found employment, the remaining 22 being engaged at remunerating freights. It will be seen that the present return shows a diminution of Greek vessels, compared with the return to 31st December, 1835, which is occasioned by the existence of the plague at Salonica during the last three months, when Greek vessels arriving here were subjected to a quarantine, varying from ten to twenty days, according to circumstances, and from the infected places whence they arrived, as the plague was at that period general throughout Turkey. In addition to the vessels contained in the subjoined return, there have arrived within the last six months 19 Turkish brigs from Smyrna, Constantinople, and Alexandria, the import cargoes of which consisted of 30,000 okes oil, 10,000 okes olives, 150 bales manufactures, 820 sacks coffee, 30 chests indigo, 2 serroons cochineal, 150 barrels salted fish, 1,200 Turkish troops, and 85 hogsheads sugar. Export cargo of the same, viz: 40,000 killos wheat, 20,000 killos barley, 340 passengers, destined for Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria.

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

SALONICA, *June* 30, 1836.

Extract of a letter from W. B. Llewellyn to the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, Washington, dated

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Salonica, March 15, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting, herewith, the half yearly report of shipping at this port, ending the 31st December last, and which would have been forwarded sooner had I not, as usual, met with delay in receiving the necessary details from the Greek consulate and the Turkish custom-house.

It will be seen, from the present return, which unfortunately does not include one American vessel, that trade in general has not decreased of late. The markets here indeed may be considered, as regards imports, inadequately supplied for meeting actual wants of consumers, particularly in colonial produce, but which may soon be partially furnished from the early expected arrival of several valuable cargoes from England and the south of Europe. Our bazars, after several failures with arrangements for paying upon an average fifty per cent., are now considered solvent, and anxious to purchase largely for first arrivals, upon terms, as to price, considerably better than any other market in Turkey, but as usual upon rather long credits, with, however, the certainty of ultimate payment for outstandings. In exportations, considerable operations have been effected in sheep's wool, lamb skins, olive oil, cotton wool, sheep skins, sponges, silk, oil, seeds, tobacco, Indian corn, barley, filberts, rye, honey, beeswax, construction timber, capotes, firewood, planks, and barrel staves; a great portion of which were shipped at Caralla, Orfano, Mount Athos, Volo, and other ports, the details of which cannot be accurately ascertained. The estimate, however, as relates to Macedonia, for imports, may be calculated for the previous six months, to 31st of December, 1836, at eight hundred thousand dollars, and the exports at double this amount, including the different ports in question, together with Salonica; from which it is evident that Salonica, after Constantinople and Smyrna, is, without exception, the most extensive trading port in all Turkey, and I am therefore confident in expecting the commercial enterprise of the United States may, ere long, take a prominent position in the employment of part of its shipping and capital to this part of Turkey in Europe, under the certainty that it would yield a profitable and satisfactory result.

Consular return of vessels arriving at and departing from Salonica, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1836, inclusive.

Nation, and number of vessels.	Whence.	Import cargo.	Export cargo.	Destination.
British, 3 -	Liverpool -	387 packages manufactures, 80 cases tin plates, 20 barrels tin bars, 30 hogsh'ds sugar, 10 chests indigo, 220 bags coffee.	Ballast - -	Smyrna.
Ionian, 3 -	Corfu, Zante, & Candia.	1,500 kintals soap, 300 barrels wine, 1,800 kintals carobes, 42 passengers.	1,000 kintals flour, 400 kintals biscuit, 860 kintals dried beans, 170 cases paste.	Candia and Zante.
French, 3 -	Marseilles.	1,000 Brazil hides, 10 seroons cochineal, 195 packages sugar, 16 cases tea, 24 bales manufactures, 320 bags coffee, 70 bags pepper, 200 baskets glass ware, 45 cases sundries.	1,260 bales sheep's wool, 320 bales cotton wool, 95 cases silk, 1,332 kintals linseed, 15,000 buffalo horns, 380 b'les sheepskins.	Marseilles.
Austrian, 3	Trieste -	364 bags coffee, 40 cases glass ware, 5 cases mirrors, 17 cases course paper, 37 bales manufactures, 4 packages hardware, 42 cases sugar, 18 cases drugs, 37 cases steel, 18 cases nails, 3 cases printed books, 16 chests indigo, 14 seroons cochineal, 30 tons potatoes, 42 packages sundries.	148 bales sheep's wool, 21 cases silks, 44 bales silk cocoons, 12 bales beeswax, 400 kintals linseed, 324 bales cotton wool, 330 barrels leeches.	Trieste.
Sardinian, 3	Leghorn and Genoa.	2,000 Brazil hides, 300 kintals bar iron, 8 seroons cochineal, 12 chests indigo, 80 sacks pepper, 820 sacks coffee, 180 kintals rice, 15 bales paper, 160 qts. stock fish, 70 cases wine, 26 bales manufactures, 32 bales sundries.	1,987 bales cotton wool.	Leghorn and Genoa.
Greek, 215, of which 98 are in ballast.	Europe, Greece, Egypt, and Turkey.	1,242 bales manufactures, 420 bales water twist, 1,250,000 oranges and lemons, 2,000 kint's dried raisins, 1,500 kint's dried figs, 820 barrels wine, 20,000 kintals salt, 300 kintals ardent spirits, 1,850 kintals soap, 56 barrels tin bars, 380 cases tin plates, 160 bbls. nails, 240 cases steel, 530 packages sugar, 1,296 bags coffee, 2,800 Brazil hides, 1,820 packages dates, 2,000 kintals iron, 140 packages incense, 82 chests indigo, 13 seroons cochineal, 1,200 kintals	2,000 okes carobes, 8,000 kintals tobacco, 4,000 pieces construction timber, 1,215 bales capotes, 820 passengers, 750 pilgrims, 350 horses, 860 cattle, 3,000 okes honey, 70,000 barrel staves, 45,200 lamb and sheepskins, 30,000 kintals firewood, 800 kintals rice, 1,400 kintals dried beans, 42,130 kintals Indian corn, 816 bales sheep's wool, 940 bales cot-	Europe, Greece and Turkey, 177 vessels. 38 in port seeking freight.

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

ı, and iber of els.	Whence.	Import cargo.	Export cargo.	Destination.
		olive oil, 82,500 okes olives, 48 packages sundries, ballast.	ton wool, 34 cases silks, 85 packages beeswax, 13,560 fir planks, 8,320 okes paste, 1,300 okes snuff, 10,600 kil's barley, 15,800 kil's rye, 140 packages sundries.	
sh, 35	Constantinople, Tripoli, and Smyrna.	15,000 okes filberts, 320 bags coffee, 85 hogsheads sugar, 14 chests indigo, 31 barrels cloves, 82 sacks pepper, 5,400 kintals salt, 80,000 oranges & lemons, 650 barrels salt fish, 2,500 infantry troops, 1,400 kintals provisions, 800 kintals ammunition, 740 bales manufactures, 620 passengers, 850 negro female slaves, 280 kintals copperas, 120 tons bar iron, 15 crates earthen ware, 40 packages glass ware, 87 packages sundries.	60,680 kil's wheat, 25,086 kil's barley, 15,900 kil's Indian corn, 386 passengers.	Constantinople.

Turkish kintal is equal to 44 okes, the oke equal to about 2¾ lbs. English weight, and rkish killo upon an average 18 to 20 okes.

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

UITED STATES CONSULATE,
Salonica, December 31, 1836.

Extract of a letter from W. B. Llewellyn to Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, Washington, dated

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Salonica, August 24, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting, herewith, the half-yearly shipping return to the 30th of June, which would sooner have been forwarded but for the existence of the plague, added to the usual delays in receiving the necessary details from the sundry consulates for completing the document. It will be seen by the enclosed return that the extent of shipping and of imports has rather decreased within the last six months. This, however, is the natural consequence of the commercial crisis which has more or less affected all trading ports; and perhaps Salonica may, after having partially experienced the general convulsion, be considered the most solid city in all Turkey, as no instance of a failure or even suspension has occurred, although protested bills to the amount of more than nineteen millions of piastres were returned for non-payment, most of them for authorized advances against the purchase of produce, and the remainder in drawing against bills of lading after paying the invoice cost. The drawers of these bills, however, made good their engagements at a heavy loss of sixty per cent., as the produce which they thus purchased remained for their account and sold at a heavy sacrifice, while those who gave orders for the purchases had failed without paying any dividend. It would appear that the prices paid for Turkey produce, for some years past, have far exceeded their actual value, which, however, may in some manner be explained by a nearly approximate rise in European exchanges, and the consequent advance of the dollar; but this calculation, as to ultimate results, having proved to be erroneous, a sudden reaction took place, which has reduced several respectable houses from a state of comparative opulence to that of mendicity. In the mean time our bazars are perfectly solvent, and the few recent failures which have taken place among them is a proof of their present solidity.

Almost the whole of the imports stated in the enclosed return have been placed, with very few exceptions, and upon favorable terms, and stocks of current goods in first hands are becoming scarce. The greatest decline, in recent prices, has been for British manufactures, iron, tin, and earthen ware; while, on the contrary, colonials in general have been well supported, with but little decline in price, and positive appearance of early improvement. As regards exports, a considerable reduction upon last year's prices has already taken place, and a further decline is confidently expected. The corn harvest has been very productive, and grain of all descriptions could be procured, if permission were given for free speculations.

Consular return of vessels arriving at and departing from Salonica, from January 1 to June 30, 1837, inclusive.

Nation and No. of vessels.	Import cargo.	Export cargo.	Destination.
British, 3 Liverpool.	291 bales manufactures, 18 chests indigo, 125 tons iron, 15 barrels tin bars, 60 cases tin plates, 8 seroons cochineal, 320 bags coffee, 56 sacks pepper.	In ballast - - -	Smyrna.
Maltese and Ionian, 12 Malta, Smyrna, Constantinople, Candia, Alexandria.	115 bales manufactures, 10 tons copper, 15 tons rice, 150 killoes soap, 1,500 killoes salt, 12,000 Malta stones, 70 dozen chairs, 16,000 okes ardent spirits, 11,500 okes wine, 650 quintals soap, 18 quintals salt fish, 18 hhds. sugar, 129 bags coffee, 12 chests indigo, 35 packages sundries.	12,500 killos wheat, 1,800 killos biscuit, 58 pairs pistols, 20,000 okes dried peas, 8,500 okes horse beans, 1,250 quintals rye, 1,820 quintals Indian corn.	Malta, Archipelago, Smyrna, Constantinople, Candia, and Ionian islands.
French, 2 Marseilles.	See return to December 31, 1836, for arrival of one French vessel.	327 bales sheep's wool, 187 bales cotton wool, 93 sacks linseed, 120 okes beeswax, 13,500 pairs Buffalo horns, 35 bales silk, 180 okes cotton seed.	
	219 cases glass ware, 120 packages sugar, 500 dozen empty bottles, 6 cases quinine, 150 imitation shawls, 980 Brazil hides, 1 case hardware, 180 bags coffee, 19 bbls. pepper, 4 chests indigo, 3 seroons cochineal, 28 doz. chairs, 300 doz. wine, 14 packages earthen ware, 12 cases red bonnets, 380 dames' jeans, 40 tons dyewood, sundry small parcels.	773 bales cotton wool, 166 bales sheep's wool, 12 cases silk, 12,000 hare skins, 1,850 pairs Buffalo horns, several passengers, and sundry groups of money.	Marseilles.
Austrian, 6 Trieste, Leghorn.	268 packages steel, 3 packages quicksilver, 1,430 sacks coffee, 1,548 packages paper, 76 cases manufactures, 1,568 Brazil hides, 256 packages soap, 32 cases drugs, 41 packages hardware, 250 kintals vitriol, 25 packages furniture, 130 boxes tin plates, 40 bbls. tin bars, 48 packages glass ware, 156 kintals lead shot, 95 bags pepper, 350 pieces pig lead, 8 packages silk stuffs, 2,600 Venetian plank, 142 packages sugar, 80 French clocks and watches, 735 Swiss watches, 12 chests indigo, 18 tons dyewoods, 6 seroons cochineal, 148 bales cotton twist, sundry small parcels.	864 bales cotton wool, 25,468 killoes Indian corn, 13,000 okes honey, passengers and specie.	Trieste.
Sardinian, 4 Leghorn, Genoa.	820 sacks coffee, 19 chests indigo, 145 packages sugar, 1,280 iron bars, 4 seroons cochineal, 15 bbls. tin bars,	10,000 killos Indian corn, 14,000 killos wheat, 200 bales cotton wool, 850 bbls. leeches.	Trieste, Leghorn, and Genoa.

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

Nation and No. of vessels.	Import cargo.	Export cargo.	Destination.
	280 cases tin plates, 13 cases cassia lignia, 48 sacks pepper, 68 bales Brazil wood, 15 cases silk stuffs, 48 bales manufactures, 15 packages glass ware, 10 cases liquors, 17 packages paste, 52 bales cotton twist, 48 packages medicines, 15 hhds. hardware, 600 doz. empty bottles, 16 packages wine, 22 cases red bonnets, 14 packages furniture, 58 bbls. vitriol, 12 seroons cochineal, 62 bbls. nails, sundry small parcels.		
Greek, 298 Marseilles, Leghorn, Venice, Trieste, Malta, Archipelago, Smyrna, Constantinople, Alexandria.	1,468,500 lemons and oranges, 850,000 okes salt, 68,750 okes wine, 1,500 kintals vitches, 2,378 bars iron, 3,780 kintals dates, 1,720 kintals soap, 150 kintals tar, 40,850 okes olive oil, 82 bbls. tin bars, 462 kintals dyewoods, 175 cases steel, 182 bbls. salt fish, 142 sacks pepper, 7,850 Brazil hides, 169 packages sugar, 1,000 kintals carol-beans, 80 packages glass ware, 25,000 Malta stones, 24 bbls. lead shot, 1,820 kintals olives, 16 cases red bonnets, 4,856 kintals filberts, 926 sacks coffee, 184 packages manufactures, 78 chests indigo, 2,500 kintals dried raisins.	2,027 bales capotes, 28 cargoes construction timber, 60,000 okes butter, 58,200 okes linseed oil, 134,000 killos grain, 17,820 bales tobacco, 800 packages snuff, 18,200 killos rice, 875 bales cotton wool, 326 bales sheep's wool, 13,280 okes beeswax, 38 cases fine silks, 57 bales ordinary silk, 187,580 barrel staves, 42,320 okes red cavin, 1,927 salted hides, 3,580 okes paste, 10,856 okes biscuit, 114 bales cordage, 875 barrels cordage, 40,000 okes horns, 84,200 okes filberts, 26,850 okes walnuts, 308,500 okes almonds, 185,620 lamb skins, 15,000 okes cheese, 48,320 okes garlick.	Of which loaded as per contra for the sundry ports therein mentioned, viz: 276 loaded, 22 in port on freight for loading grain, &c.
Turkish, 38 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. &c.	3 cargoes ammunition, 15 vessels with troops, 9 with soldiers' clothing, 3 vessels with artillery, 2 vessels with specie, 148 packages merchandise, 85 passengers, 126 sacks coffee, 12 cases indigo, 45 tons iron bars.	28 cargoes grain, 7 cargoes construction timber, 2 cargoes returned troops, one vessel with sundry parcels and passengers.	Constantinople.

The killo is equal in measure to a Winchester bushel; the kintal is composed of 44 okes; the oke is computed at 2¾ lbs. English weight.

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

SALONICA, *June* 30, 1837.

Extract of a letter from W. B. Llewellyn to the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, Washington, dated

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Salonica, January 29, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting, herewith, a *yearly* return of commerce during 1837. The enclosed return, in its present and perhaps improved form, shows no improvement in imports, and little, if any, in exports; but trade in general, although considerably diminished, is daily becoming gradually more solid, as an opportunity has been afforded by the recent deplorable commercial crisis, of ascertaining the solidity of our dealers, many of whom previously had a fictitious credit, and in undertaking speculations which their actual means, in case of loss, did not warrant, and could not cover.

The total absence of American vessels is certainly a subject of regret to me, and to all Salonica, the merchants of which would hail with pleasure a direct intercourse between two countries, both of which might, in all probability, receive a remunerating result, in reciprocal commercial operations; and to introduce which would only require a small commencement on the part of American merchants, in sending an assorted cargo for sale, and in receiving for payment produce of Macedonia.

With the greatest consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

Consular return of vessels arriving at and departing from Salonica, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1837, inclusive.

Nation.	Arrivals.				Total arrivals.		Departures.				Total departures.		Total arrivals and departures.	
	Direct.		Indirect.				Direct.		Indirect.					
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
France	4	721	2	403	6	1,124	5	864	1	233	6	1,097	12	2,221
England	7	780	4	281	11	1,061	1	113	9	855	10	968	21	2,029
Austria	9	1,690	6	1,235	15	2,925	7	1,384	1	274	8	1,658	23	4,583
Greece	129	5,595	114	5,867	243	11,462	107	2,580	130	8,222	237	10,802	480	22,264
Russia	-	-	2	270	2	270	-	-	1	150	1	150	3	420
Sardinia	7	1,688	3	735	10	2,423	7	1,203	6	1,866	13	3,069	23	5,492
Turkey	27	3,496	11	1,958	38	5,454	25	4,278	4	490	29	4,768	67	10,222
Sundry	4	45	1	400	5	445	4	45	1	400	5	445	10	890
Total	187	14,015	143	11,149	330	25,164	156	10,467	153	12,490	309	22,957	639	48,121

Whence.	Description of goods and their relative value in dollars.														Total of imports.
	Dye woods.	Coffee.	Cochineal.	Twist.	Silk stuffs.	Tins.	Irons.	Manufactures.	Brazil hides.	Pepper.	Soap.	Sugars.	Indigo.	Sundries.	
England -	-	$5,000	-	$60,000	-	$5,000	$11,000	$215,000	-	-	-	$13,000	$5,000	$1,000	$315,000
Austria -	-	45,000	-	23,000	-	1,000	-	14,000	$15,000	$2,000	$20,000	10,000	4,000	2,000	136,000
France -	-	6,000	-	-	$3,000	-	-	3,000	16,000	1,000	8,000	7,000	-	1,000	45,000
Greece -	-	18,000	$5,000	8,000	-	-	-	26,000	1,000	-	18,000	17,000	-	2,000	101,000
Ionian Isles -	$6,000	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	14,000	4,000	-	2,000	20,000
Sardinia -	-	10,000	-	6,000	-	-	-	12,000	14,000	-	-	9,000	3,000	1,000	55,000
Turkey -	9,000	7,000	6,000	35,000	-	2,000	14,000	9,000	5,000	2,000	12,000	9,000	7,000	1,000	118,000
Sundries -	-	5,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	1,000	11,000
Total -	15,000	96,000	12,000	132,000	3,000	8,000	25,000	279,000	51,000	5,000	72,000	71,000	21,000	11,000	801,000

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

EXPORTATIONS IN 1837.

Destination.	Description of goods and their relative value in dollars.														Total of exports.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Indian corn.	Cotton wool.	Sheep's wool.	Staves.	Sheep and lamb skins.	Raw silk.	Prunes.	Timber.	Filberts.	Wax and honey.	Sundries.	
Austria -	$54,000	–	–	$30,000	$32,000	$8,000	–	–	$5,000	$1,000	–	–	$4,000	$11,000	$135,000
France -	–	–	–	–	3,000	110,000	–	$1,000	50,000	–	–	–	1,000	–	165,000
Greece -	27,000	$13,000	$2,000	13,000	4,000	17,000	$2,000	–	13,000	1,000	$26,000	$3,000	–	12,000	133,000
Sardinia -	32,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	28,000	5,000	–	–	13,000	–	–	–	–	–	82,000
Turkey -	119,000	70,000	7,000	–	2,000	–	24,000	20,000	3,000	–	8,000	12,000	–	3,000	268,000
Sundry -	24,000	12,000	1,000	11,000	–	–	16,000	–	–	1.000	–	6,000	–	–	71,000
Total -	256,000	96,000	11,000	56,000	69,000	140,000	42,000	21,000	84,000	3,000	34,000	21,000	5,000	16,000	854,000

W. B. LLEWELLYN.

Extract of a letter from George R. Gliddon, United States Consul at Cairo, dated

NEW YORK, *April* 15, 1837.

The relations between America and Egypt date from the establishment of a consul at Alexandria, and the visit of the United States sloop Concord, under Captain M. C. Perry, in 1832. Up to that period, within the recollection of the writer, from 1818, only one American vessel of war and one American merchantman had visited the port of Alexandria. Since 1832, the frequent arrivals of American citizens travelling through the east, the visit paid, in 1834, by the Delaware and Shark, under Commodore D. Patterson, and the still more recent tour of the United States squadron, under Commodore Elliott, last October, have rendered the American name familiar to the Pasha's Government; and the writer need only appeal to the testimony of the respective commanders, officers, and travellers, to confirm the high standing of the American flag in the eyes of Mohammed Ali. In this interval only two American merchantmen have touched at the port of Alexandria, and no direct commerce has hitherto resulted between the two countries.

Referring to the voluminous details and reports contained in the despatches of the United States Consul for Alexandria, transmitted, in the first instance, through the Legation at Constantinople, and latterly directly to the Department of State, for explanations and historical narrative of events, the writer will give a brief summary of the relative position of America and Egypt.

From the establishment of the treaty between the United States and the Sublime Porte, and since the recognition of her Consulates in the Levant, American trade with Egypt and its dependencies has stood upon the footing with the most favored nations; and although no interchange of commerce has hitherto resulted between the two countries, the hindrances have proceeded from causes over which neither Government had any control. Indeed, the writer and his father have had repeated assurances from the leading men of the Pasha's court, that every advantage that could be given in favor of American trade would be extended to it by Mohammed Ali, so far as could be done without compromising his relations with England and France. The main obstacles are derived from the following sources:

In the first place, the staple exports of Egypt and America consisting of productions in every respect similar, and consumed at ports foreign to both countries, in bulky articles, such as cotton, rice, pulses, grains of various kinds, tobacco, coffee, hides, indigo, &c. &c., articles, some of which if not grown immediately in either country, can be procured from more accessible places at a cheaper rate, there can be no exchange with reciprocal advantage, and capital can be so well employed in the United States and in Egypt, without connexion with each other, that on neither side has there been any motive to seek a new trade, or to force commercial relations.

Secondly. The ignorance which exists in both countries with regard to each others Government, commerce, institutions, and people, has on the one side prevented the American merchant from embarking into an enterprise apparently fraught with uncertainty; and, on the other, the great merchant and proprietor of Egypt's soil, and the numerous traffickers of all nations established in that country, have always had ample employment, without turning their attention to each others national wants.

Thirdly. The fact, that although directly between Egypt and America

there has been no barter of their respective commodities, yet when either of them had any real occasion for the other, they were supplied through intermediate ports. The drugs, gums, salts, seeds, spices, and an affinity of articles, the production of Egypt herself or of the countries tributary to her in the interior of Africa, along the coasts of the Red sea, or in Syria, find their way to America through India, on the one hand, or through the ports of the Mediterranean and Archipelago on the other; while Egypt is supplied with almost every article of American growth, or from colonies situated in her extensive waters, from the same intermediate ports, to an extent that would surprise the American citizens, and prove that, although no *direct* communication exists between Egypt and America, still their respective necessities hold them indirectly in connexion; though the profits are made by the foreign merchant at the place of transit, and the freights of the carrying trade are swallowed up by foreign shipping. The consul at Alexandria has directed all his efforts towards exciting an interest amongst the American merchants concerning the trade which might be carried on with Egypt, while he has labored towards impressing on the Egyptian Government the special advantages the Pasha would derive from looking to America as a country from which he could draw whatever supplies he required for his arsenals, navies, and armies. But so many were the obstacles to overcome, and such a mass of information was necessary, before sufficient inducements could be offered to the Egyptian Government towards launching into relations with a country which, however great its population, riches, institutions, and power, lay at a distance of six thousand miles from the Valley of the Nile, and so many the difficulties thrown in the way by merchants of other countries, who were fearful of losing their gains by American competition, that years required to transpire before the views of the Pasha could be awakened with regard to America, or turned out of the regular beaten track of England, France, and other commercial nations.

From various authentic sources, during his long residence in Cairo, and in answer to queries frequently directed to glean information on all subjects which could interest American relations, the writer has ascertained that the trade with the wild nations of the interior of Africa, and the whale fishery on the African and Arabian coasts, is carried on by American vessels, to an extent but little appreciated, excepting by a few merchants of certain cities of the United States, who keep their profitable business a profound secret. To use the words of a highly scientific traveller and experienced British officer of the East India Company's marine service, whom the writer met last year in Cairo, "go where you will, on the wildest shores of Africa, from Madagascar to the Persian gulf, there is hardly a petty harbor or sheltered bay large enough to admit a square-rigged craft, but you will find a Yankee boiling his oil, repairing his vessel, or in a tent, planted on shore, driving a hard bargain with the natives."

Every year there have been several, but the writer knows that in 1835 three American traders were at Mocha treating for coffee. In 1836, an American whaler, fishing off Secotra, was spoken by a company's cruiser, who had been seven years out from the United States, had sent home three cargoes in the interval by vessels he had fallen in with, while, what is more singular, only the captain and mate had survived the crew which sailed with them originally; and they had recruited their complement with negroes, Malays, and Lascars, picked up in their wanderings from the

Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the South sea to the Indian ocean. Last year, likewise, there was an American trader at the annual fair at Berberah, but owing to the danger of dealing with the ferocious San Maulies, the adventure proved unsuccessful.

The struggle between the Pasha and the Arabians for the last four years, the plunder of the once opulent city of Mocha, in 1834, by the Asia chief, "Ali Elnel Megessil," and the cessation of traffic between the coast, garisoned and blockaded at different points by Mohammed Ali's regiments and ships, and the interior held by the independent warrior tribes, has reduced the trade of the Red sea to comparative insignificance, for the merchant dares not venture from Arabia Felix to barter his coffee, hides, gums, drugs, and variety of productions in exchange for the traders' European manufactures or American Spanish dollars; and until hostilities cease, no prospects of successful issue will present themselves to American speculators. As the whole territory of Yeman will be subdued, if the Pacha lives, the establishment of his monopolizing system will affect the freedom of trade so far as to make him the vender, in wholesale, of those commodities which otherwise could be obtained only in detail; and it is not unlikely that, ere long, contracts will be made in Cairo for the delivery of coffee, &c., at Geddo or at Mocha. Piracy is another hindrance of some weight in those seas. Three Anglo Indian vessels were pillaged last autumn, and the company has reinforced her cruizers there in consequence; but these obstacles are transitory, and will disappear in the course of time, while the heavy fine of £80,000 sterling levied by the company from the San Maulies, of Barberah, for the plunder of the vessel and cargo, and massacre of the crew of the brig Mary Ann, Captain Sanguard, in 1825, finally paid up last year, serves as a salutary check to the piratical propensities of the rude nations on the coast of Africa.

The safety of the American merchant service exposed on the Red sea to piracy, besides the constant infraction of contracts at Mocha with American supercargoes, since the natives consider they can treat them with impunity, seems to demand measures whereby the safeguard of the national vessels of war may be extended to mercantile relations; and spurred by a desire to see American influence stretched to the remotest corners of the earth, the writer ventures to submit the following ideas.

* * * * * * * * *

The Pasha is very desirous of seeing American men-of-war frequently at his ports, and the attentions hitherto lavished on all those who have visited him is an earnest of his sincerity for the future.

Extract of a letter from John Gliddon, consular agent, to Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, Washington, dated

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Alexandria, August 28, 1835.

SIR: It is with sincere pleasure I now make known that the American trade with this port is at length commencing; one vessel, the brig Alexander, Pendleton, having arrived on the 28th July, and another, the brig Regulator, Phelps, on the 25th instant, both from Boston, with general cargoes; and I trust the result of their experiments may induce other adventures.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Alexandria, June 30, 1836.

SIR: Having to hand a copy of my letter of the 1st instant, I profit by the occasion to acquaint you, in conformity with your circular of the 25th March, 1835, that I have no returns whatsoever to make for the half year ending this day.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN GLIDDON.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Extract of a letter from John Gliddon, consul, to the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, Washington, dated

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 1, 1836.

SIR: I do myself the honor to wait on you with a duplicate of my last despatch No. 8, together with copies of the documents therein referred to; and, in conformity with your circular instructions of the 25th March, I likewise hand you the required returns from this consulate for the half year just expired.

Consular return of American vessels arriving at and departing from Alexandria of Egypt, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1835, inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Master.	Crew in.		Where from.	Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of cargo landed.
				American.	Foreign.						
July 28	Brig Alexander -	Tons. 198	N. Pendleton -	6	2	Boston -	Boston -	-	50 half boxes Spanish cigars, 15 chairs, 19 dozen chairs, 4 couches, 20 drums fish, 75 boxes herring, 72 casks New England rum, 25 hogsheads New England rum, 25 hogsheads New England rum, 25 boxes sperm candles, 150 boxes herring, 20 drums fish, 22 tables and 6 wash-stands, 16½ thousand cigars, 10 boxes white sugar, 20 boxes brown sugar, 10 boxes brown sugar, 25 hogsheads liquor, 8 casks liquor.	$5,465	$1,700
Aug. 25	Brig Regulator -	-	W. D. Phelps -	9	1	Boston -	Boston -	Malta	Manifest refused - -	Unknown.	

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

Date of departure.	Vessels' names.	Burden.	Masters.	Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		General remarks.
						American.	Foreign.	
Aug. 13	Brig Alexander -	Tons. 198	N. Pendleton -	Antiquities and specimens of natural history - - - - -	$500	6	2	Reference is made to letter of the 28th of August.
Sept. 18	Brig Regulator -	-	W. D. Phelps -	5 cases opium, 2 bales senna, 12 baskets beeswax, 2 baskets cow's tails, 487 bags salt - - - -	2,933	8	1	

[TRANSLATION.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Aleppo, November 20, 1837.

The Pashalik of Aleppo occupies, undoubtedly, one of the finest positions in Syria. The city of Aleppo, although much fallen from its ancient splendor, is still, however, a place of considerable interest in a commercial point of view. Its proximity to the sea renders it the *entrepot* for the supply of almost all the cities to a great distance in the interior, and for the reception of all the products of a vast extent of country. Besides the productions of its territory, consisting of grain, oil, tobacco, cotton, silk, scammony, wool, and pistachios, it has also the advantage of being a place of manufacture for cotton cloths and muslins, and stuffs of cotton and silk, of various qualities, &c.

Its population, by the last census, amounts to about sixty thousand, of whom two-thirds are Turkish, sixteen thousand Christians, and four thousand Jews. Next to Aleppo, Antioch is the largest place in the Pashalik. Its chief production is silk, of which it every year sends from 220 to 250 quintals to Aleppo. The other cities of this Pashalik, such as Kilis, Antab, and Idlep, produce nearly the same articles as the environs of Aleppo. Kilis and Antab have some manufactures of leather and morocco, for the use of the surrounding country. Idlep gives its name to the cottons of the whole Pashalik.

Lattakia and Alexandretta are two seaports of this Pashalik, in which commercial factors or brokers from Aleppo reside for the purpose of receiving and forwarding the goods addressed to their care, for importation or exportation. These factors are likewise the consular agents of various nations.

Articles exported to Europe.

The Europeans and natives engaged in trade with Europe export gall-nuts, cotton wool, silk, yellow wax, old copper, goats' hair, hare skins, and drugs, such as gum ammonia, galbanum, assafœtida, tragacanth, &c. These articles are sent, without distinction, to France, England, and Italy. As these productions, however, on the whole, are not sufficient to pay for what is brought back by importation, the difference is conveyed in bills of exchange, bars of silver and gold, and specie. In this manner a great deal of wealth is carried out of the country, which the Government has often endeavored, but always in vain, to prevent.

Articles imported from Europe.

The principal articles imported from France are cloths, red woollen caps, silks, and embroidered stuffs, gold lace from Lyons, colonial goods, and writing and wrapping paper. From Genoa and Leghorn come the same articles, except cloth; and, in addition, are received worked coral, silk velvet, satin lutestrings, and Swiss cotton goods. From Trieste, red woollen caps, sheet brass and copper, and plated sheets, needles, pins, brass wire, glass, and other German articles, as well as colonial productions. From Great Britain, plain and printed cotton goods, cotton thread, tin in bars, sheet tin, iron in bars, and colonial productions.

Commerce with the interior and other parts of the empire.

The commerce with the interior is almost entirely in the hands of natives. The most important branch is that with Bagdad, which is the point most distant from Aleppo. Formerly there were a number of small caravans, each of 200 or 250 camels, between the two places; but for several years past there is but one a year, consisting of 1,200 or 1,500 camels, in order that they may be strong enough to defend themselves against the attacks of the wandering Arabs on the road. This caravan brings a great deal of tombak, (tobacco grown in Persia and around Bagdad,) gall-nuts, buffalo skins, dyewood, Persia silk, Bengal indigo, Mocha coffee, and drugs of all sorts. The same caravan carries back European manufactures of every species, and sometimes cochineal. There is also every year a caravan of Persian pilgrims, on their way to Mecca for the feast of the *Courban Beiram*, who bring Cashmire shawls, silk stuffs of their own manufacture, and much specie, which they change for European manufactures fit for their country, for cochineal, and worked coral. There is also a great trade between Bagdad and Damascus, in the same articles of import and export, which constitute the objects of trade between Bagdad and Aleppo.

In the direction of Mesopotamia are the cities of Moussoul, Merdin, Diarbekir, and Orfa, from which caravans come very frequently, bringing their productions, such as gall-nuts, goats' hair, gum tragacanth, manufactures of white cotton cloth, of common quality, and common cotton thread of their own manufacture. These caravans carry away European manufactures, as well as colonial produce, for consumption in their own countries.

Cairo has no trade except with Damascus. Alexandria and Damietta send to Syria and Caramania much rice and other vegetable productions, henna, (the leaves of the tamarine,) buffalo skins, canvass for making bales, and common linen cloths. The return for these articles is chiefly in specie and in smoking tobacco of Lattakia, called *abou ripa*.

There are no direct communications between this Pashalik and India, Persia, Georgia, or the countries bordering upon the Caspian sea. India and Persia trade with Bassora and Bagdad; the other countries with Egypt.

The caravans carry to Constantinople and Smyrna the manufactures of Aleppo, and bring back the manufactures of Europe, German dry goods, and colonial productions. The caravans of mules are not in number more than two or three in a year, and they seldom extend to more than a hundred burdens each.

The productions of Adana and Tarsons, in Caramania, consist of grain, cotton wool, yellow wax, and old copper. These four latter articles are exported to Europe. The merchants of Aleppo cause the transmission of these articles by means of their agents in each of the said cities.

There is, moreover, a coasting trade from Taffa, in Lattakia, to Tarsons, comprehending, likewise, the island of Cyprus. This trade is almost entirely carried on in small vessels, manned by Greeks and Turks, who are subjects of the Ottoman Empire.

Trade which might be established between the United States and Syria.

The great consumption of colonial productions in this country, should engage the attention of the merchants of the United States, who are themselves on the spot where those articles are raised, and who should not suf-

fer the supplies to pass, as they now do, through the entrepôts in Europe. Another article, which at the same time deserves notice, is cotton yarn or thread, of the numbers described in the note A of this report. The annual consumption of this article, in the Pashalik alone, amounts to about two thousand five hundred bales; of which two-thirds contain 30 packages each, and the other third 60 packages each. About the same quantity is consumed at Damascus. It is quite natural to suppose that the Americans, who obtain the raw material in their own country, and who navigate more cheaply than any other nation, might compete with the English in the manufacture of this thread. The consumption in Syria is certainly not so great as of itself to induce them to such an undertaking; but I feel convinced that, among an ingenious people, it is sufficient to conceive an idea in order to have it soon carried into execution. I think that if my opinion were adopted by speculators, they would find the means of carrying on this branch of trade, not only in Syria, but throughout the whole Levant.

In France, Italy, and Switzerland, no cotton is spun, except for the use of the local manufactures. England is the only nation which, by means of machinery, has succeeded in taking possession of the whole trade in this article, although she is obliged to seek the raw material in very distant lands.

Expenses of importation and exportation of merchandise.

The expenses, according to the accounts of sales and purchases, drawn up by the commissioners in this Pashalik, including their own commission of three per cent., amount, commonly, to about ten per cent. on valuable articles, such as cochineal, indigo, &c., and to fifteen or eighteen per cent. upon those of inferior value, such as sugar, dye-wood, pepper, gall-nuts, &c., &c.

Custom-house duties on imports, exports, and transit.

The custom-house duties on entrance and export of goods is paid but once, at the rate of three per cent. on their value, as stated in the tariffs made at Constantinople. Each nation has its own tariff, though all except that of Russia, which is the most advantageous, are on the same footing. The custom house officers deliver receipts for the payment of duties, and, by virtue of treaties, goods on which the custom-house duties have been once thus paid, may pass all over the Ottoman Empire, without being subjected to any additional tax.

Goods which are not expressed in the tariffs pay three per cent. upon their value, after deducting twenty per cent.

Goods brought from Europe or the United States, and landed at Lattakia for Aleppo, are subject to a duty of transit, amounting to between one and four Turkish piastres the colis, according to their quality; and those for exportation to two piastres per colis. This transit duty exists neither at Alexandretta, nor at any other (*echelle*) place, open to foreign trade on the Syrian coast.

Duties of tonnage, port, quay, pilotage, and light-house.

An American vessel, like those of every other nation, coming directly from the United States or Europe to Lattakia, is subject to no other duty, on entering the port, than that of pilotage, which is fixed at 25 piastres every six months; that is to say, if the vessel should enter or leave the port several times in the course of six months, the pilot who should have received the 25 piastres is obliged to take the vessel in and out without asking any thing more. The captains of such vessels, however, always give him a small present of six or eight piastres. This is the only duty to which vessels of any nation are subject at Lattakia. At Alexandretta there is no pilotage duty, inasmuch as the vessels lying in the roads can enter and go out without a pilot; and they are, in consequence, subject only to an anchorage duty of 8 or 10 piastres.

Custom-house duties, particularly those on the entrance and departure of American vessels and cargoes, as well as those upon the vessels of other nations.

No custom-house duty is imposed in the ports of this Pashalik, which are open to foreign trade, upon vessels of any nation entering or departing. The custom-house duty, at the rate of three per cent. on the tariffs, is only levied upon merchandise imported and exported. The proprietors of the goods pay this duty at the places of sale and of purchase, for which they receive acquittances from the officers.

Documents required to be produced by American and other foreign vessels, at the custom houses of this Pashalik.

No vessel of any nation is required to produce any documents at the custom-house, on entering a port of this Pashalik. The only formality with which captains are called on to comply, is that of presenting their papers at the consulate under the jurisdiction of which they may be.

Quarantine and health regulations.

Vessels arriving from places where the plague or any other contagious disease is suspected to exist, are obliged to go and perform quarantine at Beyrout, where there is a lazaretto and a commission of health; they cannot be received at any other place on the Syrian coast. Those, on the contrary, coming from places where there is no such suspicion, are received into all the ports open to foreign trade, by the agents of the health commission at Beyrout, who are charged to ascertain whence the vessel comes, by examining the signatures on her bill of health.

The quarantine duties, paid at Beyrout, are as follows:

Upon goods half per cent.; upon passengers, ten piastres each upon entering; for the lodgings of each passenger, per day, two piastres. The number of days of quarantine are fixed by the Governor, according to the place from which the vessel comes, and the state of health of the port of departure.

Restitution of excess of tonnage duties.

The tonnage duties on vessels of European nations being levied at the place of their departure from the ports of Europe, [*a l'endroit de leur depart des ports de l'Europe,*] it is there only that restitution can be demanded of any excess which has been levied.

Regulations relative to the arrival and departure of foreign passengers.

Passengers of any nation whatsoever, landing in the ports of this Pashalik, have no other forms to comply with than that of presenting at the consulate on which they depend, the passport carried by them, in order to show who they are. This document remains deposited in the chancery of the consulate, and is not given up until their departure, when it is signed by the consul.

Ships' papers.

The ordinary papers of an American or European vessel are the only ones required in the ports of this Pashalik.

Prohibitions, restrictions, deductions, &c.

The entrance of arms and munitions of war is prohibited in virtue of treaties. As to restrictions, &c., the local Government grants no favors not authorized by treaties to any nation whatsoever.

Warehousing.

All goods landed and deposited at the custom-house of a port on the Syrian coast, open to foreign trade, for the purpose of being transported to another place in the country, to which it is originally directed, are subject to no warehouse duty.

Treaties of commerce and reciprocity—privileges of natives and of foreigners.

Each nation has a treaty of commerce with the Sublime Porte, the chief object of which is to insure to its subjects the treatment enjoyed by the most favored nations; consequently there are no exclusive favors or privileges, all being received on the same footing.

Weights and measures.

The note B, at the end of this report, contains an account of the weights and measures in use here, as well as a comparison of their value with those of the United States.

Courts of trade, &c.

There are in this country no courts of trade like those in Europe. Every discussion between captains and merchants, or between merchants alone, must be settled by arbitration or by the consular court, composed of the consul and two assessors appointed by him. The consul pronounces judgment, based always upon the commercial law of his own nation.

Prices current of American productions and of other similar articles coming from other countries, showing the quantity of each annually introduced.

The note A, to this report, contains the price current, at present, of American productions imported from England, France, Italy, Constantinople, and Smyrna; if they came directly from the United States, they would bring the same prices here. As to the quantity of each article imported, it is impossible to state it exactly, first, because the manifests of English vessels arriving from London in the ports of that Pashalik do not declare the quality of the articles which they bring, all being set down under the general name of merchandise: this is not done by vessels from other countries in which the number of colis and the quality of each article is specified in the manifests; second, because this custom house keeps no regular register, making known the exact entrance of each article, and, consequently, an approximative idea only can be obtained of the quantity of American productions annually imported into the Pashalik, either for consumption there or for the supply of the interior through Aleppo.

According to the information which I have been, as yet, able to procure from persons acquainted with such matters, the consumption during this year, in which trade has been somewhat embarrassed, amounts to—

Cochineal,	12,000	okes of	Constantinople, of 400 dragmes each.
Coffee,	800,000	Egyptian okes,	of 385 dragmes each.
Sugar,	750,000	do.	do.
Pepper,	300,000	do.	do.
Pimento,	50,000	do.	do.
Roucon,	2,000	do.	do.
Ginger,	1,500	do.	do.
Logwood,	200,000	do.	do.
Brazilwood,	50,000	do.	do.
Cinnamon,	1,000	do.	do.

The bundles of each article, having to be transported on camels, should not weigh more than three hundred pounds each, in gross.

I am assured that if things return to their ordinary state, the annual consumption may reach to half as much again as here above stated.

Laws and regulations which operate directly to the disadvantage of American commerce.

The laws and usages being founded upon treaties between the several powers and the Ottoman Porte, all nations, without exception, enjoy the rights and privileges thus guarantied.

The Chev. de DURIGHELLO,
Consul of the United States.

NOTES.

NOTE A.—*American productions.*

Price current, at present, for three months, the value being given in Turkish piastres of 40 paras each.

Cochineal, black, first quality, 145 piastres the oke of Constantinople of 400 dragmes. Cochineal, grey, first quality, 142½ piastres the oke of Constantinople.

By the quintal of 100 Egyptian okes of 385 dragmes each, powdered white sugar, first quality, 750 piastres; do. second quality, 600 piastres; do. third quality, 450 piastres; brown sugar 300 piastres.

By the quintal, of 105 okes each, pepper 625 piastres.

By the quintal, of 110 okes each, coffee in small green grains, of good smell, 1,100 piastres; do. in whitish grains, 950 do.; ginger 1,700 do.; cinnamon 1,100 do.; pimento 650 do.; roucon 3,000 do.; Brazil wood, first quality, 2,600 do.; logwood 150 do.

Cotton thread of English manufacture, for the same period of three months, by the package, weighing 1,450 dragmes, numbers 10, 12, and 14, 67½ piastres; numbers 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24, 75 do.; numbers 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30, 80 do. The package weighing 725 dragmes, of the numbers 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 56, 58, and 60, 60 piastres each package.

The bales of the abovementioned three first qualities, that is to say, of numbers 10 to 14, 16 to 24, and 20 to 30, must contain 30 packages each, and each bale should be assorted so as to contain a certain equal number of packages of each number. For instance, a bale of numbers 10 to 14 should contain ten packages of number 10, ten of number 12, and ten of number 14; a bale of numbers 16 to 24 should have six packages of each number, and one of number 20 to 30, five packages. The bales of numbers 40 to 60, should be formed of 60 packages each, assorted as above directed.

NOTE B.—*Money, weights, and measures.*

Money.—The European merchants established in this Pashalik keep their accounts in Turkish piastres of 40 paras each, and the value of all European coins is fixed according to that ratio.

The dollar of the United States or of Spain is now worth twenty-one piastres, and the value of the other European coins is fixed in the same proportion.

Weights.—With the exception of cochineal, which is sold by the oke of 400 dragmes each, Constantinople weight, the Egyptian Government has established in this Pashalik one weight for all other articles whatsoever, which is the oke of 385 dragmes.

The weights of the United States being the same as those of England, a pound of 16 ounces, compared with the Aleppo weights, would be equal to 140 dragmes, for articles like iron, tin, lead, &c., which never change their weight. According to this calculation, a quintal of 102 pounds of the United States, should give 37 okes and 35 dragmes.

Measures.—All cloths are measured by the pik of Constantinople; a yard of 36 inches, English or American, is equal to a pik and a third; so that 100 yards are equal to 133⅓ piks.

All eatables are sold by a measure called the chornboul, equal to two kilos of Constantinople. Rice, oil, and butter are the only eateables sold by weight.

DOFA NOT

REPORT

FROM

HE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

EXHIBITING

l emoluments and expenditures of the officers of the customs for the year 1838.

FEBRUARY 11, 1839.
Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 11, 1839.

ave the honor to transmit, herewith, abstracts prepared by the r, of the official emoluments and expenditures for the year 1838, icers of the customs of the United States who have rendered the required of them by the second section of the act of 2d March, led "An act to establish the compensation of the officers em- he collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other

I also transmit an abstract of the fees received by the same certificates to accompany distilled spirits, wines, and teas, and sions on disbursements as superintendents of light-houses, and for marine hospitals; returns of which have been required by ment to be rendered, in order that the maximum compensation ich services by the act of Congress of the 7th of May, 1822, be ed in any case coming within the purview of the act.

med proper to add, that the emoluments exhibited in the accom- its are exclusive of the additional compensation to which the entitled under the third section of the act of the 4th of July,

e the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

n. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

s, printers.

Abstract of official emoluments and expenditures of the officers of the ury, conformably to an act of Congress,

States and districts.	Collectors.	Naval officers.	Surveyors.	Places of residence.	For what period.
MAINE.					
York -	Mark Dennett -	–	–	York -	1838
Saco -	John F. Scammen	–	–	Saco -	do.
Penobscot -	R. H. Bridgham	–	–	Penobscot -	do.
Belfast -	Nath. M. Lowney	–	–	Belfast -	*
Bath -	Joseph Sewall -	–	–	Bath -	do.
Portland -	John Anderson -	–	–	Portland -	do
Do. -	–	–	R. G. Greene -	Do. -	do.
Wiscassett -	John D. McCrate	–	–	Wiscasset -	do.
Frenchman's bay	Edward S. Jarvis	–	–	Frenchm's bay	do.
Machias -	William Brown	–	–	Machias -	do.
Passamaquoddy	Samuel H. Morse	–	–	Lubec -	do.
Do. -	–	–	Charles Peavey	Eastport -	do.
Waldoborough -	Denney McCobb	–	–	Waldoborough	do.
Kennebunk -	Barnabas Palmer	–	–	Kennebunk -	do.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Portsmouth -	Daniel P. Drown	–	–	Portsmouth -	do.
Do. -	–	Wm. Claggett	–	Do. -	do.
Do. -	–	–	Samuel Hall -	Do. -	do.
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Ipswich -	Timothy Souther	–	–	Ipswich -	do.
Salem and Beverly	James Miller -	–	–	Salem -	do.
	–	John Swazey	–	Do. -	do.
	–	–	Aaron Foster -	Beverly -	do
	–	–	Edward Palfray	Salem -	do.
Plymouth -	Schuy'r Sampson	–	–	Plymouth -	do.
Barnstable -	Henry Crocker -	–	–	Barnstable -	do.
Nantucket -	Mar. T. Morton	–	–	Nantucket -	do.
New Bedford -	Robert S. Smith	–	–	New Bedford	†
Newburyport -	Samuel Phillips	–	–	Newburyport -	do.
Do. -	–	Benj. Stickney	–	Do. -	do.
Do. -	–	–	Nath'l Jackson	Do. -	do.
Gloucester -	William Beach -	–	–	Gloucester -	do.
Do. -	–	–	Alphonzo Mason	Do. -	do.
Marblehead -	Peter Dixey -	–	–	Marblehead -	do.
Do. -	–	–	Benj. Wormstead	Do. -	do.
Boston and Charlestown	George Bancroft	–	–	Boston -	do.
	–	Isaac O. Barnes	–	Do. -	do.
	–	–	John McNiel, jr.	Do. -	do.
Edgartown -	John P. Norton	–	–	Edgartown -	do.
Dighton -	Phin. W. Leland	–	–	Fall River -	do.
RHODE ISLAND.					
Newport - -	Wm Littlefield	–	–	Newport -	do.
Do. -	–	Isaac Burdick	–	Do. -	do.
Do. -	–	–	W. G. Hammond	Do. -	do.
Do. -	–	–	Wm. Halloway	North Kingston	do.
Do. -	–	–	John G. Mowney	East Greenwich	do.
Do. -	–	–	Charles Durfee	Tiverton -	do.
Do. -	–	–	George Brown	Pawcatuck -	do.

* *From 1st April to 31st December, 1838.* † From 26th January to 31st December, 1838.

toms of the United States, transmitted to the Comptroller of the Treas-ssed the 2d March, 1799, for the year 1838.

Emoluments.					Expenditures.					Balances in favor of the officer.
Salary.	Fees.	Commissions.	Fines and penalties.	Amount.	Clerk hire.	Stationery.	Office rent and fuel.	Other official expenses.	Amount.	
50 00	107 41	1 36	–	358 77	–	2 47	21 54	–	24 01	334 76
50 00	698 60	345 56	–	1,194 16	300 00	60 17	87 50	–	447 67	746 49
–	1,006 48	136 30	–	1,142 78	–	68 30	27 91	60 28	156 49	986 29
–	1,545 05	293 26	25 00	1,863 31	–	–	–	–	62 07	1,801 24
–	2,467 29	953 30	–	3,420 59	900 00	214 79	41 60	–	1,156 39	2,264 20
00 00	566 92	158 24	–	925 16	–	–	100 00	40 00	140 00	785 16
37 50	103 75	61	–	141 86	10 47	3 00	14 00	–	27 47	114 39
50 00	248 95	4 01	–	502 96	65 00	–	25 00	–	90 00	412 96
50 00	80 15	–	–	330 15	–	11 00	25 00	–	36 00	294 15
–	478 31	502 08	–	980 39	1,200 00	31 56	24 94	13 02	1,269 52	‡
01 39	282 36	–	–	483 75	112 50	3 77	–	21 52	137 79	345 96
50 00	481 06	107 16	–	738 22	–	25 75	62 25	–	88 00	650 22
50 00	295 73	11 35	–	557 08	–	16 99	12 00	–	28 99	528 09
–	1,728 00	26 01	–	1,754 01	340 28	205 45	72 00	143 63	761 36	992 65
–	255 77	783 18	–	1,038 95	–	25 83	10 38	3 00	39 21	992 74
50 00	233 63	–	–	383 63	–	12 90	5 19	1 50	19 59	364 04
50 00	216 42	–	–	466 42	–	5 37	6 47	–	11 84	454 58
50 00	450 46	539 69	14 41	1,254 56	–	23 09	32 17	–	55 26	1,199 30
–	–	–	–	472 22	–	–	–	–	26 01	446 21
–	–	–	–	1,495 35	2,400 00	58 47	175 52	93 83	2,727 82	1,767 53
00 00	636 24	4 80	29 29	920 33	–	55 40	38 00	–	93 40	826 93
–	267 37	822 87	–	1,090 24	–	23 45	26 78	1 67	51 90	1,038 34
00 00	238 61	–	–	488 61	–	10 73	13 72	–	24 45	464 16
00 00	203 20	–	–	453 20	–	–	21 36	–	21 36	431 84
00 00	3 50	–	–	253 50	–	–	–	–	45 50	208 00
00 00	–	–	–	200 00	–	4 15	20 00	17 75	41 90	158 10
–	–	–	–	151 56	–	–	–	–	20 00	131 56

‡ Balance against the officer, $289 13.

ABSTRACT—

States and districts.	Collectors.	Naval officers.	Surveyors.	Places of residence.	For what period.
R. ISLAND—Cont'd.					
Bristol and Warren	Samuel S. Allen	–	–	Bristol	1838
	–	–	Allen Wardwell	Do.	do.
	–	–	William Turner	Warren	do.
Providence	W. R. Danforth	–	–	Providence	do.
Do.	–	Samuel Brown	–	Do.	do.
Do.	–	–	John B. Barton	Do.	do.
Do.	–	–	Joseph Aborn	Do.	do.
CONNECTICUT.					
New London	Ing. W. Crawford	–	–	New London	do.
Do.	–	–	John French	Do.	do.
Do.	–	–	Benj. Pomeroy	Stonington	do.
New Haven	Wm. H. Ellis	–	–	New Haven	do.
Do.	–	–	Wm. Durand, jr.	Do.	do.
Middletown	Noah H. Phelps	–	–	Middletown	do.
Do.	–	–	Daniel Burrows	Do.	do.
Do.	–	–	Wm. Willard	Saybrook	do.
Do.	–	–	Wm. Conner	Hartford	do.
Fairfield	Samuel Simons	–	–	Fairfield	do.
VERMONT.					
Vermont	Arch. W. Hyde	–	–	Burlington	do.
NEW YORK.					
New York	Jesse Hoyt	–	–	New York	do.
Do.	–	Wm. S. Coe	–	Do.	do.
Do.	–	–	Hector Craig	Do.	do.
Do.	–	–	Hiram T. Perry	Albany	do.
Sag Harbor	John P. Osborne	–	–	Sag Harbor	do.
Champlain	David B. McNeil	–	–	Plattsburg	do.
Oswego	G. H. McWhorter	–	–	Oswego	do.
Oswegatchie	Smith Stilwell	–	–	Ogdensburg	do.
Niagara	Seymour Scovell	–	–	Lewiston	do.
Buffalo Creek	Geo. W. Clinton	–	–	Buffalo	*
Genesee	Jacob Gould	–	–	Rochester	do.
Sackett's Harbor	Danf. N. Barney	–	–	Sackett's Harb.	do.
Cape Vincent	Jere. Carrier	–	–	Cape Vincent	do.
NEW JERSEY.					
Perth Amboy	D. K. Schenck	–	–	Perth Amboy	†
Do.	–	–	J. R. Hardenberg	New Brunswick	do.
Burlington	Gershom Mott	–	–	Lamberton	do.
Bridgetown	Wm. S. Bowen	–	–	Bridgetown	‡
Do.	–	–	Morris Croxall	Camden	do.
Great Egg Harb'r	M. D. Canfield	–	–	Gr't Egg Harb.	do.
Little Egg Harbor	Samuel S. Downs	–	–	Tuckerton	do.
Newark	Archer Gifford	–	–	Newark	do.

* From 1st of April to 31st of December, 1838.
† From 1st of July to 31st of December, 1838.
‡ From 1st of January to 31st of December, 1838.

ıtinued.

	Emoluments.				Expenditures.					
ıalary.	Fees.	Commissions.	Fines and penalties.	Amount.	Clerk hire.	Stationery.	Office rent and fuel.	Other official expenses.	Amount.	Balances in favor of the officer.
–	362 26	1,526 60	–	1,888 86	–	12 75	60 00	–	72 75	1,816 11
0 00	76 81	–	–	326 81	–	2 50	15 00	2 50	20 00	306 81
0 00	103 05	–	–	353 05	–	5 00	28 00	4 00	37 00	316 05
–	515 44	886 21	–	1,401 65	500 00	63 54	40 03	4 50	607 07	794 58
0 00	460 26	–	–	710 26	–	9 67	20 02	2 25	31 94	678 32
0 00	50	–	–	200 50	–	69	20 00	–	20 69	179 81
–	1,173 10	131 77	–	1,304 87	240 00	22 24	27 25	5 75	295 24	1,009 63
0 00	115 30	–	–	365 30	–	–	–	–	–	365 30
–	617 02	1,077 51	–	1,694 53	–	–	–	–	422 37	1,272 16
–	–	–	–	541 59	–	–	–	–	18 02	523 57
–	460 98	399 19	–	860 17	100 00	8 36	28 13	9 00	145 49	714 68
0 00	90 52	–	–	340 52	–	–	20 00	–	20 00	320 52
0 00	194 10	–	–	444 10	–	–	100 00	–	100 00	344 10
0 00	335 85	67 78	–	653 63	250 00	4 65	23 49	–	278 14	375 49
1 68	–	–	321 82	1,723 50	–	35 99	50 51	247 30	333 80	1,389 70
–	–	–	–	7,225 35	–	–	–	–	7,833 05	‖
5 72	–	–	61 50	1,177 22	–	–	92 72	61 95	154 67	1,022 55
1 84	–	–	–	1,011 84	–	3 15	117 00	31 12	151 27	860 57
0 10	–	–	9 00	1,469 10	–	36 50	76 00	34 00	146 50	1,322 60
9 12	–	–	199 95	1,559 07	–	14 03	56 13	2 00	72 16	1,486 91
5 65	–	–	160 00	1,625 65	–	36 41	131 16	27 50	195 07	1,430 58
8 64	–	–	15 00	1,273 64	–	–	–	–	–	1,273 64
4 27	–	–	–	554 27	–	14 80	31 38	7 56	53 74	500 53
4 00	–	–	–	1,014 00	–	19 00	29 00	–	48 00	966 00
5 00	253 85	7 22	–	386 07	–	15 00	18 50	–	33 50	352 57
0 00	68 90	3 41	–	222 31	–	1 00	12 00	12	13 12	209 19
0 00	176 59	5 82	–	432 41	–	12 50	25 00	7 50	45 00	387 41
0 00	195 31	41 25	–	486 56	–	11 63	108 00	2 00	121 63	364 93

‖ Balance against the officer, $607 70.

ABSTRACT—

States and districts.	Collectors.	Naval officers.	Surveyors.	Places of residence.	For what period.
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Philadelphia	George Wolf	–	–	Philadelphia	1838
Do.	–	John Horn	–	Do.	*
Do.	–	–	Geo. W. Riter	Do.	do.
Presque Isle	Edwin J. Kelso	–	–	Presque Isle	do.
DELAWARE.					
Delaware	Henry Whitely	–	–	Wilmington	do.
MARYLAND.					
Baltimore	William Frick	–	–	Baltimore	do.
Do.	–	Dabney S. Carr	–	Do.	do.
Do.	–	–	James Mosher	Do.	do.
Do.	–	–	John Chew	Havre de Grace	do.
Do.	–	–	Joseph Redue	Chester	do
Oxford	John Willis	–	–	Oxford	do.
Vienna	Charles Ledry	–	–	Vienna	do.
Snow Hill	George Hudson	–	–	Snow Hill	do.
Annapolis	Richard Sands	–	–	Annapolis	do.
Do.	–	–	Geo. W. Biscoe	Nottingham	do.
Do.	–	–	Wm. B. Scott	Town Creek	do.
St. Mary's	James W. Roach	–	–	St. Mary's	do.
Do.	–	–	H. G. S. Key	Llewellensburg	do.
Do.	–	–	Robert Digges	Nanjemoy	do.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
Georgetown	Thomas Turner	–	–	Georgetown	do.
Alexandria	George Brent	–	–	Alexandria	do.
Do.	–	–	James McGuire	Do.	do.
VIRGINIA.					
Norfolk and Portsmouth	Conway Whittle	–	–	Norfolk	do.
	–	Th. Gatewood	–	Do.	do.
	–	–	S. S. Lightfoot	Do.	do.
Do.	–	–	Robert H. Webb	Suffolk	†
Do.	–	–	Rich'd G. Banks	Hampton	do.
Do.	–	–	Wm. M. Jones	South Quay	do.
Do.	–	–	Robert Butler	Smithfield	do.
Petersburg	J. W. Campbell	–	–	Petersburg	do.
Do.	–	–	Edward Pescud	City Point	do.
Richmond	Thomas Nelson	–	–	Richmond	do.
Yorktown	William Nelson	–	–	Yorktown	do.
East River	John Daingerfield	–	–	East River	do.
Do.	–	–	F. Armistead	Do.	do.
Tappahannock	Robert S. Garnett	–	–	Tappahannock	do.
Do.	–	–	Augustine Owen	Urbanna	do.
Do.	–	–	William Gray	Port Royal	do.
Do.	–	–	Adam Cook	Fredericksburg	do.
Do.	–	–	Thos. Armstrong	Carter's Creek	do.
Do.	–	–	J. B. C. Thornton	Dumfries	do.
Do.	–	–	Gordon Forbes	Yeocomico	do.
Folly Landing	Samuel C. White	–	–	Folly Landing	do.
Cherrystone	George Holt	–	–	Cherrystone	‡

* From 23d of March to 31st of December, 1838.
† From 4th of July to 31st of December, 1838.
‡ From 17th of February to 31st of December, 1838.

tinued.

Emoluments.					Expenditures.					Balances in favor of the officer.
	Fees.	Commissions.	Fines and penalties.	Amount.	Clerk hire.	Stationery.	Office rent and fuel.	Other official expenses.	Amount.	
-	3,225 89	-	-	3,225 89	1,669 81	171 19	65 06	32 57	1,938 63	1,287 26
5 08	-	-	-	395 08	-	20 45	55 62	13 59	89 66	305 42
0 00	209 40	666 57	-	1,375 97	-	22 25	10 00	-	32 25	1,343 72
-	2,398 32	5,300 30	-	7,698 62	4,400 00	225 72	30 09	4 50	4,660 31	3,038 31
-	1,575 29	-	-	1,575 29	300 00	65 93	10 03	-	375 96	1,199 33
0 00	22 90	36	30 00	203 26	-	5 00	30 00	15 00	50 00	153 26
0 00	213 25	2 94	-	466 19	-	9 60	24 00	-	33 60	432 59
0 00	164 58	-	-	314 58	-	-	-	-	-	314 58
0 00	196 25	-	-	446 25	-	-	-	-	-	446 25
0 00	17 45	90	-	168 35	-	2 00	40 00	-	42 00	126 35
4 70	-	-	-	204 70	-	-	-	-	-	204 70
-	533 00	371 92	-	904 92	-	8 24	33 50	6 50	48 24	856 68
00	195 85	-	-	495 85	-	2 75	4 40	-	7 15	488 70
-	858 17	-	-	858 17	-	23 19	23 57	-	46 76	811 41
-	540 21	-	-	540 21	-	1 50	12 52	-	14 02	526 19
2 95	2 00	-	-	124 95	-	-	-	-	-	124 95
0 00	50	-	-	250 50	-	-	-	-	-	250 50
-	248 50	829 05	-	1,077 64	400 00	77 23	30 00	425 46	932 69	144 95
0 00	78 65	3 94	-	282 59	-	2 75	-	-	2 75	279 84
0 00	71 60	50 29	-	371 89	-	5 00	20 00	5 00	30 00	341 89
-	-	-	-	411 00	-	-	-	-	-	411 00
0 00	57 75	88	-	208 63	75 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	107 00	101 63
0 00	142 57	-	-	342 57	137 50	-	-	-	137 50	205 07
3 88	71 96	4 84	-	250 68	-	25 00	43 00	4 00	72 00	178 68

States and districts.	Collectors.	Naval officers.	Surveyors.	Places of residence
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Wilmington -	L. H. Marsteller	-	-	Wilmington
Do. -	-	Dl. Sherwood	-	Do.
Do. -	-	-	Arch. M. Hooper	Do.
Newbern -	T. S. Singleton	-	-	Newbern
Do. -	-	-	N. B. Hancock	Swansboro
Ocracoke -	Sylvester Brown	-	-	Ocracoke
Beaufort -	James E. Gibble	-	-	Beaufort
Washington -	Thos. H. Blount	-	-	Washington
Plymouth -	Joseph Ramsey -	-	-	Plymouth
Do. -	-	-	Marcus C. Ryan	Windsor
Edenton -	Dun. McDonald	-	-	Edenton
Do. -	-	-	Isaac Pipken -	Murfreesbo
Do. -	-	-	Miles Elliott -	Hertford
Camden -	Geo. W. Charles	-	-	Camden
Do. -	-	-	John B. Jones -	Currituck
SOUTH CAROLINA.				
Charleston -	James R. Pringle	-	-	Charleston
Do. -	-	Rob. Howard	-	Do.
Do. -	-	-	Thos. H. Jervey	Do.
Georgetown -	Thomas L. Shaw	-	-	Georgetown
Beaufort -	David Turner -	-	-	Beaufort
GEORGIA.				
Savannah -	A. B. Fannin -	-	-	Savannah
Do. -	-	Rob't Mackey	-	Do.
Do. -	-	-	Thos. S. Wayne	Do.
Sunbury -	Wm. Maxwell -	-	-	Sunbury
Hardwick -	Benjamin Stiles	-	-	Hardwick
Brunswick -	John N. McIntosh	-	-	Darien
St. Mary's -	Archibald Clarke	-	-	St. Mary's
OHIO.				
Miami -	C. C. P. Hunt -	-	-	Maumee
Cuyahoga -	S. Starkweather	-	-	Cleveland
Sandusky -	Elias H. Haines	-	-	Portland
MICHIGAN.				
Detroit -	John McDonell	-	-	Detroit
Michilimackinac	Abrah. Wendell	-	-	Michilimac
ALABAMA.				
Mobile -	John B. Hogan -	-	-	Mobile
Vicksburg -	John Thatcher -	-	-	Vicksburg
MISSISSIPPI.				
Pearl River -	Samuel Learned	-	-	Pearlington
Natchez -	James Stockman	-	-	Natchez

*From 1st of October to 31st of December, 1838.

inued.

	Emoluments.				Expenditures.					Balances in favor of the officer.
	Fees.	Commissions.	Fines and penalties.	Amount.	Clerk hire.	Stationery.	Office rent and fuel.	Other official expenses.	Amount.	
	673 63	766 49	–	1,440 12	–	15 80	–	–	15 80	1,424 32
87	403 57	–	–	525 44	–	–	–	–	–	525 44
	490 70	118 58	–	609 28	150 00	25 62	104 90	–	280 52	328 76
50	10 00	–	–	72 50	–	–	–	–	–	72 50
0 00	52 00	–	–	302 00	–	13 00	16 75	–	29 75	272 25
0 00	466 35	124 23	–	774 58	250 00	–	60 00	–	310 00	464 58
0 00	197 16	45 40	–	442 56	–	10 12	25	50	10 87	431 69
00 00	–	–	–	200 00	–	–	–	–	–	200 00
0 00	127 00	–	–	377 00	–	8 87	–	–	8 87	368 13
0 00	50	–	–	250 50	–	–	–	–	–	250 50
–	1,079 68	1,757 40	55 51	2,892 59	–	–	–	–	–	2,892 59
6 50	299 38	–	16 66	382 54	–	12 75	–	–	12 75	369 79
0 00	–	–	–	680 00	–	–	–	95 00	95 00	585 00
0 00	68 96	6 58	–	575 54	–	20 00	100 00	12 00	132 00	443 54
5 46	–	–	–	325 46	–	–	–	–	–	325 46
1 20	–	–	76 61	667 81	–	50 00	45 00	10 00	105 00	562 81
–	–	–	–	462 50	–	12 69	55 50	26 56	94 75	367 75

ABSTRACT—

States and districts.	Collectors.	Naval officers.	Surveyors.	Places of residence.	For what period.
LOUISIANA.					
Mississippi -	J. W. Breedlove	–	–	New Orleans -	1838
Do. -	–	H'y D. Piere	–	Do. -	do.
Do. -	–	–	Lewis B. Willes	Do. -	do.
Do. -	–	–	Chas. B. Lenes	Bayou St. John	do.
Do. -	–	–	Wm. Battison -	Madisonville -	do.
Do. -	–	–	John Clarke -	Pittsburgh -	do.
Do. -	–	–	Robert Punshon	Cincinnati -	do.
Do. -	–	–	B. Jones Shain	Pontchartrain	do.
Do. -	–	–	Nathan Ranney	St. Louis -	do.
Do. -	–	–	Joel M. Smith -	Nashville -	do.
Do. -	–	–	Thos. P. Norton	Wheeling -	do.
Do. -	–	–	E. S. Camp -	Louisville -	do.
Teché -	Edw'd L. Cockle	–	–	Franklin -	do.
FLORIDA.					
Tuscaloosa -	Robert Mitchell	–	–	Pensacola -	do.
Do. -	–	–	Theop. F. Loften	St. Andrews -	do.
St. Augustine -	John Rodman -	–	–	St. Augustine	do.
St. Johns -	James Dell -	–	–	Jacksonville -	do.
Appalachicola -	Gabriel J. Floyd	–	–	Appalachicola	do.
Do. -		–	Jefferson Glenn	Fernandina -	do.
Key West -	Adam Gordon -	–	–	Key West -	do.
St. Marks -	Ambrose Crane	–	–	Magnolia -	do.
Do. -	–	–	D. M. Sheffield	Do. -	do.

tinued.

Emoluments.					Expenditures.					Balances in favor of the officer.
...ary.	Fees.	Commissions.	Fines and penalties.	Amount.	Clerk hire.	Stationery.	Office rent and fuel.	Other official expenses.	Amount.	
50 00	239 65	–	–	589 65	125 00	69 75	225 00	–	419 75	169 90
00 00	348 00	438 78	–	1,286 78	–	25 00	38 25	–	63 25	1,223 53
00 00	293 00	287 27	50 00	1,130 27	75 00	20 15	13 00	–	108 15	1,022 12

Statement of fees received in the case of certificates to accompany distilled spirits, wines, and teas; commissions on disbursements, as superintendents of light-houses, and as agents for marine hospitals, rendered to the Treasury Department conformably to act of Congress of 7th May, 1822, for the year 1838.

States.	Ports.	Collectors.	Naval officers.	Surveyors	For what period.	In what capacity.			Total.
						In relation to certificates.	Superintendent of light-houses.	Agent for the marine hospital.	
Maine	Bath	Joseph Sewall	–	–	For the year 1838	–	–	$7 07	$7 07
Do.	Belfast	N. M. Lowney	–	–	April 1 to Dec. 31, 1838	–	–	17 93	17 93
Massachusetts	New Bedford	Robert S. Smith	–	–	Jan. 26 to Dec. 31, 1838	$112 86	–	6 15	119 01
Do.	Edgartown	John P. Norton	–	–	1838	–	$340 10	–	340 10
Do.	Nantucket	Martin T. Morton	–	–	1838	99	–	–	99
Do.	Gloucester	William Beach	–	–	1838	–	–	5 35	5 35
Rhode Island	Newport	Wm. Littlefield	–	–	1838	–	141 54	11 99	153 53
Do.	Bristol	Saml. S. Allen	–	–	1838	–	–	2 47	2 47
Do.	Providence	W. R. Danforth	–	–	1838	–	–	17 12	17 12
Connecticut	New Haven	Wm. H. Ellis	–	–	1838	–	144 57	7 42	151 99
Do.	Middletown	Noah A. Phelps	–	–	1838	–	–	2 66	2 66
Do.	Fairfield	Samuel Simons	–	–	1838	7 50	–	87	8 37
Vermont	Vermont	A. W. Hyde	–	–	1838	–	8 76	–	8 76
New York	Oswegatchie	Smith Stilwell	–	–	1838	–	16 74	88	17 62
Do.	Genesee	Jacob Gould	–	–	1838	–	220 54	–	220 54
Do.	Oswego	G. H. McWhorter	–	–	1838	–	–	2 66	2 66
Delaware	Wilmington	Henry Whiteley	–	–	1838	–	364 90	–	364 90
Maryland	Baltimore	–	–	James Mosher	1838	42 12	–	82 05	124 17
Dist. Columbia	Alexandria	George Brent	–	–	1838	–	267 10	3 75	270 85
North Carolina	Beaufort	James E. Gibble	–	–	1838	–	29 25	1 56	30 81
Do.	Newbern	T. S. Singleton	–	–	1838	–	–	6 13	6 13
Do.	Plymouth	Joseph Ramsey	–	–	1838	–	–	2 46	2 46
Do.	Washington	T. H. Blount	–	–	1838	16 40	28 29	10 11	54 80
Do.	Wilmington	L. H. Marsteller	–	–	1838	–	66 57	10 53	77 10
South Carolina	Georgetown	Thos. L. Shaw	–	–	1838	–	54 58	1 33	55 91
Georgia	St. Marks	Archibald Clark	–	–	1838	–	12 50	–	12 50

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ALABAMA,

IN RELATION

To the currency, and the collection and keeping of the public revenue.

FEBRUARY 11, 1839.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

There are now, and have been for the last five years, two great political questions before the people of this Union.

The first, What is the legitimate currency of the United States under the federal constitution?

The second, To whose keeping shall the public revenue be intrusted when collected?

These questions have been, during that whole period, a perpetual source of animated discussion by the people in their primary assemblies, in their legislative assemblies, and in their Congress halls.

To establish what is the legitimate currency, it has been strenuously urged that the constitution has conferred on Congress the power to regulate the currency, and, under that power, to incorporate a Bank of the United States. This power, it is admitted by the advocates of a National Bank, is not derived from any express words in the constitution itself, but is implied from the uniform action of Congress in granting successive charters, from the adjudications of the courts of justice, and from the current of public opinion in its favor.

On the other hand, this Legislature considers the question of implied powers put at rest by the express negative in the tenth amendment of the constitution, wherein it is provided,

"That the powers not delegated to the United States by this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

This reservation of undelegated powers is moreover put beyond a doubt by the action of the General Convention that framed the constitution, in their negative on the proposition to grant letters of incorporation; nor has the constitution, in any portion of it, recognised any other currency, either directly or impliedly, but gold or silver; and has positively declared that nothing but gold or silver shall constitute a tender; and it is certainly a political paradox that admits of no solution, to call that, which is

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declared by the supreme power of the Government to be no tender, the currency of the most commercial nation in the world.

In whose keeping the revenue shall be intrusted, is a question of vital importance to the American people. And the great contest is, Whether it shall be confided to the keeping of the agents of the Government, selected from the great mass of the people for their good morals, high standing in the community, immediately responsible to the Government, under all the obligations it may think proper to exact, and all the penalties it may think proper to inflict; or to that of the bank of a thousand or ten thousand stockholders, whose avowed object is gain, and whose responsibility, from their numbers, their perpetual shiftings, and their independent relation to the Government, neither appointed by it, nor under its control, can never be concentrated, nor safely relied upon.

From a full view of these facts, this Legislature greatly prefers agents selected by the Government itself, amenable to its orders, subject to its immediate control, punishable at its discretion, and removable at its bidding. Wherefore,

1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened,* That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to vote against the recharter of the Bank of the United States, or the establishment of any other bank.

2. *Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid,* That our Senators be also instructed, and our Representatives requested, to support and vote for the entire separation of the public revenue from the keeping or control of any bank or banks of any description whatever.

3. *Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid,* That since the constitution recognises no other currency than gold or silver, and imperatively requires that all taxes shall be uniform and equal throughout the Union, the employment by the Government of the paper of local banks, in the collection and disbursement of its revenue, amounts to a plain and undeniable infraction of that sacred instrument, which no considerations of expediency or convenience, and no force of precedent, ought long to excuse. And our Senators are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to support and vote for some measure or scheme of policy, the object of which shall be, by a gradual and certain process, having regard to the embarrassment and indebtedness of the country, to heal the long standing breach of the constitution.

4. *Be it further resolved,* That the firm and decided course of the President of the United States, upon the subject of the finances of the Government, meets and receives our entire approbation.

5. *And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid,* That taxes and duties ought not to be laid and collected by the General Government to raise money to be lent out to the keepers thereof, whether public officers or banks; to speculators, or any other class of citizens whatsoever; and that the amount raised should be barely sufficient to defray the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, and should be kept to be applied to that object, and no other.

6. *And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid,* That the General Government has no right to use the money of the people for banking purposes; and, consequently, any attempt on the part of Congress, by the means of a bank charter, or any other legislative enactment, to

delegate such power to others, will, as heretofore, meet with the unceasing opposition of the democratic and State rights party of this State.

7. *And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid*, That we deprecate the evils resulting from the action of the Government in the creation of bank monopolies not authorized by the constitution, the effect of which has been to divert the commerce of the South from its direct and natural channel to its present circuitous route.

8. *And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid*, That a direct and free trade with Europe is of vital importance to Alabama.

9. *And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid*, That the present administration of the General Government, by promoting the interests of the South, and guarding our institutions, has won our admiration, and secured our support; and that we deeply deplore the course of such Southern statesmen as, by acting in concert with its opponents, are aiding to place those in power who are adverse to the rights and interests of the South and the great principles of the democratic republican party, as illustrated in the political life and writings of Thomas Jefferson.

10. *And be it further resolved*, That the Governor is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each Senator and Representative from this State in Congress.

J. W. McCLUNG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES M. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, *January* 24, 1839. A. P. BAGBY.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN COMPLIANCE

With a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the abandonment of Fort Armstrong, on Rock island, Illinois, and the occupation of said island.

FEBRUARY 11, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 9, 1839.

SIR: By a resolution of the Senate of the 25th ultimo, the Secretary of War is required to report:

1st. Whether Fort Armstrong, on Rock island, Illinois, has been abandoned as a military post.

2d. In that case, what disposition has been made of the fortification and public buildings at that place.

3d. Whether any order has been issued from the department to remove from the occupancy of the said island any of the citizens of Illinois.

4th. And, if so, under what circumstances the same was issued.

In reply to the first inquiry, I have the honor to state that the troops were withdrawn from the post in the latter part of the year 1836, when it was considered unnecessary for further military purposes; and it has not been occupied as a military station since. It has, however, been deemed proper to retain the jurisdiction of it in this department for purposes connected with our Indian relations in that quarter.

In reference to the second inquiry, I have to state that the materials of all the structures were sold at public sale soon after the military abandonment of the island, in 1836, except the house which had been occupied by the commanding officer of the post, and those connected with, and belonging to, the Indian agency at that place. These were reserved and have been used for the business of that agency.

In reference to the third and fourth inquiries, I have the honor to state that the instructions of the department to the agent charged with the care of the island, were, to protect it from depredations and settlement by any and all persons; that notwithstanding it was a legal military reservation, and specially exempted from the operation of the laws granting pre-emptions, several persons during the last year removed to it, and commenced building, clearing the land, and committing great destruction of timber, though fully advised by the agent of the illegality of their course—of the views of the department as to its jurisdiction over the island, and of its intention

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to preserve it, for the present, from such settlement and injury. During the temporary absence of the Indian agent, some of these individuals even forced open and removed into the agency buildings, where the papers relating to the business of the agency were kept, and, on his return, refused to give him possession, which was productive of considerable embarrassment and some delay in the transaction of his necessary official business. Remonstrance and advice were of no avail; they claimed the right to the property under the pre-emption laws, and asserted their determination to hold it. Finding that conciliatory measures were useless and of no effect, the facts were reported to the President, who, in the month of October last, directed the department to give instructions to the marshal, in conformity with the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1807, for the prevention of settlements on public lands, and to take such other legal measures as might be requisite for the removal of the intruders from the reservation. Instructions were promptly issued to the marshal for the district of Illinois, directing him to proceed to the reservation, without delay, ascertain who were the intruders, inform himself of the shortest period within which they could make their arrangements for removal without serious loss to their property, make known to them the expectation that they would not delay beyond that period, and that if they did, it would become his duty to remove them by force. He was told that it was hoped a resort to force would not become necessary, and that they would promptly remove on being informed of the determination of the Executive not to permit them to remain; but that should he unfortunately be obliged to make use of force, he would call for such as he might deem absolutely necessary, on the commanding officer at Fort Crawford, who would be instructed to comply with his requisition. In this event, he was told also to act with as much forbearance, consideration, and delicacy as might be consistent with a prompt and faithful performance of the duty imposed upon him—first fully and mildly explaining the folly of resistance on the part of the intruders, and the want of discretion on his.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

MEMORIAL

OF

WILLIAM C. POOLE,

PRAYING

atronage of Congress to a proposed publication to show the latitude and longitude, and the variation of the compass.

FEBRUARY 11, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

lliam C. Poole, of the city of Baltimore, and State of Maryland,

CTFULLY REPRESENTS:

t he is a native of the United States, and by profession a minister of ; that he has long considered the common *compass* and *dipping* to be very imperfect instruments, and that their imperfection has ıe of the principal causes of the great difficulty of making any con- le improvement in magnetic science; he has, therefore, labored to ıct a set of instruments which may be more perfectly under the gov- ıt of the established laws of magnetism; believing that such means an give the world any hope of a correct system of terrestrial mag- . He thinks he has at length succeeded. His invention consists in and useful improvement of the *dipping needle*, and an accompany- trument which he calls a *trigonometer*. These he uses for finding e, *longitude*, and the *variation* of the *compass*. Their nature is ; to supersede the use of all *trigonometrical tables*, but not entirely ude the employment of the *sextant* and *quadrant*. He has used oth by land sea, through seven degrees of latitude and six of lon- and so far has practically demonstrated their utility. The nature of ırse which he now takes will show that it is not necessary for him e any exhibit of his apparatus; moreover it will not be necessary ı to give any theory of terrestrial magnetism; because this could : hypothetical, and, in his humble opinion, would not be in strict ac- ce with the true spirit of scientific research. He has, it is true, a which is different from all others; but it must remain with himself, eveloped in future by the nature of those observations which will le from time to time, in order that its claim for attention and respect ıe world, when made, may be firmly founded.

Rives, printers.

But as it is necessary to the constant use of these instruments to know at all times the true place of the line of no variation, and as that knowledge cannot, in his opinion, be obtained without regularly progressive observations, he has established a magnetic observatory for that purpose; and knowing that his reports will be of great importance to all mariners, surveyors, and engineers in our country, he has advertised that he will issue quarterly reports of all the changes of variation that may take place through each year: the first of which, for 1839, to be a magnetic chart of the United States, showing the variation of the compass for every sixtieth geographical mile, through the whole latitudinal and longitudinal extent thereof: the terms being 10 dollars per annum.

As those observations will also be of public benefit, he respectfully proposes that Congress authorize as many copies for the United States as may, in their wisdom, be considered a suitable amount of patronage, and that the payment of that amount shall be conditional. If he shall fail to give the truth, or a satisfactory approximation to it, in reporting the variations, then he will not consider himself entitled to the payment of the amount so subscribed by Congress; but should he prove himself entitled to such patronage, and, by the character of his observations, secure confidence in the services which he may render to his country, he will, in addition to his regular reports, at any time when demanded, give a correction or proof of the magnetic polarity of any chart or charts for the use of the United States vessels, or for any other public purpose.

By the above proposition it will be clearly seen that he does not appear before Congress, asking aid out of the United States Treasury, that he may be enabled to visit a foreign country for the purpose of manufacturing instruments which are to be imported for the use of the United States, or to assist him in the security of any premium offered by a foreign Government, nor indeed to aid him in the completion of his invention. This he has so far completed, and so far practically demonstrated by his own private means, as to be able now to offer his services to his country, in such a way as may fully test the merits of his invention at home, before it ventures to go abroad for a premium. Besides, the course which he is about to pursue will not only put his fellow citizens, first of all, in possession of the advantages of his invention, but it will furnish them with the opportunity and the means of making that improvement in the science of terrestrial magnetism, which is so desirable to the world, and which every other country has failed to make.

WILLIAM C. POOLE.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY,

ON THE

Subject of the culture of silk.

FEBRUARY 11, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

The undersigned respectfully represent, that in pursuance of instructions from the Executive Committee of the American Silk Society, they send herewith a copy of the proceedings of the convention of the friends of *silk culture* in the United States, which met at the city of Baltimore in December last, as also the proceedings of the "American Silk Society," formed by and out of that convention.

It was believed by those whom we represent, in which opinion the undersigned fully concur, that, under the influence of existing circumstances, some of them of recent occurrence, and having a powerful bearing on the subject, the culture of silk may *now* be prosecuted with profit in every State of this Union, and that it must soon be added as an important one more to the list of American staples.

The reasons which justify this opinion, are in some measure detailed in the proceedings of this convention and society, herewith transmitted, and will be more fully set forth and sustained in subsequent numbers of a journal, established for that purpose under the auspices of the society.

It is respectfully submitted, that by causing these proceedings to be printed and widely published, the Congress of the United States would the sooner awaken public attention to an object which is calculated to promote individual prosperity, and to add to our sources of national wealth and independence. The subscribers forbear to dilate on a subject of such obvious public interest, nor can they doubt that measures calculated to illustrate and promote it, will be deemed within the sphere not only of the legitimate duties, but of the paramount obligations of the National Legislature, so far at least as that may be done by making their proceedings, which they are commanded to publish, the medium of light to their constituents on a matter which intimately and happily blends the welfare of agriculture with the kindred and inseparable interests of humanity, embracing, as do the affections of the true patriot, *the whole Union.*

J. S. SKINNER,
LUTHER S. COX,
GIDEON B. SMITH.

FEBRUARY 6, 1839.

Blair & Rives, printers.

NATIONAL SILK CONVENTION.

The convention of silk culturists assembled in the Grand Lodge room of the Masonic Hall, in the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday, December 11, 1838. One hundred and seventy-five delegates were in attendance, from eleven States and the District of Columbia.

Judge COMSTOCK, of Connecticut, was called to the chair, and Dr. C. C. Cox, of Baltimore, and J. F. CALLAN, of Washington, appointed secretaries.

On motion, it was *resolved*, that all persons present from different parts of the United States, friendly to the objects of this convention, and not duly appointed delegates, be invited to take seats in this convention.

On motion, it was *resolved*, that the States be called in order, and the names of the delegates from each be reported to the secretaries.

The names of the delegates having been recorded, it was found that there were one hundred and seventy-five in attendance.

Dr. Buck, of Washington, then moved that the convention adjourn, to meet in the city of Washington.

Upon this motion a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Buck, Gummere, Kinsman, Olmstead, Hopper, Clarke, Thomson, Ellis, Henry, and McLean, participated. The motion was then postponed.

On motion, it was *resolved*, that a committee, to consist of one from each State, be appointed to nominate permanent officers to the convention.

The committee, after having retired for consultation, reported the following persons as officers of the convention:

Judge COMSTOCK, *of Connecticut*, President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Samuel Whitmarsh, *of Mass.*
E. A. Russell, of *Connecticut.*
J. H. King, *of New York.*
Dr. Greene, *of New Jersey.*
Samuel D. Ingham, *of Penn.*
Dr. A. Naudain, *of Delaware.*
Judge Eccleston, *of Maryland.*
Michael Nourse, *of Dist. of Col.*
James Winston, *of Virginia.*
James Duncan, *of Ohio.*
J. Adams, *of Georgia.*

LUTHER J. COX, *of Baltimore*, Treasurer.

SECRETARIES.

Dr. C. C. Cox, *of Baltimore.*
J. F. Callan, *of Washington.*
T. S. Pleasants, *of Virginia.*
George Gaskell.
M. T. C. Gould, *of Penn.*

On motion, *resolved*, that a committee be appointed to report business for the action of the convention.

COMMITTEE OF BUSINESS.—Samuel R. Gummere, of New Jersey; Samuel Whitmarsh, of Massachusetts; Dr. R. W. Hall, of Maryland; Dr. Thomson, of Delaware; Judge Eccleston, of Maryland; Gideon B. Smith, of Maryland; Mr. Milner, of New Jersey; Dr. William Gibbons, of Delaware; Thomas S. Pleasants of Virginia; Daniel Longstreth, of Pennsylvania; C. G. Atkinson, of New Jersey; J. H. Cobb, of Massachusetts;

Henry Snyder, of Pennsylvania; J. F. Callan, of District of Columbia; George Olmstead, of Connecticut; Edward P. Roberts, of Maryland.

The convention then adjourned until seven o'clock, P. M.

Pursuant to adjournment, the convention assembled at seven o'clock, P. M. Additional names were handed in of members of the convention, after which the committee appointed to report on the business of the convention submitted the following resolutions; which were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to form a National Silk Society, and that a committee of five members be appointed to draught and report a constitution for the same.

Committee on this resolution, Messrs. Gummere, Cobb, Thomson, Buck, and McLean.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to draught an address to the people of the United States on the culture of silk.

Committee, Messrs. Smith, of Maryland, Gibbons, and Gummere.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee of three practical men be appointed to recommend the best silk reel for the United States, and that the committee be requested to give their reasons for their preference.

Committee, Messrs. Whitmarsh, Smith, of Maryland, and Cobb.

The motion to adjourn the session of the convention to Washington was then called up by Mr. McLean, and after some discussion was rejected.

On motion, it was *resolved*, that a committee of three be appointed to prepare rules of order for the convention.

Committee, Messrs. Kinsman, Naudain, and Pleasants.

The convention then adjourned until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

DECEMBER 12, 1838.

The convention having again assembled, the committee appointed to prepare rules of order made a report; which was adopted.

The committee appointed to draught a constitution for a National Silk Society made a report; which, after being amended, was adopted.

Many resolutions were offered and laid on the table, after which the convention adjourned to meet at seven o'clock, P. M., in order that an opportunity might be afforded the members during the afternoon to form the national society.

Pursuant to adjournment, the convention assembled at seven o'clock, P. M.

The special order being the following resolution, offered by Dr. Thomson:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this convention, that silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export, thereby giving active employment to American labor, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

The presentation of the above resolution elicited much interesting information from Messrs. Cobb, of Massachusetts, Smith, of Massachusetts, Smith, of Maryland, Comstock, Olmstead, Whitmarsh, and many others. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow.

DECEMBER 13.

The convention assembled at ten o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed to recommend the best silk reel for the United States reported. After considerable discussion on the report, the Rev.

Mr. Mclean, of New Jersey, offered the following as a substitute, which was accepted, and unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, the committee appointed to recommend the best reel for the people of the United States have made a report, recommending the Piedmontese reel as combining the principles necessary to produce a perfect and convenient article; therefore—

Resolved, That the convention recommend said reel or any other combining its essential principles and proportions to the silk-growers of the United States, and that the executive committee of the American Silk Society be requested to communicate to the public, in such way as they see proper, the importance and necessity of adopting said reel.

Dr. Gibbons, of Delaware, offered the following resolution; which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the convention recommend to those who are cultivating the mulberry tree for market, to turn their attention to the production of silk, by which they will not only increase their own gain, but eminently subserve the interests of their country by diffusing a knowledge of this highly important branch of national industry, and exhibiting practical and demonstrable evidence of the profits to be derived therefrom.

Dr. Gibbons prefaced his resolutions by some appropriate remarks, during which he exhibited a calculation of the profits of the silk culture, &c.; which was ordered to be recorded on the journal.

Mr. McLean also read a statement showing the results of the experiment of raising silk on the sixteenth of an acre, planted with the morus multicaulis. It was also ordered to be recorded.

Dr. C. C. Cox, of Maryland, presented a translation of the observations of a French gentleman on the subject of trees, worms, &c.; which was referred to the special attention of the executive committee.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

By Mr. Gummere, of New Jersey:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of the silk culture in the several States, where no laws for the purpose now exist, to endeavor to procure the passage of acts to encourage this branch of industry.

By Mr. Skinner, of Maryland:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be, and they are hereby, tendered to the several gentlemen who have favored it with a view of specimens of cocoons and of American silk, both raw and manufactured, and with their observations, the result of their researches and experience on the great objects for which this convention was assembled.

By Mr. Smith, of Maryland:

Resolved, That the members of this convention from the several States and the District of Columbia be requested to apply to their several Legislatures for such legal enactments as shall protect the plantations of mulberry trees from depredation, and make stealing or carrying away mulberry trees by trespassers an act of felony.

By Mr. Winston, of Virginia:

Resolved, That the respective State delegations composing this convention, upon their return to their constituents, be requested to call a meeting of the same, and of others friendly to the silk cause, and lay before them such information as they may have collected.

Resolved, That the respective delegations, at the meetings proposed to be called by the foregoing resolution, propose the formation of State socie-

ıxiliary to the national society, and of county societies, auxiliary to te societies.

Dr. Thomson, of Delaware :

lved, That the thanks of this convention are due, and they are tendered, to all the pioneers and promoters of the silk culture in the States; and that to Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, great merit at- for his untiring zeal and devoted exertions in diffusing much useful dge connected with the subject.

Mr. Sangston, of Maryland :

lved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in let form, in such number that each and every society represented in nvention shall be furnished with one or more numbers of said pro- s, and that a committee of three be appointed to carry the resolu- o effect.

mittee, Messrs. C. C. Cox, G. B. Smith, and Henry Mankin, of Ma-

lved, That this convention recommend to the different States and ries to choose delegates to meet in convention, upon the subject of- ing the culture of silk in our country, in the city of Washington, on nd Tuesday after the first Monday in December, 1839.

Mr. Kinsman, of Pennsylvania :

lved, That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to gates from the city and county of Baltimore, for the superior ar- ients made by them for our accommodation; and also to the citizens imore for the cordial reception and courtesy which we have individ- ceived at their hands, since our arrival in this place.

lved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the presi- ice-presidents, and secretaries, for the able and impartial manner in they have respectively discharged their duties.

convention then adjourned *sine die*.

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 12, 1838.

lf past three o'clock, P. M., the members of the convention having led for the purpose of forming the proposed association, it was

lved, That a committee of one from each State represented, be ap- , to report officers for the American Silk Society.

society then adjourned to reassemble at half past six o'clock, P. M.

society having again met at the hour above named, the committee l the following officers, who were unanimously elected :

Dr. ARNOLD NAUDAIN, of Delaware, *President*.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

e Comstock, of Connecticut.	Philip Physic, of Pennsylvania.
e Hopper, of Maryland.	J. F. Callan, of District Columbia.
iel Whitmarsh, of Mass.	Dr. George Green, of New Jersey.
s Winston, of Virginia.	Dr. Thos. P. Jones, of Dist. Col.

J. O. Law, of Maryland, *Treasurer.*
Gideon B. Smith, of Maryland, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Dr. C. C. Cox, of Maryland, *Recording Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. J. Cox,
S. R. Gummere,
I. Kinsman,
G. R. Garretson,
Dr. William Gibbons,
J. S. Skinner,
Dr. Howard,
Thomas S. Pleasants,
John Mason, jr.

The president and corresponding secretary are members *ex-officio.*

The society then adjourned until nine o'clock on Thursday morning, to give way to the convention.

December 13, 1838.

The American Silk Society convened at nine o'clock, A. M.

Dr. Thomson, of Delaware, offered the following resolution; which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the executive committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.*

Mr. Gummere, of New Jersey, offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of the silk cause to take the necessary means for organizing State societies, auxiliary to the American Silk Society, which shall be represented therein by delegates.

Mr. Snyder, of Pennsylvania, offered the following; which was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive committee to offer such premium as they may think in accordance with the funds of the society, to encourage the culture and manufacture of silk, and that this be done at an early day.

The hour having arrived for the meeting of the convention, the society adjourned to half past three o'clock, P. M.

The society having convened at half past three o'clock, P. M., Dr. Gibbons, of Delaware, offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this society, there are no occupations that promise more to ameliorate the moral and physical condition of a large portion of our population, and to elevate them in the scale of intellectual and moral worth, than those involved in the culture of silk. Poor children, indigent females, the lame and infirm of both sexes, and all ages, will find in this branch of industry employment lucrative, healthy, and moral. That the philanthropic and humane, with those of the clerical and learned professions, in promoting, by their influence and example, the culture of silk, will add another to the many already existing evidences of their devotion to the best interests of our people, and will deserve the thanks of their fellow-citizens and of this society.

Mr. Kinsman, of Pennsylvania, offered the following; which was adopted:

* Under this resolution J. S. Skinner, Esq., postmaster of Baltimore, has been solicited to edit the Journal, and has accepted the invitation.

olved, That the executive committee are hereby instructed to take
es to procure the formation of State societies, and that they have
ity to elect to the office of vice-president, each president of a State
, if in their judgment they shall deem it expedient before the next
meeting.

Cox, of Maryland, offered the following; which were adopted:

olved, That the executive committee be requested to prepare an
t of the proceedings of the convention and of the society, to be
ed to both houses of Congress.

olved, That when this society adjourns, it adjourn to meet in the
Washington on the second Wednesday after the first Monday in
ber, 1839.

society then adjourned.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY.

ICLE 1. This society shall be called "*The American Silk Society*,"
ect of which shall be to promote the production and manufacture of
the United States.

. 2. Any member of this convention, and any other person approved
the executive committee hereinafter provided for, may become a
r of this society by signing this constitution, or by signifying his
the corresponding secretary, and by paying into the treasury any
t less than one dollar, and the same annually; and ten dollars paid
ime of subscription will constitute a member for life.

properly organized silk company or association may claim a per-
membership in the "American Silk Society," by the payment of
dollars into the treasury in advance, and shall be entitled to two
ntatives in the annual meeting.

. 3. The society shall meet annually at such time and place as a
y of the members present shall appoint.

. 4. The officers of this society shall be a president, vice-presidents,
ding and corresponding secretary, a treasurer, and an executive
ee, to consist of the president, corresponding secretary, and nine
rs, of whom three shall constitute a quorum, who shall be elected
ly.

. 5. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at the meetings
society, to perform the duties assigned to such office, and to deliver
ress before the society on its great objects and interests, at the meet-
:ceeding that one at which he was appointed. In the absence of the
nt, the oldest vice-president shall preside until a president is ap-
.

. 6. The recording secretary shall keep the books and papers of the
, and shall record its proceedings.

. 7. It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary to conduct
respondence of the society, and cause to be published such papers
cuments as the executive committee shall direct.

. 8. The treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the society, and
:m out on the order of the executive committee. He shall also
and dispose for exhibition all specimens of machinery, or of silk

produced for premium or exhibition, and shall furnish his account annually.

ART. 9. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to devise and execute plans for the promotion of the interests of the society; shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body; shall make an annual report of their proceedings; shall recommend measures for the adoption of the society; and shall award premiums and medals under the regulations of the society.

ART. 10. The society may elect any number of honorary members, who may meet and deliberate, but not vote with the society.

ART. 11. Not less than twenty-seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any regular meeting.

ART. 12. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, on a recommendation of the executive committee requesting such alteration or amendment.

DEBATES IN THE SILK CONVENTION.

DECEMBER 12, 1838.

The resolution offered by Dr. Thomson, of Delaware, that it is the deliberate opinion of this convention that silk may be grown in all the United States, &c., coming up as the special order for the evening session—

Dr. Thomson rose and remarked, that after the observations he had made in the morning, in offering this resolution for adoption, and the importance the convention had been pleased to attach to it, by making it the special order for this hour, he would detain the convention now with but few additional remarks of his own on the important facts set forth in the resolution, having in his eye several competent and distinguished members of the convention, whom it was his hope and expectation of drawing out upon this interesting subject. He now felt assured he should effect his object, and thereby elicit information gratifying to this body and well calculated to edify the public mind at this interesting crisis of the culture of silk in the United States. The ability of the soil and climate of our country to produce silk, the value its production is destined to impart to our agricultural interests, the employment its cultivation will afford thousands who need support, the worth of the raw material for exportation, and the millions of money that will thereby be kept at home, instead of being sent abroad, are all deeply impressed upon my mind, and I have little doubt but that the facts and observations of those gentlemen who will follow me, will fully confirm the declarations set forth in the resolution now before the convention for its action.

Mr. Smith, of Baltimore, said with the consent of the convention he would offer a few remarks in support of the resolution now under consideration. That silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export, he knew from his own experience and from the testimony of the most respectable people in every State in the Union. I have now, said Mr. Smith, been twelve years engaged, more or less intimately, in this business. For seven years I kept an experimental cocoonery, for the express purpose of obtaining and diffusing information on the subject; and during the whole of that

time not a single instance of its failure had been made known to him, which could in the remotest degree be attributable to either climate or soil. On the contrary, he had been able to prove conclusively, that the climate of our whole country was better adapted to the silk culture than that of any other country except China, and ours suffered nothing in comparison even with that. The great desideratum in a climate suitable for the most successful production of silk, said Mr. Smith, is *dryness;* and the more marked the climate of the country in this respect, the better is it adapted to the silk culture; and the further it is from it, the less is it fit for the business. If gentlemen would take the trouble to examine the writings of the Chinese, as translated into French and thence into English, and embracing a period of upwards of four thousand years, I believe they would find that a dry atmosphere has always been considered essential to the silk business. He had found it necessary in this place to employ stoves to expel dampness. He considered England nearly equal to France as to temperature, but the atmosphere is too damp for the successful culture of silk. Even in Ireland, where the climate is much more salubrious than that of England, and the temperature unobjectionable, the culture of silk cannot be pursued. He had been surprised to see a publication made in the north of the successful use of even wet leaves—leaves even dipped in water. It had been stated that worms fed with leaves thus wet, had made better silk and more of it, too, than when dry leaves were used. He begged to caution this convention against the practice. It might succeed in a single experiment, when all other circumstances combined in its favor; but as a regular practice it was highly dangerous. He had twice lost his whole brood of worms from feeding with leaves only slightly wet with dew. On the contrary, he would make a fire in his cocoonery in even damp weather, no matter how warm the weather might be, and especially at the time the worms were beginning to spin their cocoons. At this period, a dry atmosphere is absolutely esssential to the formation of good silk. In damp weather, the cocoons will be soft and flabby, the fibre cannot dry speedily as it is spun by the worm, and the consequence will be an inferior article.

That silk may be cultivated in *any* part of the United States is proved by the fact that we want but six weeks of warm weather for the purpose, and what part of our happy country is there, asked Mr. S., in which we have not six weeks of hot summer weather?

Mr. Smith pointed to a morus multicaulis tree standing at the extremity of the hall, four or five years old, and grown in the State of Connecticut, unprotected from the inclemency of the winters, and yet it was uninjured; and alluded to another which had remained uninjured upon the brow of a hill at Hyde Park, on the North river, State of New York, for five or six years, [it has, indeed, been there since the spring of 1830, as it was given to Dr. Hosack, by Dr. Pascalis, at that time,] and yet it remained perfect; not a bud had ever been killed. Mr. S. said he knew that silk could be made from the morus multicaulis in almost every section of the Union, and, as we were but just entering upon this important branch of industry, which he hoped yet to be able to call American industry, it was of the utmost importance that we begin right. We have no prejudices to contend with, no old orchards of other trees to get clear of, no bad habits to eradicate, as in Europe.

We are asked why they do not make silk from morus multicaulis in Europe? The reason is obvious. They must, in the first place, go to a

very considerable expense in the purchase of the trees, as we have to do; but, in addition to this, they have their old overgrown white mulberry trees to dig up and throw away. Besides this, in Europe generally, the landlords own the trees and sell the leaves by weight to the surrounding peasants to feed the worms with; and, so long as they can sell their white mulberry leaves, they will not be very likely to destroy the trees for the purpose of replanting their grounds with the multicaulis, and especially so, as they will not derive much, if any, advantage from it. Another reason why they do not make silk from this tree in Europe, is, the trees are all in possession of the nurserymen, who propagate them for exportation, for which they have a demand at high prices. The probability is, that at this day there is not one hundredth part as many plants in France as in the United States. But neither in France nor in the United States, will any one make silk while they can sell the trees at the prices now current in both countries.

Mr. S. related a series of experiments in feeding from fifteen varieties of of mulberry, in 1830, viz: the morus multicaulis, the Tartarian, the white mulberry, (several kinds,) common wild mulberry, &c., &c., the result of which fully convinced him of the superiority of the morus multicaulis. The worms preferred it, the cocoons were larger, and the silk better and stronger. He then tested the strength of the silk from different varieties of the mulberry, by suspending weights to each till it broke; and, in every instance, he had found that from the multicaulis to bear more weight than any other kind. The native mulberry produced silk next in strength to that from the multicaulis, and the Tartarian next. But the difference was extremely slight. He believed it did not amount to more than three or four per cent. between the strongest and the weakest.

Mr. S. asserted that the multicaulis was not a Chinese tree. There was in the Philippine islands, it was true, a tradition that a colony of Chinese, who emigrated to those islands, had brought the tree with them secretly from China; but various orders had been sent to China for it, but the tree had never been found there. The white mulberry, said Mr. S., is a native of China, and not of Italy, as is generally supposed. We had, no doubt, taken the idea of its Italian nativity from the fact of its extensive use in that country. The seed derived from China is white mulberry seed, in some of its varieties. And here, said Mr. S., permit me to state a fact in relation to such seed. The white mulberry "*plays*," as the gardeners express it, into more varieties than almost any other tree when raised from seed. I have seen a bed of seedlings all from the same parcel of imported seed, from which might be selected an hundred different varieties. It was a singular fact that white mulberry seed raised in this country did not thus play; its produce was almost always the same as the parent tree.

Mr. S. spoke favorably of the Alpine mulberry and of the Brussa, the latter being what he formerly had in his grounds, and used for feeding worms, under the name of the "Constantinopolitana." The word multicaulis was adopted by the Linnæan Society of Paris, as being descriptive of the specific character of the tree, which is many stalked—that is, numerous stalks grow from the crown of the roots, like those of the lilac, hazle, &c. The first introduction of the name multicaulis, into this country, was in the early part of 1830. Three of the trees were sent to the late Dr. Pascalis, of New York, under the name of morus multicaulis, with a detailed description of the tree and its botanical characters. Dr. P. sent the pamphlet containing them to me, and I at once discovered that the de-

scriptions and drawings applied exactly to my Philippine island mulberry, as we then called it, which had been in my possession for some time, presented to me by my friend, Mr. Prince, of Long island. This tree is still in my possession.

In reply to several questions from different gentlemen, Mr. S. stated that he had found his worms fed upon the multicaulis as healthy as those fed upon other varieties of the mulberry; the soil best adapted to the multicaulis is a light sandy loam, or gravelly soil; the situation should be high and dry, with a northern or northwestern exposure, and no protection. Indeed, he would select the coldest and bleakest hill side for his multicaulis. When protected by a wall or close fence from the northern blasts they have been frequently killed; but if planted upon a high and dry ground, where water cannot stand about the roots, and exposed to the north, they can hardly be killed. They should not be grown upon low or rich ground; they become too succulent, and grow too late in the fall. Mr. S. said that his tree had always been perfectly naked of leaves, and the wood perfectly ripe to the topmost buds, before ice began to form in the fall. He objected to a clay sub-soil, as it would retain too much water and expose the roots to injury. He related an interesting experiment which he had tried in feeding with fifteen varieties of mulberry leaves. The worms uniformly preferred the multicaulis, or, as it was then called, the Philippine island mulberry.

Mr. S. described a white mulberry tree standing in the garrison at Annapolis, in 1828, and probably there yet, which produced a great number of leaves, and the fruit of which was as black as jet; and yet it is a white mulberry tree. He mentioned this circumstance in illustration of the fact that the color of the fruit does not necessarily designate the species, whether white, red, or black mulberry. The silk worms were very fond of the leaves from this tree, but not so much so as of the multicaulis. The leaves were very small, but very thick, and the tree was more thickly covered with them than any tree he ever saw.

[For the following we are indebted to M. T. C. Gould, Esq., who took notes in short hand, and who has written them out for the journal.]

Here Mr. Potter, from New York, stated that the soil at Hyde Park, which place had been alluded to, was light and gravelly; the position some two hundred feet above the river, near a precipitous bank, with a northwest exposure, and open to the full force of northwesterly winds; and still, in this position a multicaulis had stood uninjured for six winters.

A gentleman from New Jersey united with Mr. Smith in testifying to the belief that the multicaulis can be raised in the coldest parts of our country, if the ground be light and dry. He had tried experiments, by planting some on high, gravelly soil, some on river alluvial, some with a southern and some with a northern exposure. These trees have been exposed for three or four years, and yet not one root has been destroyed; but others standing in a clay sub-soil were killed. This gentleman has had, for the last few years, from three hundred to five hundred trees standing out in the northern and coldest part of New Jersey, and not a root was killed, except where they were planted upon alluvial or very rich land. When the ground was dry the topmost buds were uninjured, and the tree was as hardy as a hickory or an oak.

Mr. Kinsman, of Philadelphia, in May, 1837, planted a tree by the side of a fence, with a southeast exposure; the tree grew finely, but in January

last we had a spell of very warm weather, which swelled the buds, and the leaves began to appear. In February we had a spell of severe weather, and it seemed as if the leaves and buds were entirely killed. In March there was another warm spell, and the whole of the buds started and came out from one-quarter to half an inch. In April they were killed again; but about the middle of May they started again, and grew well through the season; an evidence that they will stand both *heat* and *cold*.

Mr. Comstock, of Connecticut, rose to offer a few remarks. The resolution before the convention is a mere question of fact. That question is, whether the raising of mulberry and feeding of worms is practicable in the United States? Upon this question what is the evidence? Have we sufficient evidence before us to justify us in sending to the world an affirmative answer? In my own mind there is *no doubt*, though other gentlemen may not be in possession of so many facts upon the subject. Although it will not be in my power to offer all I know, I will endeavor to present some facts for the consideration of the convention.

Mr. C. said that his attention was called about three and a half years ago to the culture and manufacture of silk, in consequence of being invited, as an editor, to examine certain machinery for the manufacture of silk, then exhibited in Hartford, by Mr. Gay. He became fully convinced that the manufacture of silk in this country was practicable. Mr. C. and a few others held a meeting, and agreed to petition the Legislature to charter a company for manufacturing silk. It was made the duty of commissioners to open books, two days in succession, in each of the counties of the State. Mr. C. was one of these commissioners. They opened books in their different counties, explained the objects contemplated, but not one cent of stock was taken. Some, it is true, did subscribe in other counties. The stock being taken, the factory located, and a steam engine procured, it was discovered we had no raw material to work up.

What next? We found it necessary to awaken an interest in the agricultural community; for unless farmers went into the propagation of mulberry we should have no silk. We then formed a society, called the Hartford Silk Society, the object of which was the same as that of this convention. After we got our society formed and organized, we found ourselves without any medium of communication with the public, which led to the establishment of a paper which has been continued to the present time.

Mr. C. soon began to receive letters, many of which were ludicrous in the extreme. A person from one of the southern States wanted to know upon what he could feed his silk worms for the first four or five years of their living; another requested me to send him a few worms and a little mulberry seed to feed them on, &c. Mr. C. had now in his possession from four thousand to five thousand letters from various part of the United States. These letters communicate many important facts. One from Penobscot, near the forty fifth degree of north latitude, in the State of Maine, informs me that they have commenced the rearing of silk; and there is therefore no doubt but silk may be grown in every township from St. Croix, in the north, to the Sabine, in the south.

With respect to the tree, Mr. C. could add nothing of importance; what had been already stated, was in perfect accordance with his own experience and judgment. He believed also that we could *manufacture silks* in this country, for we have or can have all the facilities possessed in other coun-

tries. It has been said that we have not the skill or the ingenuity. But, does our mechanical skill or ingenuity suffer in comparison with that of the East Indian?

Here Mr. C. described the rude apparatus and labors of the East Indians in producing their most splendid fabrics; when the weaver takes his position in the open air, under the spreading branches of a tree, with his harness tied to a limb over his head, and his feet placed in a hole dug in the ground, at the foot of the tree. If this be true, I ask, said Mr. C., whether we cannot compete with such ingenuity? As a Yankee, I am not prepared to yield the palm.

We might talk of the interest and excitement about multicaulis, but we want no evidence upon this subject; there is sufficient already; there may be excitement without foundation; but I ask gentlemen to look at the plain sober facts. We are called visionary, for the great stories that we have told; though it will be found that we have not told half; for we knew that we should not be believed if we did. If the great object were simply to make all the money that we can upon trees it would be a different matter; but, said Mr. C., I consider it a grand national object for which we are laboring. We import $20,000,000 of silk annually; and last year $22,000,000. If you doubt it, go home and examine the wardrobes of your wives and daughters. Since my remembrance, and I am not yet fifty, my mother had one silk dress, but never more than one, at a time; but is it the case now, that our wives and daughters can get along with one silk dress in a year? Let us examine ourselves—we have scarcely a garment on that is not composed in part of silk. It is a fact, that we have idlers enough in the United States to produce $20,000,000 of silk annually, if they would work, instead of which we purchase that amount from foreign countries. Now if this $40,000,000 could be saved to us, would it not be an important item in a national point of view? Why, it would make us rich.

We have assembled to give an additional impetus, to devise ways and means to induce others to enter upon the work in which we have engaged. We have formed a national society; it is organized, it is going into operation, and will, no doubt, collect a mass of information which will soon be diffused throughout the community; and what may we not anticipate from the efforts of this society in three or four years?

Said Mr. C. I do anticipate seeing the day when we shall be independent of foreign nations; when we shall see our ladies promenading the streets clad in domestic silks. The fact that a young lady in Georgia was recently married in a dress of silk manufactured by her own hands has inspired me with hope. Show me but a few ladies engaged in the enterprise, and I will show you the *lever of Archimedes*, that will turn over the world. If this be a dream, it has been a long dream to me, and I hope it will be longer. I hope we shall all return to our homes in good spirits, and endeavor to inspire our neighbors to enter into this business heart and hand.

We have specimens now before us, which settle the question, that as to beauty and durability, we can manufacture equal to any thing from foreign countries. Here a number of beautiful specimens were exhibited, from different places; and among them ribbons which had been manufactured in three weeks from the tree, wove by a young woman, who had scarcely seen a reel or a loom for silk three months before; and upon an improved loom recently invented in Massachusetts. Here may be de-

rived an argument, in relation to the hackneyed phrases of many, that we cannot compete with foreign manufactures on account of the high price of labor in our country. This loom is so constructed that it may be moved by water or by steam, &c., and from the account given by the proprietor, respecting the amount of labor which it will perform, as compared with the labor performed in England, there can be no doubt; for as it respects the *high* and *low* wages, the balance is decidedly in favor of America. Upon this Yankee machine, a young girl, after three months' experience, can weave more in a day than four old country weavers, after an apprenticeship of seven years; and as to the quality of the article, we have it before our eyes, (exhibiting ribbons, galloons, &c.;) here is evidence that we cannot resist. A gentleman who has been a silk merchant for thirty years, has certified to this convention that he never saw as good in his life; and yet a girl with three months' practice, can turn out three hundred yards in a day.

[Various other gentlemen made statements of great value, which we have not been able to obtain.]

DECEMBER 13, 1838.

[The following paper was handed to the chair by the Rev. Mr. McLean, of New Jersey; was read, and ordered to be entered upon the journal.]

Much doubt having been entertained by our farmers and others, whether the production of silk could be made profitable in this country, the Monmouth County Silk Manufacturing Company, of New Jersey, last spring offered a premium of eighty dollars to the person who would produce the greatest number of pounds of cocoons from the sixteenth of an acre.

In order in some measure to test the matter of profit, with reference to this premium, and anxious myself to see what could be done the first season, even by the most inexperienced, I measured and planted with the morus multicaulis the sixteenth of an acre.

The ground was laid off in a parallelogram form, about thirty by ninety feet. The soil was not rich; and not more than two ordinary loads of manure, worth one dollar each, was put on the lot. I planted roots the growth of the previous season, in an upright form, in rows eighteen inches apart, and the trees about ten inches apart in the rows—twenty-three hundred and twenty roots in all. The ground was by no means suitable for trees, being a cold, heavy clay. They were accordingly small, not having attained an average of more than three feet the whole season. The roots were were planted the 20th of April. In order to have the full advantage of the growth of the leaves, I intended to feed but few worms at a time, and have successive crops.

On the 19th of June, when my trees were about eighteen inches high, my first eggs hatched; the next hatched June 26th, sooner than I expected or intended. Fearing I might get no more eggs to hatch, I fed about twelve thousand worms on the sixteenth. The trees being small, and the season exceedingly dry, the leaves grew very slow. About a week before the worms spun, I took from the worms I was feeding on the leaves produced on the sixteenth of an acre, about five thousand, and borrowed and weighed the leaves to carry these through. To do this required one hundred and forty-three pounds of leaves. The worms thus fed, together with a few hundred of the two crop variety fed late in the season, produced *thirty-eight pounds and eleven ounces* of *cocoons*. After deducting the proper

amount for leaves borrowed, which, according to Count Dondola, is twenty-one pounds of leaves for each pound of cocoons, six pounds and thirteen ounces being deducted, I had from the sixteenth of an acre *thirty-one pounds and fourteen ounces of cocoons.* About nine pounds of these cocoons were the mammoth white, the balance were the common sulphur, except about two pounds of the two crop variety. I was entirely ignorant of the process of feeding when I commenced, and indeed of the necessary fixtures and accommodations for feeding to advantage. I fed them as much as they would eat, kept the hurdles clean, and the room well ventilated. The weather was exceedingly warm during the whole time of feeding, but the worms were remarkably healthy, and all wound in about thirty to thirty-four days.

Now as to the matter of profit: if thirty-one pounds fourteen ounces is produced from the sixteenth of an acre, then *five hundred and ten pounds* is produced from the acre.

If the cocoons are worth forty cents per pound, which I presume is a low estimate, and if they are sold to the manufacturers, then the proceeds of an acre will be $204. In regard to the expenses of feeding, I do not deem it necessary to enter into particulars; these, indeed, it is difficult accurately to estimate. They consist in interest on investment for trees, rent of land, and of cocoonery, and the wages of persons employed in feeding. In very many cases the whole expense to the farmer will be merely nominal; the work will be done by children, or persons who perhaps would do but little else, and the rent of cocoonery would be nothing, for a barn, a shed, or a garret may be used, where little or no expense will be incurred. But in any event, I regard it as certain that the expense could not exceed at the rate of $100 per acre, which would leave a net profit of $104 per acre. Now I would ask, can our farmers *desire* a better return than this? Do they realise the one-half of this, as net profit per acre, from their *very best lands*, in any other agricultural pursuits? And here let it be observed, the above is the result of *actual experiment*, and not merely *calculation*. It is a calculation founded on what I have actually done, and that others may do the same or even far more I have no manner of doubt, for there is no mystery whatever in feeding the worms; the whole art consists in keeping each day's hatching by themselves, in feeding as much as they will eat, in keeping them clean and well ventilated, and with a good crop of eggs success is absolutely certain.

But I am persuaded the net profits per acre may be safely put at *double* the above amount, viz: $208. For, owing to the impossibility of procuring eggs, and to the fact that my worms were all fed before my trees had attained much more than half their growth, I did not feed half the worms which I had leaves to feed. In this opinion every judicious silk-grower who has seen my trees concur. *But even if only* $104, net profit, can be obtained from the acre the *first* year, the amount in proportion which I *actually produced*, what may be reasonably expected the *second*, the *third*, the *fourth*, and the *fifth years*? So far as I am informed, it is allowed that the amount of foliage each succeeding year, while the trees are comparatively young, will be so much greater, that the grower can feed at least one-third more each year than were fed on the same trees the preceding year. The net profit then will be, after a very large allowance for expenses, *first year*, $104; *second year*, $138 66; *third year*, $184 88; *fourth year*, $246 50; and the *fifth year*, $328 56.

But another view of the subject may be taken, when the net profit per acre will be much larger than the above. Every grower ought, and undoubtedly will, ultimately reel his own cocoons, instead of taking them to the manufacturer to be reeled. My own experience in reeling, convinces me that there is really no great difficuly in reeling the cocoons. A little experience will enable any one to do it with ease and facility; and if the grower reels his own cocoons, his profits per acre will be at least one-fourth more than the above estimate or calculation. That is, the net profit per acre will be, *the first year*, $130; *the second year*, $173 32; *the third year*, $231 10; *the fourth year*, $308 12; *and the fifth year*, $410 70.

The above estimates, I know, are much *below* the estimates of many writers on this subject; but I am aware that even these will appear large to those whose minds have been but little turned to the production of silk; and the *very fact* that the profits are represented as being *so large* may make many persons incredulous. But why should it have such an effect? A new road to wealth is just opening. It is as yet, indeed, in a great measure untried, but "hope dawns auspicious, and promises that the day and its brightness shall be ours." I would not endeavor to persuade a single individual in the community to engage in this enterprise, if I did not believe he would reap a most liberal reward for his expenditure and labor. With a climate and soil as congenial to the mulberry and the silk worm as any on the globe; with an annual consumption of not far from $25,000,000, and this constantly increasing, and with a population as enterprising and ingenious as any on earth, how can we fail of success? Less than fifty years since we were just commencing to grow and manufacture cotton. Now it has advanced from nothing to be a principal source of our national wealth, though confined to less than half the Union. And I appeal to the intelligence of every reflecting man, is it not more probable *now*, that in forty years to come silk will be a great national interest, than it was forty years since that cotton would be now such an interest?

No enterprise could ever be commenced under more favorable circumstances. The acts of Congress and of the Legislatures of many of the States show that they regard with interest and favor the introduction of this new branch of industry. A few hundred dollars will furnish a sufficient stock of the morus multicaulis to make a beginning, and such is and will continue to be the demand for these trees, that a part may be sold the first season to defray the original cost, and if success should not equal expectation nothing is lost. Because I wish my fellow-citizens more prosperous and happy, and because I believe the production of silk in this country is destined, at no distant day, to add more to individual and national wealth, and to the glory of the republic, than any enterprise in which, as a people, we have embarked for the last age, I commend to them this subject.

D. V. McLEAN.

FREEHOLD, N. J., *December* 8, 1838.

Mr. COBB, of Massachusetts, remarked, that he had long since known the importance of the silk business to the country, and was early convinced that he could not do a greater good to the service of mankind, and this country in particular, than to devote himself to the cause. As long ago as 1826, he reared silk worms from eggs sent to him in a letter from the late Dr. Wood, of Boscawen, New Hampshire, to Dedham, Massachusetts, his present residence. He found no difficulty to be encountered from the soil

or climate; that the mulberry was found as far north as Lake Champlain, and that there was hardly a farm throughout the whole extent of our country where silk could not be produced. It was a remarkable fact, that during the season of the silk worm, according to our best meteorological journals, the thermometer scarce ever fell below 60°, and that above that there was no need of artificial heat.

He said that he made known his experiments in this business to the Massachusetts Legislature, and that their committee of agriculture became convinced of the importance of the subject, and of the extensive field of enterprise that was open to us, and recommended to the Legislature to make a small appropriation of funds to diffuse information among them. This was resolved on, and he was employed by the Executive of the Commonwealth to prepare a concise manual, with suitable directions for the culture of silk, for distribution among the people; to which service he attended, and the Silk Manual was published, and afterwards circulated throughout the Commonwealth, and one thousand copies were purchased by order of Congress for distribution among the members. But, said he, we soon found that the agricultural portion of the community would not embark in it without it could be manufactured, and that something must be done to introduce and perfect the manufacture in this country. But when he looked into the history of the business, and learned at what great expense the manufacture had been set up in France, and subsequently in England, and the fostering care with which the Governments of those countries had shown for it, as contrasted with our own, he wondered that he did not despair. A fortunate circumstance, however, threw in his way a small hand throwsting machine, brought from England by an emigrant to this country, as he said at great risk and hazard. That machine was now in his garret at Dedham. He immediately set his ingenuity at work, and succeeded at last in making two larger machines, combining the principles of the small imported one, and also the winding and doubling frames required to prepare the raw silk for the throwsting frames. One of the first frames ever built in Massachusetts for throwsting silk is now in his factory at Dedham; the other is in the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company's works, in Hartford. Finding that he could succeed in the erection of the proper machines for preparing the raw silk, his attention was more particularly drawn to the silk reel, or machine on which the silk was drawn from the cocoon. And here, he remarked, was a very important stage of the business. As the value of the raw silk depended very much on the manner in which it was reeled, he felt very anxious that beginners in the business should start right. The principal difficulties to be encountered here, were the unevenness of the thread, and the sticking together of many of them, called glazing, by reason of the gum.

An even thread was produced by keeping up about the same number of fibres of the cocoon to a thread. He did not mean an exact number; they had silk of six to eight cocoons, twelve to fifteen, fifteen to twenty, twenty to thirty cocoons, and the coarse silk of twenty cocoons or thereabouts, when level and even, was most wanted for our own manufacture at present. He had furnished silk reels for $10, each combining the principles of the Piedmontese reel, with some little improvements of his own, as he thought; and when persons had come to his establishment, and got all the necessary instructions and accompaniments of the reeling business, he had charged them $25.

That during the present year he had been able to manufacture into sewings 2,700 lbs. of raw silk, mostly of foreign growth. That one year he had caused the cocoons at Mansfield, Ct., to be bought, and had them reeled, and had manufactured the silk at Dedham; that for several years he had purchased what silk was for sale in that region; that about one-half of it was manufactured in families in the domestic way into sewing silk, which answered very well for country, but was not acceptable to city tailors; that the American silk, when properly reeled, was stronger than the imported, and was more esteemed on account of there being less waste in the subsequent processes of manufacturing.

With regard to the mulberry, he observed that there were many varieties; that most approved was the multicaulis. He had cultivated this since 1831. The best mode of propagating this was by cuttings; the ground (a light and not very rich soil he preferred for it) was prepared by ploughing in the fall and again in the spring, and the buds placed in drills about four feet wide, and twelve inches in the rows, placed in an angle of forty-five degrees; the bud being towards the south, and covered about an inch and a half. The rows were kept clear of weeds, and the ground kept in a loose state, by passing between the rows often with an instrument, called the cultivator.

Mr. Cobb then proceeded and explained the different processes to which the raw silk was subjected in its mannfacture into the finished article for the markets; adding, that much employment was afforded by it, and that in addition to the twenty million dollars worth required by our own wants, France opened a great market to us, as well as England.

Dr. Wm. Gibbons, of Delaware, on offering his resolution recommending cultivators of the mulberry to turn their attention to the culture of silk, said:

In the following estimate of the intrinsic value of the morus multicaulis, in the culture of silk, I present nothing but what any one, with a little knowledge of the subject, may arrive at for himself. The circumstances alone through which it was elicited gave it a peculiar interest. I had heard it repeated from various quarters, and read it in the papers of the day, that the price given for the morus multicaulis was an absurd extravagance; that the traffic in it was a wild and ruinous speculation, a humbug, &c. From this cause I was induced to sit down soberly at my desk, and, descending to the root of the matter, calculate what the tree was worth, *for the production of silk alone;* discarding all speculation on the profits of raising the trees for sale; and in doing this, to bring my opponents to ground that could not be disputed, by taking known and established data for this calculation, to wit:

1. That one tree of the morus multicaulis, with its side branches, costing sixty cents, with allowance for failures, will make at least sixteen trees, by cuttings.

2. That one cutting, in good ground and with good culture, will produce, the first summer after planting, from eight to ten ounces of leaves.

3. That 3,000 good cocoons will produce one pound of silk.

4. That 12,000 cuttings will grow for one year on an acre.

5. That three-quarters of an ounce of leaves will feed a worm.

With these data, the following results must be manifest:

1. 750 trees, including the roots, plant an acre of 12,000.

2. 12,000 trees from these cuttings yield 100,000 ounces of leaves.

3. 100,000 ounces of leaves will feed 130,000 worms.

4. That an allowance of 10,000 in 130,000, for death of worms and bad cocoons, is a sufficient allowance; and

5. That, therefore, 130,000 worms will yield 120,000 good cocoons, yielding, when reeled, forty pounds of raw silk; and

Lastly, that forty pounds of raw silk, well reeled, will bring - $200

The expense may be estimated as follows:

Rent - - - - - - -	$10	
Planting and culture of the trees - - - -	30	
Raising the worms - - - - - -	30	
Reeling the silk - - - - - -	20	
		90
Profit per acre - - -		$110

In those States where a bounty is given it must be added to the above; and where the trees are left out through the winter the planting, &c. of the trees and cuttings must be subtracted from the amount of cost.

The sum expended for trees at 60 cents, is $450; the net gain, therefore, amounts to twenty per cent. the first year on the capital laid out, and leaves $30 for incidental expenses.

For the second year the cultivator has 192,000 trees and roots, the net profit of which, planted on sixteen acres, will amount to $1,760, which will leave him a handsome income, and allow him ten per cent. on the cost of a cocoonery. The profits of the third year, should he plant all his roots and cuttings, will pay him for all his improvements, and leave a large sum of money in his pocket.

Now, if these important results, which may be readily obtained, were brought before the American public, by being carried out in practice, in different sections of the country, it could not fail eminently to encourage and extend the silk culture.

Gideon B. Smith, of Maryland, on the resolution recommending the Piedmontese reel for adoption by the American public, said: That the great object to be attained was uniformity in the quality of American raw silk, and this could only be accomplished by the adoption, by our whole country, of a standard of reeling. As the subject had been suggested by him in the business committee, he would give his reasons here why he considered the subject of so much importance, and also why the Piedmontese reel was the only one on which we can rely for the attainment of the great object.

In the first place, said Mr. S., all principal articles of produce are subject to regulation by certain legal enactments, or by inspection, or both, in all countries. The Piedmontese Government required all raw silk to be reeled upon a reel of a particular construction, that the form and quality of the article might be uniform and superior. No sooner was this regulation adopted by the Government than an improvement in the value of the article took place, and to this day Piedmontese raw silk commands a higher price than that of any other country. In our own country the article of flour is not only required to be inspected before it can be sold, to insure its conformity to certain standards of quality, but even the laws require that

the barrel which containsi t shall be of a certain number of inches in length of stave, and so many inches in diameter of head and bilge; not only these, but the barrel must contain 196 pounds of flour. And similar regulations exist in relation to almost every other article, certainly all staple articles. Why, and for what reason, are these regulations adopted? Need I ask this large assembly this question? Is the answer not most obvious to all men who are acquainted with the commerce of the world? The reason is, that the article shall always be of the highest attainable quality, and that it shall be known as such in the commerce of the world; that it shall establish and maintain a character for itself which shall give it precedence every where. It is well known that in foreign countries the value of articles is often depreciated by mere character, and the reverse. For instance, in South American ports the price of flour varies more on account of the *brand* than on its intrinsic quality. A vessel load of one particular brand often sells for two or three dollars a barrel more than that of another brand; when, if the real quality of the two parcels had alone been looked to, perhaps the prices would have been reversed. The reason of this preference was alone to be found in the previously established quality of the preferred brand; and it was a fact to be remembered by this assembly, that however good other brands might be, it required a long time to counteract the prejudice in favor of the object of preference. Much, therefore, depends upon character, and it stands us in hand, as beginners in the great business of producing silk, to establish a character for our raw silk at the start, that shall not only insure it equality of consideration in all the markets of the world, but give it precedence every where. And (excuse me for repeating what I have so recently asserted, when I had the honor to address you on another subject) all we want to secure this precedence in the very factories of Italy herself, is this uniformity and excellence in reeling. Yes, sir, adopt this resolution, and let the American people imbibe and practice upon its spirit, and you will kill every silk worm in Europe. The Italians themselves, to say nothing of France and England, will give us twenty to thirty per cent. more for our raw silk than they will for any produced in Europe; because, besides its regular conformity in reeling to their known and accepted standard, its intrinsic quality of fibre is superior to all other silks, owing, as I have before stated, to the peculiar adaptation of our climate to its most perfect production.

In the second place, the reasons why the Piedmontese reel is the only one on which we can rely for the accomplishment of this great object, are these: The Piedmontese reel produces the most perfect article of raw silk of any reel known. For a long period of time the silk producing countries of Europe were without any fixed standard of reeling. Almost every filature used reels different from all others. The forms of the article were as various as the number of the reelers. The consequence was, that the manufacturers were obliged to adapt their machinery to every little parcel of raw silk. This caused much trouble and expense to the manufacturers, and they, of course, were obliged to deduct an equivalent from the price they paid for the raw material. This condition of the silk producing interests at length attracted the attention of the Piedmontese Government, which, after long deliberation, appointed a board of scientific men of the highest character, to construct a reel upon such principles as should insure the most perfect article. The result was, the reel which is now used as *the* Piedmontese reel, and which is universally used in Italy, and which is

now recommended to your attention, and for the adoption of the American people. Let me digress again for a moment. I do not pretend that "*Yankee ingenuity*" cannot invent a more ingenious machine. I know them too well for that; nor do I wish to compel all our people to purchase and use this or that man's manufacture or construction. We care not who makes or who sells the reel used. The great object is to induce all our people to use reels that shall produce a uniformity of results; and as the Piedmontese reel produces raw silk of the most perfect quality, as silk from this reel is known and appreciated all over Europe, and all the machinery of the factories are adapted to its use, we ought to adopt this reel also. As we are *beginning*, it will be far easier for us to adopt the Piedmontese reel and make our raw silk conform to the standard of form now preferred, than to compel all the factories of Europe and America to alter their machinery for the purpose of adapting it to our silk. The Piedmontese reel is constructed upon principles peculiar to itself. The skein produced by it is always exactly of a certain length, (six feet eleven inches circumference;) the threads are laid upon the bars in a diagonal line, crossing obliquely each layer in such a manner that the fresh wet thread never comes in contact with the wet thread just before laid on, and consequently there is no glueing of the threads together. The skeins thus reeled are also unwound by the manufacturers without any waste, as the peculiar manner of laying it upon the reel enables them to unwind it without any difficulty from *tangling*. Various other valuable objects are obtained by the use of this reel, which it would take too much time to describe in detail.

But, continued Mr. S., even if this reel possessed no single quality superior to the hundreds of other kinds, the single fact that the article produced by it is known and preferred throughout Europe and America, is sufficient of itself to warrant us in universally adopting it.

It seems necessary to explain that the object in recommending the Piedmontese reel, is, that we may produce the best possible commercial article of raw silk. We have no reference to the making of sewing silk, or other domestic articles; nor have we any reference to the use of the various machines that have been invented for making sewing silk, &c. These machines are all, doubtless, admirably adapted to such purposes; and will, no doubt, be used for them. But it seems necessary to say here, that raw silk, as reeled on the Piedmontese reel, is adapted to all the forms of manufacture to which raw silk can be applied, and that after it is thus reeled it can be doubled and twisted into any form required. It is a matter of doubt with me, therefore, whether any of these machines will be retained in use for any kind of silk after we obtain a thorough acquaintance with the subject.

Before I conclude, permit me, in answer to various questions from different parts of the house, to say, that there is in Philadelphia a perfectly constructed Piedmontese reel. It was imported in 1826, by Dr. James Mease, of that city, who was then actively engaged in promoting the cause; and I believe that reel is the only true one ever imported. Dr. Mease early foresaw the great advantage of *beginning right* in this business; and permit me to say here, that to him is the country indebted for much valuable information on the subject of the silk culture.

Permit me, Mr. President, to make one more remark, and I will then leave the subject to the disposal of the convention. I have labored hard and long in the silk cause; I have done much to introduce into our be-

loved country this most valuable branch of industry; but I have never done any thing of half the importance to the cause that this resolution will accomplish, if seconded by the American people. I feel, Mr. President, that all that has been done is a mere drop in the bucket compared to this. I therefore ask the convention to pass this resolution, or at least the spirit of it—for I care not for the form, so that we obtain the substance—and I shall then have done my task; I shall have accomplished the great work that has been, I might say, the main object of my life, or at least of twelve years of it. Were I required to point out, as the last act of my life, the way in which my country and countrymen would be most benefitted, I should unhesitatingly point to the general production of silk, in a domestic way, in all our farmers' families, and in a uniform manner, as the great source of national and individual prosperity, yet reserved to the American people.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens: A convention of the friends of the silk culture assembled in Baltimore on the 11th ultimo, and remained in session for three days. Delegates were present from eleven States, and the District of Columbia, amounting in number to nearly three hundred; and we believe that, for intelligence and respectability, this assembly would not suffer in comparison with any body, of equal numbers, which any of the great interests of our country have brought together. Among those assembled were a number who have been practically engaged either in the culture or the manufacture of silk, and they exhibited various specimens of this beautiful and valuable article, which certainly gave fair promise of success to those who shall engage in the business. This convention, in the course of its transactions, appointed the undersigned to address you on the importance of the silk culture; and we now ask your attention while we endeavor to show that you will promote both the interests of the country, and your own individual prosperity, by giving this business a fair trial.

That it is desirable the United States should become a silk growing country, provided it can be done with a fair profit to those engaged in the business, is so evident that little need be said upon the subject. The consumption of this article has been rapidly increasing, particularly within the last few years. In 1821, the amount of the silks imported, as ascertained from the custom-house returns, was not quite $4,000,000. In 1825, the amount had risen to nearly $10,500,000; and in 1837, to over $20,000,000. It should be borne in mind, too, that we import other articles either of necessity or luxury, nearly or quite equivalent in cost to the value of all our exports; and the consequence is, that we must either run in debt for the principal part of the siks we use, or be subject to a constant drain of the precious metals. A system like this cannot be long continued consistently with the prosperity of the country. We must curtail our imports of this article, or we must produce the raw material ourselves, and export it to pay for such of the silk fabrics as we cannot with profit manufacture for ourselves.

We might extend our observations upon this branch of the subject, did

we not believe that no further argument is necessary to satisfy you that we ought to become a silk growing country, provided the business will yield a fair profit to those who undertake it. Let us proceed, then, to this inquiry.

In the first place, it may be stated that the climate of our country, and much of the soil, are such that the silk we make is not excelled, either in beauty or strength, by that of any country in the world. For the truth of this fact we may appeal to the testimony of every foreigner, capable of judging, who has had an opportunity of testing our silk. Shortly prior to the revolutionary war, no less than 10,000lbs. of raw silk were sent from the colony of Georgia to London, and its quality was such that it commanded from two to three shillings sterling per pound more than that of any other country. We are not aware that any considerable quantity has been sent to Europe from States farther north, but European manufacturers have frequently examined it, and they have uniformly given it the character stated above. We can produce, then, excellent silk, in the various parts of our country, and to any desirable amount. But we are frequently met with the argument that, although our soil and climate are both very favorable to this culture, still labor is so high that we cannot compete with the silk growing countries of Europe and Asia, where the price of labor is extremely low.

Many of you will no doubt recollect that prior to the war of 1812, although we were growing large amounts of cotton, we received all our more common and substantial muslins from India. During the war, when our commerce was greatly reduced and the prices of all imported articles became very high, cotton manufactories were commenced in some of the eastern States, and helped to supply the deficiency. When the times of peace again arrived and commerce revived, it was very generally predicted that those manufacturing establishments must be broken up, as the principal articles they then made were such as to bring them into direct competition with those countries where the price of labor was at its lowest point. Was this prediction verified? Far from it. Those manufactories have been greatly extended, and they now give us muslin for less than half the price we formerly paid for those of India, and of a quality greatly superior. In fact we now export such muslins to India, and sell them at a good profit. The high price of labor in this case, then, has not prevented a successful competition with those countries where the wages are such as scarcely to afford the most meagre subsistence to the population engaged in it. Why, then, should the high price of labor prevent our raising silk to a good profit? The fact is, and it may be applied to all cases, that in those countries where labor is very low, business is carried on much more sluggishly than where it is high, and their implements are more rude and less adapted to the purpose; so that the same amount expended will not produce more in the former case than in the latter.

But we need not proceed further with general arguments to prove that the silk culture will be a profitable branch of national industry; facts were elicited during the sittings of the convention which are more to the purpose than any arguments we could use. The Rev. D. V. McLean, of Freehold, New Jersey, stated that, in order to try what amount of silk could be made from a given portion of ground, and that too by a person who had no practical knowledge of the business, he planted a small lot of known dimensions, with morus multicaulis, in the spring of the past year, and that he

made, during the summer, from this lot, at the rate of 510 pounds of cocoons, or 51 pounds of raw silk per acre. He further stated that, for want of a sufficiency of the silk worms' eggs, he did not feed nearly so large a number as his foliage would have supported. But suppose we take this amount as the average per acre, and it is certainly not too high, and we shall presently find that the business will yield a large profit. The value of the raw silk is not less than $5 per pound, which will give us $255 as the gross produce per acre. The gentleman above named did not keep any account of the expense of collecting the leaves, attending to the worms, &c.; but a Mr. Smith, a very respectable farmer of Amherst, Massachusetts, who has been for several years engaged in the culture, stated that he knew from actual experiments, that when he paid the full price for labor it did not cost him more than $2 per pound for the raw silk he obtained. Other gentlemen present, who had considerable experience in the business, corroborated his statement. Suppose, however, that in order to be perfectly safe in our estimate, we add 25 per cent. to this amount, making the expense of producing the pound of raw silk $2 50, or $127 50 for the 51 pounds, and we have a net profit of $127 50 per acre. Permit us now to ask you, what branch of your usual business yields a profit any thing like this?

We see, then, that if the silk culture is undertaken by the farmer as an exclusive business, it will yield him a rich return, even when he has to pay the full price for all the labor employed. But if ever the United States shall become extensively engaged in this branch of industry, and that it will eventually become so engaged we have not the shadow of a doubt, by far the greater portion of the article will be produced by farmers or planters, who are at the same time raising their ordinary crops. Most of the labor can be as well, and as expeditiously, performed by children of from nine to twelve years of age as by robust men; and thus a large proportion of our population, who are now consumers but produce nothing, may be most profitably employed during a portion of the year. Every farmer who has a family of children about him, by planting a small portion of his ground with morus multicaulis, may make from 50 to 200 pounds of raw silk per year, with very little interruption to his other pursuits, and at a very trifling expense; and thus add largely to his yearly income.

But suppose he has no family of children of his own, and is obliged to hire those of his poorer neighbors, he is then increasing his own profits by this business, at the same time that he is rescuing these children from the evils of an idle life, and giving them food to eat and raiment to wear.

There is still another view of this subject which is of great importance, particularly to the citizens of many of the Atlantic States. In all of these we find large quantities of land, either naturally poor, or so reduced by culture as to yield no profit to the cultivator. The consequence is, that the people of these States are rapidly emigrating to the more fertile regions of the west to seek a subsistence for themselves and their families; giving cause for fear that, unless some means can be found to remove this necessity, some of those States will soon be, in a measure, depopulated. Now, it fortunately happens that poor, sandy, and almost worn out lands yield the very best of silk; and although the quantity will not be so large as from more fertile lands, the profits will be such as to leave no inducement to the inhabitants to leave the homes of their fathers, in order to raise wheat, corn, tobacco, or cotton, in the fertile valley of the Mississippi.

We think we have, in the few remarks we have made, shown you sufficient inducements to make a fair trial of the silk culture. We might add many more facts if we thought it necessary, but these you will find stated more at large in the periodical publications which are devoted to this cause, and particularly in the "Journal of the American Silk Society," published in Baltimore, and to which we refer you, in the full confidence that you will there find all the directions necessary for propagating the trees, feeding the worms, and reeling the silk, as well as full and authentic intelligence as to the state of the silk market and trade; to be procured by maintaining a regular correspondence with our public functionaries and others, at home and abroad, possessing most experience and having access to the best sources of information. To commence the business upon a moderate scale will involve but a small outlay of capital, and even this will yield as speedy a return, and a much larger one, than you could hope to receive from almost any other investment.

GIDEON B. SMITH,
WM. GIBBONS,
S. R. GUMMERE.

JANUARY, 1839.

PREMIUMS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SILK.

The executive committee of the American Silk Society, in accordance with the constitution of said society, offer the following premiums, viz:

1st. For the greatest quantity of merchantable raw silk, produced by any individual from cocoons of his or her own raising during the year 1839, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or plate of that value, at their option.

2d. To the person or association who shall make the greatest quantity of merchantable raw silk from one-fourth of an acre of ground, the trees of which shall have been planted in the year 1839, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, or plate of that value, at their option.

3d. To the person or association who shall make the second greatest quantity of merchantable raw silk from one-fourth of an acre of ground, the trees of which shall have been planted in the year 1839, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or plate of that value, at their option.

4th. For the best pound of sewing silk, made from cocoons of the competitor's own raising, in 1839, FIFTY DOLLARS, or plate of that value, at their option.

5th. For the second best pound of sewing silk, made from cocoons of the competitor's own raising in 1839, THIRTY DOLLARS, or plate of that value, at their option.

Five pounds of the silk offered for the first premium, and the whole quantity produced for the other four premiums, must be deposited with James O. Law, treasurer of the American Silk Society, in Baltimore, previous to the next annual meeting of the society, which takes place on the 11th December, 1839.

GIDEON B. SMITH,
Cor. Sec'ry American Silk Society.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ALABAMA,

PRAYING

The cession to that State of the Muscle Shoals canal.

FEBRUARY 11, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the General Assembly of Alabama, respectfully beg leave again to call the attention of your honorable body to the obstructions to the navigation of the Tennessee river, by reason of which so large a number of the inhabitants of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee are deprived of a market for their products, and of the facilities needed in receiving supplies. Although Congress has made the liberal grant of four hundred thousand acres of forfeited lands for the removal of those obstructions, yet, after the most faithful execution of the trust in the application of the means, the sum has been found wholly insufficient. Fifteen miles of canal have been completed, which, in point of workmanship, durability, and cheapness of construction, will compare with any similar work in the Union. The means are now exhausted, but the evidence of the importance of the work to answer the demands of a growing population, becoming daily more apparent, while the powers of Congress to grant appropriations for such purposes continue unsettled and debateable; to prevent further altercation, so far as the interests of Alabama are concerned, and to enable the State to provide for the urgent demands of its citizens, whose productions are rendered less valuable and available on account of those obstructions, your memorialists pray your honorable body to cede the said improvements to the State of Alabama, to enable said State to complete the same with its own resources, or to call in the aid of individual capital and enterprise, should the State deem it fit and proper so to do.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

J. W. McCLUNG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES M. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate.

Approved, January 26, 1839.

A. P. BAGBY.

Blair & Rives, printers.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW JERSEY,

IN

Relation to the disposition of the public lands.

February 11, 1839.
Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Report of the Joint Committee of the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey on the Public Lands.

The joint committee to whom were referred the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut relative to the public lands, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully submit the following report:

The subject of the public lands is one to which the attention of the people of New Jersey was early directed, and upon which their sentiments and feelings were very clearly and decidedly expressed. It is matter of history, that when the articles of confederation were under consideration in Congress, in 1777, the delegates from New Jersey endeavored, though without success, to procure the insertion of an article which would secure the "impatented or crown lands," as they were then called, for the common benefit of all the States. After these articles had been agreed upon and adopted by Congress, they were transmitted to the Legislatures of the several States, for their approbation and ratification. The Legislature of New Jersey, after several months of deliberation, on the 16th of June, 1778, declined to ratify them, and furnished to Congress, through their delegates, a statement of the reasons of their refusal; from which the following is an extract: "The present war, as we always apprehended, was undertaken for the general defence and interest of the confederating colonies, now the United States. It was ever the confident expectation of this State, that the benefits derived from a successful contest were to be general and proportionate; and that the property of the common enemy, falling in consequence of a prosperous issue of the war, would belong to the United States, and be appropriated to their use. We are therefore greatly disappointed in finding no provision made in the confederation for empowering Congress to dispose of such property, *but especially the vacant and impatented lands, commonly called the crown lands*, for defraying the expenses of the war, and for such other public and general purposes. Reason and justice must decide that the property which existed in the crown of Great Britain previous to the present revolution, ought now to belong to the Congress, in trust for the use

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and benefit of the United States. They have fought and bled for it, in proportion to their respective abilities, and therefore the reward ought not to be predilectionally distributed." Failing to obtain the alteration which they desired, and urged by the repeated and earnest solicitations of Congress, and the dangers and difficulties of the contest in which they were embarked, the Legislature, on the 14th day of November, 1778, with that self-sacrificing devotion to the common good, and that magnanimous zeal in the cause of liberty which marked their whole course, gave their assent to the articles of confederation. But they resolved to do so "notwithstanding we view with concern the unequal terms of the articles of confederation between the several States, and notwithstanding the objections lately stated and sent to Congress on the part of this State, are founded in justice and equity, and several of them of the most essential moment to the interests thereof; yet maturely considering the urgent necessity of acceding to the confederacy; that every separate and detached State interest ought to be postponed to the public good, and firmly relying that the candor and justice of the several States will in due time remove the unequality which now subsists." The Legislature of Delaware soon after followed the example of New Jersey, accompanying her ratification with a resolution declaring that those lands ought in justice to become the common property of the Union. But Maryland still refused to waive her objections, or to give her assent, unless those lands were first surrendered as common property. In the hope of removing this obstacle to the completion of the confederacy, Congress, on the 6th of September, 1780, passed resolutions most earnestly calling upon the States within whose limits those lands lay, to cede them for the common benefit; and, on the 10th of October following, passed another resolution, expressly declaring, "that the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress, of the 6th day of September last, *shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States.*"

This appeal by Congress was not made in vain. On the 1st of March, 1781, New York ceded certain lands within her chartered limits "*to and for the only use and benefit of such of the States as are or shall become parties to the articles of confederation.*" On the 1st of March, 1784, Virginia ceded all her territory lying northwest of the Ohio river, upon the condition (among others) that it "*shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.*" On the 19th of April, 1785, Massachusetts ceded a portion of her lands to the United States "*to the uses mentioned in a resolve of Congress of the tenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty,*" (being the resolution above quoted;) and on the 14th of September, 1786, Connecticut also ceded a part of her vacant lands "*to the United States in Congress assembled, for the common use and benefit of the said States, Connecticut inclusive.*" The cession made by South Carolina, on the 7th of August, 1787, is expressly declared to be "*unto the United States in Congress assembled, for the benefit of the said States,*" and that made by North Carolina, on the 25th of February, 1790, provides that the lands thereby ceded "*shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of*

ted States of America, North Carolina inclusive, according to spective and usual proportion in the general charge and expendi- d shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other purpose whatsoever." The last cession made by any of the States t made by Georgia, on the 24th of April, 1802, which provides that ls thereby ceded "*shall be considered as a common fund for the l benefit of the United States, Georgia included, and shall be lly disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose er.*" Thus it will be seen that "the candor and justice of the sev- tes," upon which our fathers relied, did, "in due time, remove the ty" of which they complained, and surrendered, for the general a property which the consequences of our revolutionary struggle ndered of immense value. The whole of the residue of the public has been acquired by treaties, made in the name and behalf of the Jnited States, and for their benefit. Louisiana, as is well known, ained at an expense of fifteen millions of dollars, which were paid he common treasury; and large amounts have from time to time wn from the same source for extinguishing the Indian titles.

this brief view of the manner in which the public lands have been l, it is perfectly manifest that they are, upon every principle of law ice, the common property of the whole Union. If there were any r doubt, it would seem to be upon the question whether, in strict- ey should not belong *exclusively* to the original thirteen States. It olly by their treasure, and toil, and blood, that a large portion of as acquired; and at least plausible reasons might have been assign- ithholding a community of interest in them from the younger mem- he Union, whom they admitted to a participation in the liberty they ieved and the government they had formed. But such has never policy they have pursued. Their conduct towards the new States throughout marked by a liberality and generosity worthy of en- d freemen. No jealous anxiety to preserve or increase their own, nd importance, has ever led them to interpose the slightest obstacles ration; no contracted or parsimonious views of pecuniary profit er placed those lands above the reach of the poorest settler; nor ey ever refused a listening ear and a helping hand to the slightest for aid or protection. They have regarded them, not as a man re- is enemy or his rival, but as he looks upon a favorite child, in whom ly hopes soon to find an equal in usefulness and honor. No one mine the history of the conduct of the General Government to the ites, without the conviction that it has been more than just;—that it n most liberally generous.

first law for regulating the sale of those lands, passed May 20, 1785, s a provision setting apart one thirty-sixth part for the maintenance c schools, and the same provision has been continued to the present From a report made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office louse of Representatives, on the 28th of December, 1838, it appears quantity of public lands unsold within the limits of the several nd Territories is 229,711,075 acres; that 77,134,821 acres have d; and that 12,690,334 acres have been granted to those States and ries for the support of common schools, for academies and colleges, roads and canals and other public improvements. By the same re- urther appears, that the sum of $3,967,357 has been granted and

paid out of the proceeds of the sale of those lands for the construction of roads within or leading to those States and Territories.

Of these things we do not complaim; they were, no doubt, well and wisely done, and far be it from us to wish them undone. We rejoice to know that under this liberal policy, portions of those "impatented and unappropriated crown lands" have in little more than half a century become free and independent States of the Union, and that still other portions, under the same fostering influence, are rapidly advancing to the same dignity. But we do complain, and we feel that we have a right to complain, that efforts are continually made, by means of graduation and pre-emption laws, to waste this public property, and, above all, that claims are made and countenanced, too, that these public lands, thus acquired, ought of right to be the sole and exclusive property of the States in which they lie. That such a claim is utterly destitute of any foundation in justice or equity, is abundantly manifest from the brief sketch of the manner in which those lands were acquired, already given. It may be that political management or numerical strength will hereafter crown this monstrous pretension with success; but no effort of human ingenuity can ever impress upon it the semblance of justice or honesty, until the history of the past shall have been obliterated or forgotten.

Of one thing we are confident—that Jerseymen can never so far disregard what they owe to the memory of their fathers, to themselves, and to their posterity, as to give to it their assent. No State contributed to the achievement of our national independence and Union a larger proportion of property, of suffering fortitude, and daring heroism, and of life itself, than New Jersey; yet no State has reaped from it so little direct pecuniary advantage. While other States, more favored by nature or by circumstances, have shared largely the benefits arising from expenditures made by the General Government to promote the national defence and security, and to facilitate navigation and intercourse, scarcely a dollar has been expended for any of those purposes within her limits. Issuing from the toils and sufferings of our revolutionary struggle exhausted in every thing but patriotism and honor, she has been left to provide her own common school fund, to build and endow her own academies and colleges, and to construct her own railroads and canals, by such ways and means as she could devise. She has looked to the public lands, in part acquired by her valor or purchased with her treasure, as a source from which she might hereafter expect aid in educating her sons, in developing her natural resources, in facilitating the intercourse of her citizens, and in accomplishing other similar purposes, which constitute the true glory and wealth of a State. But an attempt, it would seem, is to be made to strip her, in piece-meal or in mass, of this property, to which she is entitled by every principle of law and justice. It may be that it will succeed; but it shall not be with her consent or without her remonstrance.

The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

JANUARY 23, 1839.

CHARLES G. McCHESNEY,
A. ARMSTRONG,
Committee of Council.
WILLIAM STITES,
MOSES RICHMAN, JUN.,
G. P. MOLLESON,
Committee of Assembly.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Joint Resolutions.

Resolved by the Council and General Assembly of this State, That the public lands, having been acquired by the common exertions and treasures of the United States, are, and of right ought to be, the common property of the whole Union.

Resolved, That the proceeds arising from the sale of those lands, if not required for the purposes of the General Government, ought to be proportionably distributed among the several States.

Resolved, That we regard the reduction of the prices of those lands, and the granting of pre-emption rights, as measures partial and unjust in their operation, and calculated to squander and waste the common property of the people of the United States for the benefit of a few.

Resolved, That, in the name and behalf of the people of the State of New Jersey, we do most solemnly and earnestly protest against the cession of those lands, or of any part thereof, to the States in which they lie, as an act of palpable injustice and wrong, neither required nor sanctioned by any public necessity or policy, and opposed to every principle of justice and equity.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of New Jersey in the Congress of the United States will best conform to the wishes, and promote the interests of the people of this State, by acting in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions, and of the accompanying report, to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, with a request that the same be laid before their respective Houses, and also to the Governors of the several States of the Union, with a request to lay them before their respective Legislatures.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, *February* 7, 1839.

These joint resolutions having been three times read and compared in the House of Assembly,

Resolved, That the same do pass.

By order of the House of Assembly,

LEWIS CONDICT, *Speaker.*

IN COUNCIL, *January* 31, 1839.

These joint resolutions having been three times read and compared in Council,

Resolved, That the same do pass.

By order of Council,

A. PARSONS,
Vice President of Council.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, James D. Westcott, Secretary of State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of certain joint resolutions, passed by the Legislative Council and General Assembly of said State, on the seventh

day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, as taken from, and compared with the original, now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal [L. S.] of office, at the city of Trenton, in said State, this eighth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LYON made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 284.]

The Committee on Roads and Canals, to which were referred the memorials of the Legislature of Wisconsin, upon the subject of the improvement of the navigation of certain rivers in Wisconsin, respectfully submit the following report:

The principal rivers in the inhabited parts of Wisconsin, are the Wisconsin, Rock, and Peekatonic, which flow to the Mississippi, and the Neenah, (or Fox,) the Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee, which discharge into Lake Michigan. Several of these streams have been navigated with canoes and batteaux for many years; and so long as the country was only occupied for the purposes of trade with the Indians, these were sufficient. But the Indians are now removed from that country; their title has been extinguished; settlements for the purposes of agriculture and mining have been established in the vicinity of these rivers; and Government has now offered between twelve and thirteen thousand square miles of that Territory for sale.

Before these settlements have progressed further, and more extensive sales made, your committee is of the opinion that a general system for the improvement in the navigation of some of those rivers should be established. Congress now has the power to provide adequate means for their improvement; and by their application of those means at this time, the public revenues will be increased rather than diminished. It is proposed to grant to Wisconsin alternate sections of land along the routes to be improved, to form the basis of loans, and to increase the price of the sections retained to double the present minimum price.

For this purpose your committee respectfully asks leave to submit a bill.

The first section provides for the improvement of the navigation of the Wisconsin and Neenah rivers, and for their connexion by a canal. This is a *national* work, as it unites at a convenient point the valleys of the great lakes and the Mississippi, and opens a free communication to commerce between the western and northwestern parts of the United States and the Atlantic cities. The Secretary of War has said, in his annual report, that this communication "would be in the highest degree important to the department in time of war, and useful for the transportation of sup-

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plies in time of peace." A survey of the Neenah river was made under the instructions of the Topographical Bureau in the year 1837, and the report of the engineer shows that the route is feasible, and that the work may be executed at a moderate expense. As this was only a preliminary survey, the Secretary recommends that a more accurate one be now made, with a view of proceeding to the commencement of the improvement immediately.

The Wisconsin may be rendered navigable by the removal of the timber from its banks where it overhangs the channel, and occasionally contracting its waters by closing the heads of the *sluices* or shallow channels around the islands. Its general width is about half a mile; these improvements, therefore, will permit the steamboats which navigate the Upper Mississippi to ascend this river *to the Great Bend nearest to Lake Michigan.* From this point three routes to the Neenah have been proposed, to enable these boats to proceed to Green Bay and there meet the steamboats from Buffalo. The first, being the shortest, is the route now used as a *portage*, and a canal is required of *one mile and a quarter.* The second is by Duck creek to Swan lake, which will require a canal of *one mile and a half.* From Swan lake the Neenah can be descended; or by a canal of nine miles, to the stream which runs into Lake Puckaway, seventy miles of the route by the Neenah may be avoided. The third is by the Alder and Duck creeks, and the branches of Rock river to Fond du Lac, a distance of fifty-four miles, all of which, except eight miles, will be by rivers which can easily be rendered navigable. This will shorten the distance by the Neenah about one hundred miles, and the same work will unite the Wisconsin, the Rock, and Neenah rivers.

The only rapids in the Neenah are between the outlet of Winnebago lake and the mouth of Waupakun creek. These may be passed either by creating a slack-water navigation, or by a canal from Winnebago lake to the Neenah, as proposed in the preliminary survey. The former method would be of greatest advantage to the public.

The grant of land made for this improvement will be about one hundred thousand acres. Government is the sole owner of the land along the north side of this route, with the exception of two or three tracts, and on the south side of more than two-thirds, it is supposed. In the Green Bay land district there are one hundred and thirty-seven surveyed townships, of which not more than thirty-seven have been sold. This grant will contain less than five townships.

The second section provides for the improvement of the navigation of the Rock river and two of its branches; and for the canal from Rock river to Fond du Lac. This route is of vast importance to the inhabitants in the interior of Wisconsin, not only to those who may be upon the river, but to those also upon its tributaries, which extend a hundred miles east and west. It is stated there is not a section of land upon these waters unfit for cultivation. This river runs through fifteen townships, of which not more than two have been sold. There is no pine timber upon it; the settlers, therefore, in its vicinity, will be compelled to obtain this description of lumber for building, from the country north of Winnebago lake. We may look for the immediate sale and settlement of all these lands on the commencement of the improvement. For the construction of the canal and the improvement of the river, the bill grants about sixty-five thousand acres, being less than three townships.

The Peekatonic is the west branch of Rock river, and has its sources in and passes through the district known as the *Wisconsin lead mines*—a district which is not surpassed in the west for its mineral or agricultural productions. About one-fifth of the population of the Territory is now seated upon it and its tributaries. At the close of the year 1829, there appears to have been exported from this district 35,827,928 lbs. of lead; since that year no accurate returns have been made, for which reason no correct estimate can be stated of the annual product at present. It may be observed, however, that the mines are considered as productive as they have ever been, and new discoveries of ore are made every season.

The hauling of the lead to navigable water, and of the supplies for those who are engaged in mining, is a heavy tax upon this trade, and greatly enhances the price of lead beyond what it would be if the cost of transportation could be reduced. This object, which it is apparent is of vital importance to the future prosperity of the mines, can be best obtained by improving the navigation of the rivers nearest to the mines, and by opening a free communication between them and Lake Michigan. For this purpose the bill grants about 23,040 acres, or one township, as the Peekatonic runs through six townships before it crosses the southern boundary of the Territory. From the boundary to its junction with Rock river, it is represented to be a deep, sluggish stream, and navigable for the boats which run upon Rock river.

The River of the Four Lakes (which is sometimes called the Catfish) unites the lakes, upon the borders of which Madison, the seat of Government of Wisconsin, stands, with Rock river. There is not in the Territory a more beautiful and fertile district of land than the valley of these lakes. There are many townships in the immediate vicinity of this route which are unsold, but which would soon be settled if emigrants could be transported to some point near to them by steamboats. It is of great interest to the public that there should be a free communication by water with the capital of the Territory. From the outlet of the Fourth Lake to Rock river is about twenty-one miles, and the bill grants 13,000 acres to improve this route.

The advantages which the Government will derive from these grants, in the increased value and ready sale of its lands in the interior of the Territory, is obvious. These routes will open to the eastern cities the valuable trade of the Upper Mississippi, and greatly benefit the nation by facilitating the communication between the eastern and western portions of the Union. As the great landholder of the Territory, this measure should be adopted by this Government to promote settlement and increase the value of the estate; and, holding the right of sovereignty, it should now legislate upon this subject for the benefit of the citizens of the Territory, as their own Government would if it possessed the same rights of sovereignty and of soil.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

IN RELATION

To the interference by Congress or State Legislatures with the domestic institutions of the Slave States.

FEBRUARY 11, 1839.
Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That any interference in the domestic institutions of the slave-holding States of this Union, (without their consent,) either by Congress or the State Legislatures, is contrary to the compact by which those States became members of the Union.

Resolved, That any such interference is highly reprehensible, unpatriotic, and injurious to the peace and stability of the Union.

Resolved, That a copy of this joint resolution be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

TH. J. EVANS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID HILLIS,
President of the Senate.

Approved, January 29, 1839.

DAVID WALLACE.

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 11, 1839.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 614.]

The Committee on Commerce have examined the papers submitted to the Senate by A. Vail, and make the following report:

It is alleged that Aaron Vail was for many years a consul of the United States at the port of L'Orient, in France, where he resided and discharged the duties of that office till he died, which occurred sometime in the year 1813. It is alleged, that while in said office, he drew upon the officers of the United States for moneys, from time to time, to defray the charges of destitute seamen of the United States, and that he now stands charged with $6,305 69, being a balance of such moneys unaccounted for by him, in his lifetime, or his representatives, since his decease. It is further alleged, that he actually disbursed all these moneys on account of the United States, in relieving seamen, and that there is a balance of $1,357 79 due to his estate for cash advanced by him, for the same general object, over and above all that he drew from the Treasury. The bill of the House of Representatives authorizes the officers of the Treasury to revise, adjust, and settle these accounts upon the principles of *equity and justice*, and to pay over to his legal representatives *any balance* that may be found due.

This bill is, no doubt, founded on the supposition that the facts shown by the petitioner make out a case which authorizes such a settlement, for all the proofs which exist are said to be among the papers. If, therefore, this bill passes, it will be, as other such acts have been, construed into an instruction to allow what has been refused at the department, because it was unsustained by evidence. There is much reason for believing that when Congress has passed such acts, the accounting officers have interpreted them as throwing the whole matter into their discretion to make allowances, with or without proof, as they may deem expedient. This is an administration of justice unknown to all legal and equitable tribunals, and as it substitutes the will of the individual in the place of fixed, determinate, and known rules, is highly objectionable in its character, and such power should be cautiously confided, if there be any cases in which it is expedient to grant it. Equity, in judicial practice, is as much regulated by established principles as the administration of law, and is far from being the mere will or discretion of those who hold the power of administration. If it were not so it would soon become intolerable.

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The accounting officers now have the power to allow whatever is well proved, and it is enough that is so proved in any form; for the proof, and not the manner or form it, is the essential thing.

The Register of the Treasury certifies that the claims of Mr. Vail, amounting to $6,605 71, were suspended because there were no vouchers to sustain the various items, and the question is, ought Congress to order claims thus standing, without satisfactory evidence to sustain them, to be allowed? and it is quite obvious that no such measure should find countenance unless it is plain that injustice will be done by omitting it.

It is proper first to observe, that Mr. Vail had long been a public officer in the service of the United States, and, therefore, was well informed as to his duty in keeping accounts and sustaining them by the necessary vouchers, and he must have been fully aware that allowances for the disbursement of public money could not be made on his statement alone.

It is also worthy of notice, that those who were most interested in his estate and character, have been in a connexion with this Government, which has afforded to them the best of all possible opportunities for a full acquaintance with these accounts, and the objections made to them, as well as a knowledge of what was necessary to obviate those objections; yet, under these circumstances, they have remained unadjusted, some of them for more than thirty years, and all of them nearly that period. They are, therefore, what may be termed in equity, stale claims, demanding, from their age, the more rigid scrutiny.

The committee know nothing of Mr. Vail, except what appears from these papers; but they doubt not that he was a gentleman worthy of the trust confided to him, and do not consider that holding him to a just accountability under the rules enforced against all public disbursing officers, implies any impeachment of that character.

The cardinal principle of rigid accountability cannot be relaxed without danger from the precedent which ought sedulously to be avoided.

With these principles and facts in view, the committee will proceed to an examination of the several items, as classed by the claimant.

No. 1, as he styles it, consists of two items, as we understand it, contained in an account adjusted in 1809, which is not before us, nor does it appear what the charges are for. They are alleged to have been rejected for want of vouchers, and they stand now without any proof whatever to sustain them. Congress, however, is solicited to allow them because other similar charges were allowed in the same account upon satisfactory evidence. The question, therefore, is, whether they can be allowed to a disbursing agent on his own naked statement, when that officer well knew that proof of the outlay would and ought to be exacted? The committee cannot perceive how the allowance of items proved lays any foundation for the allowance of those not proved, or raises any presumption in their support.

No. 2 consists of various charges for cash advanced to John Cushing, master of the American brig Betsey, in 1806-7. The amount consists of 256 francs, and if advanced at all, was so advanced before the settlement in 1809, above referred to.

No. 3 consists of a general account for advances on account of destitute seamen; is dated on the 10th of October, 1810, and amounts to 34,374 francs, which is the great body of the claim. The account is produced, and said to be in the handwriting of the late consul. It is dated at the foot as above, but has no other date except of the month, and affords no

means of determining in what year the alleged advances were made. It contains the names of the persons, and the amount said to be advanced to, or an account of, each, and purports to be signed by the late consul. But no original book of entries—no receipts, or other documents, vouchers, or proofs, are produced in support of it.

No. 4 is a charge for money advanced to J. Diot to reimburse him for cash paid at the port of Morlaix by order of Leonard Jarvis, for the support of destitute mariners. A paper is put into the case, dated October 1, 1810, and marked C, being Diot's memorandum of the particulars, but there is nothing which tends to prove that Mr. Vail reimbursed him.

These four heads embrace all the claim as set forth, (except the difference between Mr. Vail's credit to the United States and General Armstrong's charge for advances to him,) and these are the proofs on which they rest. It is contended that, at the above period, the Berlin and Milan decrees were in force, and the condemnations under them threw many seamen upon the support of the Government in France; and this is doubtless true. On this ground, it is supposed we may justify ourselves in receiving and allowing the accounts.

It is also suggested, that the regular vouchers may have been filed, and since lost or destroyed, or might have been destroyed while in the possession of General Armstrong, who was part of the time the minister of the United States in France; but the committee see no facts revealed which tend to prove such loss or destruction.

Such is the case as made out *ex parte* by the claimant.

To this the Treasury Department has not interposed any objection, or offered any explanations.

Nothing is known to the committee of what occurred thirty years ago, when these accounts were presented for allowance, beyond what the record shows, to wit: that they were suspended for the want of vouchers; nor is there any explanation given of this great delay.

No. 1 was charged in an account rendered November 1, 1809, about, as is supposed, four years before the death of the consul. No. 2, which purports to be signed by Mr. Vail, bears date March 17, 1807, six years before his death. Nos. 3 and 4 bear date in October, 1810, three years, or thereabouts, before his death.

If ordinary attention was given to the business, it is not probable that Mr. Vail remained ignorant during all this time that these items were disallowed for the want of proof, or of the fact that the credit to the United States in his account fell far short of the amount of General Armstrong's allowance at the Treasury, for money advanced to him; nor is it at all probable that a gentleman of his experience could flatter himself that he could obtain a credit to that amount, however respectable he might be, without some proof to sustain his statement. What he relied upon, if anything, does not appear, nor are the committee able to explain his conduct. This belongs to those who make the claim. That he deemed proofs necessary, however, is evident, from the fact that he says they are annexed to his statement. None, however, have ever been seen by the accounting officers; nor were there any annexed to the account when it reached the department; for the record declares there were none.

We are, therefore, brought back to the question whether we can recommend the allowance of $6,605 71 upon the production of a paper purporting to be written out at one and the same time by Mr. Vail, and signed by

him, in the absence of all other proofs. If Mr. Vail were alive, the transaction a recent one, and we could have the benefit of his explanations, and the explanations of the accounting officers who examined his papers, the committee would deem the allowance a pernicious precedent, and wholly unjustifiable. They look upon it after a lapse of thirty years—after the facts are obliterated from the memory or sunk into oblivion by the death of those concerned, as much more objectionable.

It does not appear that the estate of Mr. Vail ever has been, ever will, or can be, called upon to pay this balance to the United States. Indeed, it is now too late to enforce any such demand. His estate has, therefore, all the benefit of the allowance to the extent of the balance claimed by the United States. As to the balance claimed by the petitioner, we think the burden of the evidence is upon him, and that he wholly fails to bring himself within any of those safe and necessary rules prescribed in such cases. The evidence here exhibited, being avowedly all that exists, we do not consider it as laying the foundation of any claim in equity, and ought not to be referred to the arbitrary discretion of any officers to allow it, in opposition to all safe maxims of accountability. We, therefore, recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FULTON made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 34.]

The Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom were referred a bill making appropriations to complete certain military roads in the State of Arkansas, and, also, the resolutions of the Legislature of that State asking an appropriation to complete the road through the Mississippi swamp so as to obtain a land communication between that river and the high lands on its western side, leading to the exposed frontier of the United States, report:

That the roads leading to Fort Gibson and to Fort Towson, and the road from Jackson to Fort Smith, were all nearly completed at the time the State of Arkansas was admitted into the Union, and were constructed by the National Government through that State (which was then a Territory) for the purpose of affording to the Government the means of transporting to the different forts upon the western and southwestern frontier the necessary supplies and munitions of war; and, also, the troops required for the defence of that section of the Union. These roads are now open, but that portion of them which is unfinished, passing through an unsettled part of the State, and for the most part over lands belonging to the United States, it will not be possible to have finished, unless it is done at the expense of the United States. A similar bill, making the same appropriations for the completion of the same roads, passed the Senate at the last session, but was not acted on in the House of Representatives. These roads will not only afford the United States the requisite and necessary facilities for reaching the forts upon the frontier, and the means of intercommunication between those posts and the seat of the General Government, but will be also the means of opening for settlement unoccupied portions of the national domain, which will, in consequence of thus becoming accessible to settlers, be speedily sold. And your committee believing it to be an object of the first importance to the preservation of the lives of the inhabitants of the frontier States, and to the preservation of peace with the various Indian tribes now collected in great and formidable numbers, (particularly in the neighborhoods of the different forts to which the roads now under consideration lead,) that the whole of that region of country should be settled as speedily and as densely as possible, they cannot but regard

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every measure calculated to promote such a settlement of that country in the most favorable light. Your committee consider these roads as a part of the plan for the defence of the frontier, and that they are connected with the military plan of roads in progress under the authority of the War Department, and indispensably necessary to the accomplishment of all the objects contemplated by that department in the establishment of the military posts now constructing, and which are to be connected together by a road leading along the line of the frontier, either within or without the frontier States, as may be found to be the best caculated to afford facility of communication between those posts, and as connecting the interior with the frontier. The committee, therefore, recommend that the bill do pass.

All the views here expressed apply with equal, if not greater force, in favor of an appropriation for completing the Memphis road; and, when it is considered that the swamp, through which that road passes, is impassable almost throughout the year; that Arkansas is thereby cut off from a land communication with the States east of the Mississippi; and that the country, from not being susceptible of settlement, must ever remain in the ownership of the United States; the completion of this indispensable highway must necessarily devolve upon the United States. It is now, as has been aptly said by the United States engineer engaged upon this work, in his report of this year, "like a bridge finished to the middle of a stream and there terminated; it will serve only to tempt travellers to the interior of the swamp, the passage of which is, at certain seasons, wholly impracticable." (Senate document No. 1, page 288, 3d session, 25th Congress.) Your committee, therefore, report an amendment to the bill, herewith reported, making an appropriation for this road asked for by the Engineer Department, and which is estimated to be amply sufficient to complete the road to the high lands.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a statement showing the annual receipts and expenditures of the Government since the year 1817.

FEBRUARY 11, 1839.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 9, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to present the accompanying statement, prepared by the Register of the Treasury, which has been made up to the 30th of September last, being as far as it can at present be ascertained, in obedience to the following resolution of the Senate of the 1st instant, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate the total amount of revenue from all sources, which accrued, and was received into the public Treasury, and the aggregate amount of the expenditures of the General Government, in all branches of the public service, during each year, from the 1st day of January, 1817, to the 1st day of January, 1839, distinguishing the payments made in each year on account of the national debt, and showing for what objects the principal expenditures were made."

The other portion of the resolution has been previously answered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the U. States, and President of the Senate.

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Statement of the annual receipts and expenditures of the United States, from the 1st January, 1817, to the 30th September, 1838, prepared in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate of the 1st February, 1819.

RECEIPTS.

Years.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct taxes.	Postage.	Public lands.	Loans and Treasury notes, &c.	Dividends and sales of bank stock and bonus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1817	$26,283,348 49	$2,678,100 77	$1,834,187 04	$29,371 91	$1,991,226 06	$734,542 59	$202,426 30	$80,389 17	$33,833,592 33
1818	17,176,385 00	955,279 20	264,333 36	20,070 00	2,606,564 77	8,765 62	525,000 00	37,548 71	21,593,936 66
1819	20,283,608 76	229,593 63	83,650 78	71 32	3,274,422 78	2,291 00	665,000 00	67,027 10	24,605,665 37
1820	15,005,612 15	106,260 53	31,586 82	6,465 95	1,635,871 61	3,040,824 13	1,000,000 00	54,872 49	20,881,493 68
1821	13,004,447 15	69,027 63	29,349 05	516 91	1,212,966 46	5,000,324 00	105,000 00	152,072 52	19,573,703 72
1822	17,589,761 94	67,655 71	20,961 56	602 04	1,803,581 54	–	297,500 00	452,355 15	20,232,427 94
1823	19,088,433 44	34,242 17	10,337 71	110 69	916,523 10	–	350,000 00	141,019 15	20,540,666 26
1824	17,878,325 71	34,663 37	6,201 96	–	984,418 15	5,000,000 00	350,000 00	127,603 60	24,381,212 79
1825	20,098,713 45	25,771 35	2,330 85	469 56	1,216,090 56	5,000,000 00	367,500 00	129,982 25	26,840,858 02
1826	23,341,331 77	21,589 93	6,638 76	300 14	1,393,785 09	–	402,500 00	94,288 52	25,260,434 21
1827	19,712,283 29	19,885 68	2,626 90	101 00	1,495,845 26	–	420,000 00	110,661 83	21,761,403 96
1828	23,205,523 64	17,451 54	2,218 81	20 15	1,018,308 75	–	455,000 00	65,106 34	24,763,629 23
1829	22,681,965 91	14,502 74	11,335 05	86 60	1,517,175 13	–	490,000 00	112,561 95	24,827,627 38
1830	21,922,391 39	12,160 62	16,980 59	55 13	2,329,356 14	–	490,000 00	73,173 64	24,844,116 51
1831	24,224,441 77	6,933 51	10,506 01	561 02	3,210,815 48	–	490,000 00	134,313 50	28,077,571 29
1832	28,465,237 24	11,630 65	6,791 13	244 95	2,623,381 03	–	659,000 00	99,276 16	31,865,561 16
1833	29,032,508 91	2,759 00	394 12	–	3,967,682 55	–	610,285 00	113,481 50	33,727,111 08
1834	16,214,957 15	4,196 09	19 80	100 00	4,857,600 69	–	586,649 50	128,412 32	21,791,935 55
1835	19,391,310 59	10,459 48	4,263 33	893 00	14,757,600 75	–	569,280 82	179,946 17	34,913,754 14
1836	23,409,940 53	370 00	728 79	10 91	24,877,179 86	–	328,674 67	284,452 13	48,901,356 89
1837	11,169,290 39	5,493 84	1,687 70	–	6,776,236 52	2,992,989 15	1,375,965 44	527,717 31	22,849,380 35
1838*	9,328,770 56	–	–	–	2,036,828 54	12,716,820 86	3,854,871 38	238,431 85	28,175,723 19
	438,508,589 23	4,328,027 44	2,347,130 12	60,051 00	86,503,460 82	34,496,557 35	14,594,653 11	3,404,692 36	584,243,161 71

* To September 30, 1838.

Years.	Civil list.	Foreign intercourse, including awards.	Miscellaneous.	MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.				Naval establishment.	Public debt.	Total.
				Military services, including fortifications, arsenals, armories, ordnance, internal improvements, &c.	Revolutionary pensions.	Other pensions.	Indian Department.			
1817	$994,556 17	$281,995 97	$2,242,384 62	$8,004,236 53	–	$297,374 43	$319,463 71	$3,314,598 49	$25,423,036 12	$40,877,646 04
1818	1,109,559 79	420,429 90	2,305,849 82	5,622,715 10	$300,000 00	590,719 90	505,704 27	2,953,695 00	21,296,901 62	35,104,875 40
1819	1,142,180 41	284,113 94	1,640,917 06	6,506,300 37	1,847,900 85	568,039 00	463,181 39	3,847,640 42	7,703,926 29	24,004,199 73
1820	1,248,310 05	253,370 04	1,090,341 85	2,630,392 31	2,766,440 00	441,936 31	315,750 01	4,387,990 00	8,628,494 28	21,763,024 85
1821	1,112,292 64	207,110 75	903,718 15	4,461,291 78	–	242,817 25	477,005 44	3,319,243 06	8,367,093 62	19,090,572 69
1822	1,158,131 58	164,879 51	644,985 15	3,111,981 48	1,642,590 94	305,608 46	575,007 41	2,224,458 98	7,848,949 12	17,676,592 63
1823	1,058,911 65	292,118 56	671,063 78	3,096,924 43	1,449,097 04	331,491 48	380,781 82	2,503,765 83	5,530,016 41	15,314,171 00
1824	1,336,266 24	5,140,099 83	678,942 74	3,340,939 85	1,267,600 41	231,726 18	429,987 90	2,904,581 56	16,568,393 76	31,898,538 47
1825	1,330,747 24	371,666 25	1,046,131 40	3,659,914 18	1,308,810 57	–	724,106 44	3,049,083 86	12,095,344 78	23,585,804 72
1826	1,256,745 48	232,719 08	1,110,713 23	3,943,194 37	1,305,194 82	251,399 01	743,447 83	4,218,902 45	11,041,082 19	24,103,398 46
1827	1,228,141 04	260,565 14	826,123 67	3,938,977 88	796,012 52	180,126 34	760,624 88	4,263,877 45	10,003,668 39	22,258,117 31
1828	1,455,490 58	211,124 26	1,219,368 40	4,145,544 56	723,134 80	127,438 77	705,084 24	3,918,786 44	12,163,438 07	24,669,410 12
1829	1,327,069 36	198,732 47	1,566,679 66	4,724,291 07	764,492 38	185,102 09	576,344 74	3,308,745 47	12,383,867 78	25,035,325 02
1830	1,579,724 64	294,067 27	1,363,624 13	5,767,128 88	1,067,947 33	295,349 98	622,262 47	3,239,428 63	11,355,748 22	24,585,281 55
1831	1,373,755 99	298,272 24	1,392,336 11	4,841,835 55	1,001,938 98	168,726 16	930,738 04	3,856,183 07	16,174,378 22	30,038,164 36
1832	1,800,757 74	322,926 99	2,451,202 64	5,446,034 88	1,057,121 58	127,300 82	1,352,419 75	3,956,370 29	17,840,309 29	34,354,443 98
1833	1,562,758 28	291,953 08	3,198,091 77	6,704,019 10	4,294,861 12	294,291 28	1,802,980 93	3,901,356 75	1,543,543 38	23,593,855 69
1834	2,080,601 60	236,612 22	2,082,565 00	5,696,189 38	3,117,192 53	247,092 77	1,003,953 20	3,956,260 42	6,176,565 19	24,597,032 31
1835	1,905,551 51	266,313 35	1,549,396 74	5,758,771 27	1,828,977 94	125,733 38	1,706,444 48	3,898,791 52	58,191 28	17,098,171 47
1836	2,110,175 47	528,749 41	2,749,445 70	12,169,378 32	2,599,852 75	282,945 21	3,414,273 48	5,827,816 65	–	29,682,636 99
1837	2,357,035 94	234,840 06	2,932,376 74	13,633,219 94	1,957,621 71	714,540 74	3,111,892 05	6,852,059 80	21,822 91	31,815,409 91
1838	2,628,165 18	242,202 59	2,620,663 42	13,599,153 36	1,925,602 83	243,444 10	4,083,100 46	5,980,971 11	5,605,720 27	36,929,023 32
	33,156,928 58	11,034,862 93	36,286,921 78	129,802,434 59	33,022,391 10	6,253,203 66	25,004,554 94	85,684,607 25	217,829,791 19	578,075,696 02

Trust funds are excluded in both the receipts and expenditures.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 9, 1839.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 12, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RIVES submitted the following for consideration:

Whereas "the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing, if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government;" and whereas, also, "freedom of election is essential to the mutual independence of the State and Federal Governments, and of the different branches of the same Governments, so vitally cherished by American institutions:"

Resolved, therefore, That, in the opinion of the Senate, it is highly "improper for officers, depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control, or *influence*, the free exercise of the elective right."

Resolved, also, That measures ought to be adopted by Congress, so far as their constitutional powers may extend, to restrain by law all interference of Federal officers with elections, otherwise than by giving their own votes; and that the report of the Judiciary Committee be committed to a select committee, with instructions to new model it according to the principles declared in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

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RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA,

IN RELATION

To the improvement of the Atchafalaya and Red rivers.

FEBRUARY 13, 1839.
Ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use all their exertions to show to the General Government, in its proper light, the utility of opening the bar that is now forming at the mouths of the Red river and of the Atchafalaya, and of removing the obstructions arising from the ledge of rocks opposite Alexandria.

And it is further resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit, as soon as possible, copies of the above resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

WM. DEBUYS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.

Approved, January 22, 1839.

E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

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IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 14, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WRIGHT made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 261.]

The Committee on Finance, to which has been referred the bill to repeal the act entitled "An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries, approved July 29, 1813, and all acts to continue or amend the same;" and, also, a resolution of the Senate of the thirty-first day of January last, instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the existing duty upon bread stuffs and certain other articles of import, report:

That all the subjects of reference may be considered as more properly pertaining to the duties of the Committee on Manufactures, as they are not questions of revenue, but of a surrender of protection to domestic manufactures, to domestic products, or to domestic labor, and, as such, come within the classification of duties assigned, by the practice of the Senate, to the last named committee. If the propositions were to modify the duties, they might be considered questions of revenue, because it not unfrequently happens that a diminution of duty, as to rate, upon any given article, will prove to be an increase of revenue from the importations of that article. If we were, at the present time, afflicted with a surplus of revenue, it might become the duty of the committee, as they understand their duties, to consider the proper measures for reducing that revenue within the wants of the Treasury; and for that purpose, if they should consider that course the most beneficial to the great public interests involved, to recommend the entire repeal of duties upon such articles as would have that action, without a consequent injury greater than the benefit to be secured by the repeal of the duty. When, however, as now, the anticipated wants of the Treasury, and its anticipated means, are more nearly balanced than can consist with the perfect safety of its operations, and it is proposed to repeal duties upon articles producing revenue, though the amounts from each may not be very large, when compared with the whole revenue from imports and tonnage, and when the articles upon which the duties are proposed to be repealed are those which come in competition with domestic manufactures, domestic products, or domestic labor, which it has been the policy of our laws to protect, the references would seem to the committee to belong to

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that class usually confided to the judgment and action of the Committee on Manufactures.

In one aspect, however, the consideration of these questions by the Committee on Finance may be strictly appropriate and somewhat important. They are responsible, to some extent, for the supply of the Treasury; for its ability to meet the calls which the appropriations of Congress make upon it. And, most certainly, under this responsibility, not only should they not recommend measures which will cut short those supplies, but, if such measures come before the Senate, recommended by other committees, it is their duty. so far as they have the knowledge or the means of judging upon the point, to inform the body that its appropriations may exceed the means of the Treasury, or that additional supplies must be provided by law, if excessive appropriations shall be resolved upon. For the same plain reason, if a different course of legislation shall be proposed, calculated to diminish the current supplies, while it does not, to the same extent, diminish the current expenditures, the committee are bound to warn the Senate against the effects of such legislation, and either to resist its adoption or to urge the adoption of such other measures as shall restore the proper relation between the revenue and the expenses of the Government.

In this sense, the committee consider it their duty to act upon these references, and to point out the influences which the adoption of the legislation indicated will have upon the public Treasury, and upon its ability to meet the demands of the public creditors upon it.

The articles upon which it is proposed to repeal the duty are, all of them, important in the general use and consumption of the country. Some of them are articles of prime necessity to every citizen, and are, therefore, of a character to make taxation universal, if taxation upon the necessaries of life is, by the present state of things, rendered important to the supply of the public Treasury. It is perhaps impossible to name articles of importation which more than bread stuffs and salt are universal necessaries, and consequently upon which a duty levied can be more universally felt, so far as it shall affect the price of the article to the consumer. If, then, taxation and revenue only be considered, and the former is rendered necessary to every practicable extent to realize a sufficient amount of the latter, a retention of the duty upon these articles might be considered peculiarly appropriate, as most certain to secure the supplies to the Treasury which ought to be the leading object of any taxation. If, however, it should be found, upon examination, that the luxuries imported will bear a sufficient tax to answer the purposes of the Treasury, without a resort to the indispensable and universal necessaries, then, in a revenue sense, the articles of bread stuffs and salt would seem to present strong claims to freedom from taxation, unless collateral considerations of protection to domestic manufactures, domestic products, or domestic labor, should present inducements of a national character for a continuance of the duty, sufficiently strong to overbalance the immediate policy of bringing the indispensable necessaries of life to every citizen at the lowest possible cost.

While the committee are able to pronounce that the Treasury, at present, has no revenues to spare, they do not consider the country in a condition when a resort to the necessaries of life, as objects of taxation for the mere purpose of raising revenue, has become an unavoidable resort. They are fully convinced that the ordinary importations of articles, which in a comparison with bread stuffs and salt, may be considered luxuries, will bear all

the taxation required to make the revenue from import and tonnage, added to that derived from the public lands, amply sufficient to the supply of the Treasury, except upon occasions of extraordinary expenditure, such as a state of war and the like. Still, as they have before intimated, they do not feel called upon to express an opinion upon the strength of the collateral considerations of protection, as involved in the references made. That opinion should come from a different committee of the Senate, to which questions of that character are uniformly submitted, and which must therefore be much better prepared to discuss them intelligibly and decide them safely than the Committee on Finance can be supposed to be. If the articles in question are made free from duty, in the present state of the revenue, the Treasury must be compensated for the loss, by some re arrangement of the imposts upon other articles; but so far as revenue is concerned, the committee would consider it an easy task to make that arrangement in a manner which should affect unquestioned luxuries merely, and those too which do not come in material competition with any articles of domestic production or domestic manufacture. They are unable, therefore, to express the opinion that, in a revenue sense, the perpetuation of a duty upon such necessaries as bread stuffs and salt is unavoidable; although the entire repeal of those duties, at the present time, without a correspondent diminution of the appropriations, or an equivalent supply to the Treasury from some other source, would endanger the public credit, and the rights of the public creditors.

It is proper to notice in this connexion, that the bill referred, and which proposes to repeal the duty upon salt, proposes, at the same time, to relieve the Treasury from the payment of the fishing bounties, and, in that way, to diminish the public expenses to about half the extent to which it takes from the Treasury the means to meet those expenses. No such compensation to the Treasury is proposed even to a partial extent by the resolution which instructs the committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty upon bread stuffs, and the other articles named, while the ordinary annual revenue derived from these articles may be very material to the Treasury during the present and future year.

Influenced by these considerations, the committee have not thought it advisable, at this late stage of the short session, to ask that a reference of these subjects be made to the Committee on Manufactures, for their consideration of them in reference to the domestic interests involved, as they do not suppose it possible that the bill referred to them, or any bill which might be reported, embracing any or all the other subjects, can receive the final action of the Senate, much less of Congress, before the period will arrive when this Congress will be dissolved.

They still think several of the subjects important, and that in relation to the salt duties and fishing bounties peculiarly so. A proposition has been made to the Senate, during its present session, to cause a mass of highly valuable information upon these two points to be printed and distributed throughout the country; but a misapprehension as to the expense to be incurred, as the committee believe, induced the Senate to withhold the order to print. The reference to the committee included the documents proposed to be printed, as well as the bill. To these documents their attention has been particularly directed. They find that they embody information, in relation to all the aspects of these two subjects, of a scientific and practical character, and of the highest interest; information

which they believe would be extremely beneficial to the community separate from any reference to the legislation now proposed; and they have made inquiries as to the cost of printing, and are able to give to the Senate the following statements upon that point. The proposition was to print:

First. 35 pages, quarto, of documents published by order of the House of Commons in England, called "Papers relating to the salt duties," being, to a considerable extent, an examination of witnesses as to the uses and quality of salt, and the different modes of manufacture, &c.

Second. 204 pages, quarto, of similar documents, being a "report of a select committee of the House of Commons, and the minutes of the evidence taken before it, on the laws relating to the salt duties."

These papers have been submitted by the committee to Mr. Rives, one of the printers to the Senate, with a request that he would give to them the cost of printing, in the ordinary form of the documents of Congress, the usual number, 1,114; of 1,000 extra copies; of 5,000 extra copies; and of 10,000 extra copies; and also that he would inform the committee whether any and what difference was made in the price of printing additional copies, under an order of the Senate, growing out of the number of copies ordered.

To these inquiries Mr. Rives replies, that the 239 cap pages, set in small pica type, will make about 328 pages, of the size of the page used in the Congressional documents; that the cost of printing the usual number, 1,114 copies, according to the allowance made to them for printing for the Senate, will be $860 86; that any additional copies will cost 47 cents and 8 mills per copy; that as they are permitted to charge for press work and good paper merely in printing additional copies, the cost per copy will be the same, whether the number ordered be large or small; and that 1,000 additional copies will cost $477 75; that 5,000 will cost $2,388 75; and that 10,000 will cost $4,777 50.

An examination of the papers has fully satisfied the committee that the expense of printing a large number of copies for circulation should not deter the Senate from the adoption of an order for that purpose; but they believe that, by a more careful selection than they have had time to make, repetitions may be avoided, and the pamphlet improved for distribution, by an omission to insert such portions of the testimony of different witnesses as convey no new information, and are not necessary to corroborate evidence which is questioned by the different views of witnesses differently situated. They therefore recommend that the committee be authorized to select the portions of the documents to be printed, not in any event to exceed, either in volume or expense, the estimate above given, and they have instructed their chairman to present a resolution to the Senate directing the printing of the number of ten thousand copies of the documents, subject to the conditions above expressed.

The remarks of the committee hitherto have been confined to the articles of bread-stuffs and salt, the former being enumerated in the resolution, and the latter in the bill referred. The articles of beef and pork are also enumerated in the resolution, and ought, perhaps, to be classed with the two former, as indispensable and universal necessaries; but the importation of either is so trifling as to render any change in the duty, or its entire repeal, a matter of little moment, either as it respects revenue or the collateral consideration of protection to the domestic products.

The articles of iron, sugar, molasses, and lead, are also enumerated in the resolution, all of which articles, in the judgment of the committee, whether viewed as proper objects of taxation for revenue, or as articles coming in competition with domestic products which have ever been subjects of protection, are to be considered in a different light from those of bread stuffs, salt, beef, and pork; and so entirely certain do they suppose it to be that Congress will not consent to make these articles free, even were the revenue derived from them not imperiously required by the state of the Treasury, and that, were a reduction of the revenue demanded, these articles would not willingly be legislated upon, with a view to any material change of the duties, separate from a general re-arrangement of the tariff laws—an object certainly not intended to be placed in the charge of the committee by these references—that they would not feel warranted in presenting propositions for immediate legislation in reference to them.

That the influence of a repeal of any of these duties upon the current revenue may be distinctly seen by the Senate, the committee have ascertained, from inquiries at the proper department, and are able to state, the amount of net revenue realized at the Treasury from each article for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1837. The statement is as follows:

Salt	$542,001 16
Bread stuffs	965,779 30
Beef and pork	3,012 39
Iron, and manufactures thereof	2,470,449 68
Sugars	3,115,728 09
Molasses	795,835 32
Lead	11,268 03
Whole amount	7,904,073 97

The amount paid for fishing bounties and allowances for the same year has been $257,541 45. If this amount be taken from the duties paid upon salt for the year mentioned, it will be seen that the net annual revenue to the Treasury from the importations of salt, over and above the portions refunded to the fishermen, for the year, was only $284,459 71. By the operations of existing laws this surplus, beyond the bounties and allowances, is gradually diminishing, and the time may arrive when the whole duty upon salt will not equal these payments.

The table of these importations and duties, in detail, as furnished to the committee from the office of the Register of the Treasury, is annexed to this report.

The committee have entertained some doubts whether the general term "iron," in the resolution, was designed to embrace as well the various manufactures of iron mentioned in the tariff laws, as iron in an unmanufactured state. They have therefore carried out the amounts of duty upon "old and scrap iron," "pig iron," "rolled bar iron," and "other bar iron," in one sum, and those upon the manufactures in another, in the statement of duties annexed, though both are embraced in the sum above given as duty upon iron. For the year covered by the statement the revenue from iron unmanufactured was $1,947,941 56, and upon the manufactures of iron $522,508 12.

The committee report the bill referred without amendment, submitting the views before expressed in relation to it; ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, and respectfully recommend the following order for printing the documents of which they have spoken:

Resolved, That the documents referred to in the preceding report, relating to the manufacture, quality, and uses of salt, &c., or such portions thereof as shall be selected under the direction of the Committee on Finance, not in any event to exceed, in volume or cost, the estimate set forth in the said report, be printed, and that ten thousand additional copies thereof be printed for the use of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 13, 1839.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, requesting a statement of the whole amount of duties collected in the years 1837 and 1838 on common salt, bread stuffs, beef, pork, iron of all sorts, sugar, molasses, and lead, and amount paid for fishing bounties. Enclosed, herewith, you will receive a report in answer thereto from the Register of the Treasury.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SILAS WRIGHT,
Chairman Committee on Finance, Senate.

Articles.		Rate of duty, per cent.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties per act of 1832	20 per cent. deducted, per act of 1833.	Actual duties.	Total.
Molasses	gallons	5	16,451,182	$3,444,701	$322,559 10	$26,723 78	$795,835 32	
								$795,835 32
Sugar, brown	pounds	2½	120,416,071	6,118,166	3,010,401 77	357,353 71	2,653,048 06	
White	do.	3½	15,723,748	1,084,502	524,124 93	61,444 90	462,680 03	
								3,115,728 09
Beef and pork	do.	2	158,639	11,854	3,172 78	160 39	3,012 39	
								3,012 39
Lead, in pigs and bars, &c.	do.	3	335,722	13,871	10,071 66	1,459 49	8,612 17	
Leaden shot	do.	4	11,665	529	466 60	72 16	394 44	
Leaden pipes	do.	5	1,961	115	98 05	15 01	83 04	
Lead, old	do.	2	127,751	3,359	2,555 02	376 64	2,178 38	
								11,268 03
Wire, iron and steel, not exceeding No. 14	do.	6	514,566	36,966	30,873 96	4,696 15	26,177 81	
Above No. 14	do.	9	134,520	25,462	12,106 80	1,402 88	10,703 92	
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. per thousand	M.	5	3,595	729	179 75	6 79	172 96	
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, above 16 oz. per pound	pounds	5	2,790	459	139 50	9 54	129 96	
Iron, nails	do.	5	619,165	66,315	30,958 25	3,539 05	27,419 20	
Spikes	do.	4	974,448	49,614	38,977 92	5,811 02	33,166 90	
Cables, &c.	do.	3	2,332,878	116,815	69,986 34	9,324 67	60,661 67	
Mill cranks, &c.	do.	4	235	11	9 40	1 44	7 96	
Mill saws	No.	100	3,113	10,271	3,113 00	211 76	2,901 24	
Anchors	pounds	2	183,708	11,063	3,674 16	292 31	3,381 85	
Anvils	do.	2	1,177,735	83,395	23,554 70	1,375 14	22,179 56	
Hammers and sledges	do.	2½	93,931	5,253	2,348 27	259 53	2,088 74	
Castings, vessels of	do.	1½	517,362	24,081	7,760 43	588 85	7,171 58	
Castings, other	do.	1	2,498,664	81,614	24,986 64	1,732 77	23,253 87	
Braziers' rods	do.	3	450,817	21,792	13,524 51	1,833 22	11,691 29	
Nail rods	do.	3	1,064	33	31 92	5 06	26 86	
Sheet and hoop	do.	3	11,293,703	504,473	338,811 09	47,583 30	291,227 79	
Casement rods	do.	3	458	36	13 74	1 31	12 43	
								*522,375 59

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Articles.		Rate of duty, per cent.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties per act of 1832.	20 per cent. deducted, per act of 1833.	Actual duties.	Total.
Iron, old and scrap	cwt.	62½	282,571	$422,929	$176,610 00	$18,404 84	$158,205 16	
Pig	do.	50	15,333	18,391	7,666 50	797 66	6,868 84	
Bar, rolled	do.	150	956,792	2,573,367	1,435,188 00	184,102 92	1,251,085 08	
Bar, other	do.	90	626,512	2,017,346	563,860 80	32,078 32	531,782 48	
								$1,947,941 56
Bonnet wire	pounds	12	1,223	378	146 76	14 23	132 53	
								*132 53
Salt	bushels	10	6,343,706	862,617	634,370 60	92,369 44	542,001 16	
								542,001 16
Flour, of wheat	cwt.	50	30,709	122,651	15,354 50	–	15,354 50	
Wheat	bushels	25	3,921,259	4,154,325	980,314 75	29,889 95	950,424 80	
								965,779 30
				21,887,484	8,788,012 20	883,938 23		7,904,073 97

*These two sums added, make the amount of duty on the manufactures of iron.

1837. Bounty on salted fish, paid - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $7,360 42
Allowances to fishing vessels - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 250,181 03

$257,541 45

Treasury Department, *Register's Office, February* 12, 1838.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN COMPLIANCE

With a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the seizure and detention of the brigs Enterprise, Encomium, and Comet.

FEBRUARY 14, 1839.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 13, 1839.

I herewith transmit to the Senate a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents, in answer to their resolution of the 1st instant.

M. VAN BUREN.

To the SENATE *of the United States.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 12, 1839.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate, dated the 1st instant, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to that body "whether the Government of Great Britain has made compensation in the cases of the brigs Enterprise, Encomium, and Comet; the first of which was forced by stress of weather into Port Hamilton, Bermuda island, and the other two wrecked on the keys of the Bahamas, and the slaves on board forcibly seized and detained by the local authorities; and if no compensation has been made, the reasons why it has not been made; with a copy of the correspondence between the two Governments, which has taken place since the answer to a former call on the same subject by the Senate," has the honor to report to the President the accompanying papers, embracing the information and correspondence called for.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN FORSYTH.

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

LIST OF ACCOMPANYING PAPERS

INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Stevenson, September 14, 1836. Extract.
Same to same, March 27, 1837. Copy.
Same to same, August 4, 1837. Extract.
Same to same, March 12, 1838. Copy.
Same to same, June 6, 1838. Copy.
Same to same, November 28, 1838. Extract.

DESPATCHES.

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth, (with enclosures,) January 22, 1837. Extracts.
Same to same, (with enclosure,) May 13, 1837. Extract.
Same to same, (with enclosure,) June 13, 1837. Extract.
Same to same, (with enclosures,) December 27, 1837. Extract.
Same to same, (with enclosure,) April 21, 1838. Extracts.
Same to same, (with enclosure,) May 5, 1838. Extract.
Same to same, (with enclosures,) May 28, 1838. Extract.
Same to same, July 4, 1838. Copy.
Same to same, (with enclosure,) July 21, 1838. Extract.
Same to same, (with enclosures,) November 5, 1838. Extracts.
Same to same, (with enclosures,) November 5, 1838. Extract.
Same to same, (with enclosure,) December 12, 1838. Extract.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Stevenson.—(Extract.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 14, 1836.

* * * * * * * *

There is another point in your letter which, if any discussion follows on the merits of the several claimants, must not be forgotten. You argue the question of the claimants as if it were possible to apply to them the rules or principles of the recent British legislation for the West Indies. You say correctly that they do not impair the right to redress; but two of the cases occurred before the emancipation law was of force, and the British Government cannot attempt to apply the provisions of that law to the property of our citizens without gross injustice, and the glaring inconsistency of applying to it a rule which could not have been applied to the property of British subjects. It will, however, be fortunate, if a favorable decision should be made on the supposition that the new law is applicable to the present claims, as in that event the decision being made on the broad ground, will cover all future cases of a smilar character.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 27, 1837.

SIR: Your despatch of the 22d of January last was received on the 5th instant, communicating the note of Lord Palmerston of the 7th of January, in which he announces the determination of his Government respecting the claims preferred by the United States to compensation for the slaves who were on board the vessels called the "Comet" and "Encomium," wrecked in the years 1831 and 1834, on the Bahama Islands, and those on board the "Enterprise," which, in the year 1835, was compelled to enter a port of the Island of Bermuda, by stress of weather and want of provisions.

The readiness expressed by his Majesty's Government to render the justice which is due to the owners for the slaves cast away upon the British shores in the "Comet" and "Encomium," and liberated by the colonial authorities, is acknowledged; but the principles asserted in the note communicating this decision, and on which the rejection of the claim preferred on behalf of the owners of the slaves in the "Enterprise" is founded, are regarded by the President as inconsistent with the respect due from all foreign powers to the institutions of a friendly nation, and with the rights of the citizens of the United States. The rule laid down by Lord Palmerston for the decision of these claims is, "that those claimants must be considered entitled to compensation, who were lawfully in possession of their slaves within the British territory, and who were disturbed in their legal possession of those slaves by functionaries of the British Government." He then proceeds to state that the owners of the slaves on board the "Enterprise" never *were* lawfully in possession of those slaves within the British territory, slavery having before her arrival in Bermuda, been abolished throughout the British Empire; and he asserts the doctrine that, when men who have been held in slavery are brought into a country where the condition of slavery is unknown and forbidden, they are necessarily, and by the very nature of things, placed at once in the situation of aliens, *who have at all times from their birth been free.* In the conclusion of his note, he de-

clares that slavery being now abolished throughout the British Empire, there can be no well founded claim for compensation in respect to slaves who, *under any circumstances*, may come into the British colonies, any more than there would be in respect to slaves who might be sent into the United Kingdom. His lordship, at the same time, admits, that if a ship containing irrational animals or inanimate things, were driven by stress of weather into a foreign port, the owner of that cargo could not be justly deprived of his property by the operation of any particular law which might be in existence in that port; and he allows that it would be highly unjust that the owner should be stripped of what belongs to him, through the forcible application of the municipal law of a State *to which he had not voluntarily submitted himself*. To reconcile these apparently conflicting doctrines, his lordship is understood to maintain, that since the passage of the act of Parliament of 1833, entitled "An act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies," &c., there can be no property in slaves, under any circumstances, within the British dominions; and that, as a necessary consequence, whenever slaves are brought into them, however compulsory and unavoidable the causes which carry them there, all antecedent property in them, be it ever so solemnly guarantied by the laws of the country to which the owner belongs, is forthwith divested, and the slave entitled to his liberty. It is further alleged, that the law which draws after it this result, is in entire harmony with the law of nations. It would be impossible to look back on the history of nations without feeling surprise at the positions laid down by Lord Palmerston, were they even assumed by a country, if such an one could be found, in which slavery has never existed. But how much more extraordinary they must appear when it is considered that they are advanced by a nation, during whose dominion over these States the existing institution of domestic slavery in some of them had its origin; within whose dominions slavery has, for nearly three centuries, been allowed and protected by law, and in a portion of whose territories a species of servitude still exists, which, though limited in its duration, and regulated by laws to guard against abuses, is not to be distinguished from slavery itself, although designated by the milder name of apprenticeship.

The Government of the United States does not deny that the municipal laws of any country, not involving a violation of the laws of nations, may rightfully control the persons and property of the natives of other States, who, by voluntarily entering within the limits of such country, place themselves under its jurisdiction; but it maintains that when an important and vital change of municipal law has been adopted, it would be inequitable and unjust to apply it to those who come, without notice of that change, into the country, on the faith of the former laws. Liberal justice requires that the foreigner, in that case, should be permitted to withdraw himself and property, unmolested, from the operation of the new law. But that municipal laws have controlling authority over aliens who are *forced* within their reach, when such laws conflict, in any respect, with those higher obligations which govern the intercourse of nations with each other, is not alleged by Lord Palmerston, and cannot be admitted by any independent power.

It is understood to be conceded by his Majesty's Government, that all the persons who were on board the "Comet," "Encomium" and "Enterprise," were forced within the British jurisdiction, and that, as a consequence, none of them could be deprived of their *property* by the operation of any

municipal law. If the injustice and consequent illegality, under the law of nations, of depriving a native of a foreign State of his property by a municipal law of the territory into which he has been driven by necessity, depend, as Lord Palmerston admits that they do, upon his never having voluntarily submitted himself to such law, it necessarily follows that the question of property is not to be, and cannot, from the reason and nature of things, be, decided by this same municipal law, to which the claimant has never yielded submission. The question of property must, therefore, be determined by some other test than the municipal law, *to which he has never voluntarily submitted himself.* It can only be justly determined with reference to a period antecedent to his entry within the foreign jurisdiction, and, under the law of nations, by the laws of the country to which he belongs, and where he acquired his right of property.

It is not denied that a municipal law, which abolishes slavery, is in conformity with the laws of nations; but it is also true, as his Majesty's Government must admit, that the municipal laws of an independent State, by which it is authorized, are equally so. For it certainly will not be contended that the unbroken series of Legislative acts running through several centuries to the present time, by which the existence of slavery in the British colonies was sanctioned, the rights of property in slaves secured, and the transfer of them from subject to subject, by inheritance or contract, regulated, were infractions of the laws of nations. Great Britain is, therefore, as much bound to admit the existence of property in slaves for life within the territories of the United States, as the United States are bound to admit a qualified property in slaves for years in the British West Indian colonies, and the prospective abolition of slavery in the dominions of Great Britain. At the moment, then, when the holders of the slaves on board the "Enterprise" were driven within the British colonial territory, they had, according to the laws of their own country, a property in these slaves recognised by the law of nations; and, if it was subsequently taken away, they were deprived of it by a municipal law to which they had never voluntarily submitted themselves, and which could not take away property, as Lord Palmerston admits, without great injustice. To sustain the distinction drawn by his lordship between laws bearing upon the personal liberty of man, and those bearing upon property, which may be claimed in irrational animals and inanimate things, and to justify the doctrine which he has suspended upon it, it is necessary to show, not merely that *slavery for life* has been abolished within the British dominions, but that human beings cannot be the subject of property *anywhere* or to *any extent.* This position cannot, will not, be maintained by a Government whose statute laws and judicial decisions have established the reverse. The act of Parliament itself, for the abolition of slavery, is founded on the previous right of property in the slaves for life. Compensation is awarded for it to the owners; a part of this compensation is a grant or reservation to the owners of property in the services of the slaves, for years to come, without the consent of the slaves, and without remuneration to them; the right to these services is expressly made transferable by bargain and sale; is subject to the forced payment of debts due by the owner; and is levied upon like any other property, for that purpose. But the reference to these statutory provisions would seem to be useless, since the existence of such property, previously to the act of Parliament of 1833, is made the basis of the allowance of the claims of the owners of the slaves on board the "Comet" and "En-

comium." An attempt to discriminate between the right to the services of the man, and the right to the legal possession of the man, will scarcely be made. If it should be, it would be at once exposed by the inquiry, how the owner is to have the services without control of the servitor? How the owner or sheriff, in the event of a sale by private contract, or in market overt, could give to the purchaser the benefit of the services without delivering up into legal possession the person who was to perform them? The slaves on board the "Enterprise" could not have been liberated but on the ground that the claimants could have no right to their services even for a day. The extent, as to time, of the right of service, could not justly form an element in the decision of the question of legal possession. That legal possession being established, its duration, provided it were long enough to enable the owner to remove the object of it from British jurisdiction, could not be disturbed without manifest injustice, according to the principles of Lord Palmerston's admission. Were it then established that the laws of the United States could give no right which the British authorities could recognise to the services of slaves for life without their consent, it must be conceded that those laws could confer a *temporary* right to their services, such as exists in the British colonies themselves, which would protect the owners in the legal possession of their persons, and which is entirely inconsistent with their being regarded and treated "as aliens who have, at all times, from their birth, been free." The apprenticed laborers or slaves for years, into which the former slaves for life have been transformed by act of Parliament, are not to be carried from one colony to another; yet if, in the lawful translation of these laborers from one place to another in the same colony, by sea, they should be cast upon the shores of another colony, it is not conceivable that they would be treated as having, at all times, from their birth, been free; or that those entitled to their services would be denied the possession of them for the purpose of carrying them back to the place where their services were lawfully due. Does the British Government intend that the right to the services of men, and the right to the legal possession of the servitor, shall be yielded to British subjects, and in the same place, under the same laws and institutions, denied to American citizens forced into their sphere of action, as a thing which cannot exist? To make more glaringly manifest the absence of all justification for such distinction, his Majesty's Government must be reminded that there are, in many of the States of the Union, colored persons who are, without essential differences, in the condition of the apprentices to labor in the British West Indian colonies. In the abolition of slavery in many of the States who have found it possible to legislate for that purpose, the first step was, as in the British colonies, the substitution of slavery for years for slavery for life. It never occurred, however, to American legislators, that any benefit was to result from the application of a new name not descriptive of their condition to the persons who were the objects of their laws, and they are every where known as slaves bound to service for a term of years. Like the apprentices to labor of the British colonies, they are inheritable property, transferable by legal process for the payment of judgments recovered against their owners, and by bargain and sale. In the very probable event of the shipwreck of such slaves for years on the British West Indian shores, would his Majesty's Government attempt to discriminate between the condition of the American owners of their slaves for years, and the British owner in the colonies of the apprentices to labor; wresting the property from the one, and maintain-

ing the right of property in the other, on the ground that one was according to to the municipal law of England, and the other forbidden by, or inconsistent with it? His Majesty's Government will no doubt be shocked by the supposition that it could be suspected capable of such inconsistency and injustice towards the citizens of a friendly nation forced within the range of British hospitality. Such, however, is the result to which Lord Palmerston's doctrine inevitably leads. On the other hand, if no discrimination is to be made between British and American holders of slaves for years, in the British colonies, it is because Great Britain, in its inquiries into the legality of the possession of the slaves, looks back to the time before they came within the jurisdiction of Great Britain, and takes upon itself to decide a question no independent nation suffers other powers to decide for it: how far its power extends in relation to the property and persons subject to its dominion, and to admit or deny the right of property in man according to the duration of the involuntary services required from him; making the standard of justice the municipal law of England, which the Government did not feel itself authorized to enact without the payment of money for the slaves for life to the colonial owners. But Lord Palmerston, in order to support what this Government considers a most untenable distinction, so far as foreign nations are concerned, between slaves and other articles of property, assumes that when a ship is driven into a foreign port by distress, containing men over whose personal liberty another man claims to have an acquired right, there are three parties to the transaction: the owner of the cargo, the local authority, and the alleged slave; and that the third party is no less entitled than the first to appeal to the local authority for such protection as the local law may afford; and that the alleged slave, if given up to the former master, would be aggrieved, and would be entitled to sue for damages. Before examining into the correctness of this assumption, it is proper to remark that its application to the slaves on board the "Enterprise" is only to be accounted for by the supposition that his lordship had an incorrect understanding of the facts connected with their liberation. Whatever might have been the duties or obligations of the local authorities of Bermuda, had the slaves applied for the protection of the law before those authorities interfered, or had they escaped from their owners, and the latter applied to the colonial officers to aid in arresting and delivering up the fugitives, it is known to this Government that neither of those circumstances occurred; on the contrary, the intermeddling of the colonial authorities was unsolicited and officious, and on that account, and on that account alone, if on no other, as it led to the loss of the slaves to the owners, a fair and sufficient ground for a claim to compensation was afforded. Immediately on the arrival of the vessel, before complaint was made by the slaves or their owners, she was seized by the custom-house officers, for the avowed reason that she had slaves on board, who were, by these self-constituted judges, declared to be free. After the lapse of a day or two, this outrageous seizure was acknowledged to have been illegal, and the vessel was re delivered to the master, the officers stating that they had nothing more to do with her or her cargo; and that as soon as the necessary repairs were made to fit her for sea, they would deliver up her papers, which had been, according to law, deposited at the custom-house. When the vessel was ready to sail, the master called for his papers, which the officers refused to give up, under what is believed to have been a pretext, that they were instructed to withhold them until the Governor of the island

should signify his pleasure respecting the slaves. While thus detained by the connivance or contrivance of the colonial officers, the slaves never having been out of the custody of the master of the vessel, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the chief justice of the island, under which they were all brought before him, and declared to be free. This interference of the chief justice, like that of the custom-house officers, so far as we know, was not called for by any of the slaves; a portion of them, indeed, voluntarily returned in the vessel to the United States, refusing to accept the freedom thus endeavored to be forced upon them. The owners could not have applied to the authorities of the island for their interposition, as, having been constantly in the possession of the slaves until they were forcibly taken away, there was no motive to require it. It is not, therefore, perceived how it is possible any liability could have been incurred by the Colonial Government, or its officers, had the slaves been carried out of the island in the vessel which brought them into it; and there was no room for the application of the principle which is stated to have had so important an influence on the decision made by his Majesty's Government on this claim. But the soundness of the principle is explicitly denied, and the serious consequences with which, in the judgment of the President, it is fraught, to the property and tranquillity of our citizens, call imperatively upon him to announce to his Majesty's Government, immediately and solemnly, that its application to them never can be acquiesced in by the Government of the United States. Every Government has an undoubted right to extend the benefit of its local laws to aliens, however they may come into its territory, provided this extension does not interfere with the rights of others, which that Government is bound to acknowledge and respect; but no nation has a right to confer benefits by its municipal laws, necessarily implying a deprivation of the vested property of others not subject to their jurisdiction. Before the slaves in question could appeal for protection against their owners, or sue for damages if surrendered to them, it must be assumed that the municipal laws of Great Britain could be applied to the prejudice of those who were forced within their reach, and take away property vested by the laws of another nation, which that nation had an acknowledged right to enact. How long is it since such an application of local law was deemed in Great Britain consistent with the unchanging laws of nations? Are the principles of the international code affected by the enactments of particular States? Yesterday a foreigner was protected in his acknowledged property in slaves in the British West Indies; to-day his property in slaves is denied, and they are wrested from him. The law of nations is the same, but Great Britain has changed its domestic code. In the year 1725, when Spain possessed Florida, and Great Britain the Carolinas, the retention and liberation of slaves who fled from the British into the Spanish territory was complained of by the Governor of South Carolina, acting as the special commissioner of the King, as "a breach of national honor and faith" on the part of Spain, notwithstanding that in all such cases compensation was promised by a decree of the King of Spain, to the owner, for the property he had lost. At the present day, Great Britain wrests slaves from their masters, when driven into her ports by stress of weather, denies all compensation, and declares that no claim for slaves will be entertained, who come, under any circumstances, into British territory. Can his Majesty's Government repose securely upon a principle which gives birth to such practical inconsistency and contradiction? But the President is at a loss to

comprehend the distinction taken by Lord Palmerston between the property and the persons of a shipwrecked vessels within British territory. The first is admitted to be beyond the reach of local law; the shield of distress is thown over the property; it is safe from the laws of revenue and confiscation. However forbidden in other vessel, articles prohibited under penalty of confiscation of vessel and cargo, and fine and imprisonment of all on board, are taken as a sacred charge into the keeping, as it were, of the Government itself. Yet the persons on board are held to be subject to local laws, and the relations between them are to be ascertained by reference to the English rules alone, independent of the laws of their own country, by which those relations were, before their entrance into British territory, defined and regulated. This position is considered the more extraordinary when it is remembered that the persons on board a foreign vessel entering voluntarily for commercial objects, or for convenience, into an English port, are not subject to the same extent to the control of the local law as the property on board, and that whenever questions arise as to previously existing obligations, between such persons, they are decided by the laws of their own country, and not by the English code. The same principle which renders it unjust that the right of property of a foreigner in inanimate things acquired in his own country, should be interfered with by the municipal law of a State within whose territorial limits he had entered not of his own free will, but from necessity, applies with greater force to his right to the services of his fellow men, acquired in the same manner. These services are a species of property, whether due by contract or by law. It may be safely left to an English jurist to determine whether an apprentice, regularly bound to service according to the laws of a foreign country, on board a vessel with his master, and forced by distress of weather into a British port, would be released from his obligations because his indentures were not according to the forms required by British laws to render such indentures valid; whether when a tempest-tost vessel finds refuge in an English port, the sailors who constitute the crew, whether bound by their own contract or that of their master, supposing them to be slaves for life or years, would be absolved from their liability to serve, because the articles under which they were shipped might not conform in all respects to the statutory regulations of Great Britain; whether the soldiers of a friendly power, who might chance to be on board of her, would be discharged, because forced into service by conscription, or because the terms of their enlistment might be such as were forbidden by English law. Would the laws of Great Britain deny to the master possession of the apprentice or sailor, for the purpose of enforcing the fulfilment of the obligation to which he was bound? Would they deny to the officer of the foreign Government the custody of the conscript or enlisted soldier? If there should be hesitation in answering these inquiries, the reply will be found in the history of English jurisprudence.

The President, entertaining a thorough conviction of the unsoundness of the views of the British Government, as disclosed in the note of Lord Palmerston, has been particularly affected by the declaration that no claim for slaves coming into the British dominions, *under any circumstances*, will be entertained by his Majesty's Government. Although the President well knows that such is not the intention of his Majesty's Government, yet this declaration, if not regarded as an invitation, will be the strongest inducement to the flight, or abduction, of slaves, by fraud or force, from

their masters; and if adhered to, cannot fail to be considered, especially by the sufferers from its influence, as an evidence of a spirit hostile to the repose and security of the United States. The principles upon which it is founded bearing strongly and directly upon the interests and sensibilities of the citizens of this country, can never receive the sanction of their Government, while it is evident from recent experience as well as from the proximity of territory of the two countries, that occurrences will frequently bring them into controversy. Repeated agitations of a question involving, in an eminent degree, the interests, the pride, and even the religious sensibilities of the parties concerned, must engender feelings at variance with that spirit of mutual friendship and hospitality which it is doubtless the desire, as it is the policy, of both nations to cherish and extend. Irritated by discussion without agreement, discussion will be abandoned for retaliation or retortion; and, sooner or later, the cordial good-will at present so happily existing between the two countries, will be converted into bitter hostility—the forerunner of incalculable injuries to both. If it should, therefore, be found impracticable for the two Governments to agree on principle, neither of them can fail to perceive the necessity of some immediate conventional arrangement, by which the practical evils which will arise from their difference of opinion on the subject may be, as far as possible, prevented. The President hopes, however, that his views, communicated to you in this despatch, and which you may, if you think proper, lay *in extenso* before his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will obviate the necessity of a resort to a convention, by leading to the abandonment of grounds which cannot but be considered as alike inconsistent with public law, and with that high sense of justice which belongs to the British nation.

The compensation offered for the loss of the slaves in the "Comet" and "Encomium" cannot be rejected without injustice to the individual claimants. You will, therefore, inform his Majesty's Government, that, with an explicit understanding that the objectionable principles advanced in Lord Palmerston's note are in no respect admitted, you have been directed to accept the tender of satisfaction which has been made for those claims, and that you will be ready to enter upon an adjustment of the amount of indemnity whenever you shall receive the necessary proofs. The parties interested will be immediately called upon to furnish the requisite evidence, which will be transmitted to you with suitable instructions, without unnecessary delay.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Stevenson.—(Extract.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 4, 1837.

SIR: I transmit to you, herewith, all the evidence filed in this department in support of the claims of the owners of the slaves belonging to the "Comet" and "Encomium," liberated by the colonial authorities of the British West India islands. It will be found sufficient for the general pur-

pose to which it is now proposed to be applied, although additional proof may be required, in a few instances, upon a settlement between this Government and the several claimants.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Stevenson.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 12, 1838.

SIR: Your despatch of the 27th December last (No. 40) has been received and laid before the President, who directs me to express to you his approbation of the manner in which you have replied to the last note of her Britannic Majesty's Government, respecting the American slaves that were shipwrecked near the Bahama islands, in the year 1831 and 1834, and seized by the colonial authorities. The principles set up in the first note of Lord Palmerston and now reiterated, are so entirely at variance with the ideas entertained by this Government of natural justice and of national law, and are asserted with so much positiveness by his lordship, that it is deemed unnecessary for you to prolong the discussion. Unless, therefore, her Majesty's Minister should address you again upon the matter, or should show a disposition to recede from the grounds assumed in his recent communication, it is the wish of the President that you should cease to agitate the question upon its merits, and that you should call upon the British Government, under your former instructions, to say whether they are prepared, at once, to enter upon the negotiation of a convention for regulating the disposition of slaves belonging to the United States, that may be carried by force into their colonies, lying contiguous to our territory, or driven in by stress of weather, with a view to the prevention of the ill effects to be apprehended from future collisions upon a subject so liable to produce, in the people of the respective countries, a high degree of excitement and irritation. In the mean time, the President, anxious to avoid every thing that might tend, in the least degree, to disturb the amicable relations subsisting between the two countries, will abstain from taking those steps for the security of the rights and property of our citizens, which the recent decision of her Majesty's Government, in the absence of any agreement upon the subject, would render necessary, until an opportunity is afforded for receiving the answer of her Majesty's Government to the application which you are directed to make. You will press for an immediate decision with all the earnestness consistent with the respect and courtesy due to each other by friendly nations in their diplomatic intercourse.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Stevenson.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 6, 1838.

SIR: With reference to your despatch of the 21st of April, (No. 47,) the last received at this department from the legation of the United States in

London, in which you request to be informed more particularly of the President's opinions in regard to the conventional arrangement which this Government proposes to Great Britain on the subject of slaves belonging to citizens of this country, forced by stress of weather, or other unavoidable contingencies, into the British West Indian Islands or Bermuda, it is at present only necessary to state, that the views of the President would be partially realized by an agreement wherein the Government of her Britannic Majesty should stipulate to refrain from forcing liberty upon American slaves thus driven into her colonial ports. This object, it is believed, might easily be effected without any collision with existing British laws, supposed to be applicable to the subject, by restricting their operation entirely to terra firma, and by inhibiting the landing of foreign slaves at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the civil authorities of those islands. In cases of imperious necessity, however, the negroes might be placed in a fortification or other place under military command, for temporary safe keeping, until their owners could provide the means for their reshipment without unnecessary delay. If, upon inquiry, it be found that her Majesty's Government will entertain the proposition for a convention, such as that contemplated, by virtue of which the local authorities of the British islands near this continent would be prevented from improperly interfering with this species of American property when driven into their waters, you will immediately advise the department of the fact, and the proper instructions will be forthwith forwarded to you to enable you to enter upon and to conclude the negotiation of such an arrangement.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Stevenson.—(Extract.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 28, 1838.

SIR: I am instructed by the President to express to you his regret that no further advance has been made towards the final settlement of the indemnification conceded to be due to the claimants by her Majesty's Government, for the slaves of the Comet's and Encomium's cargoes, seized and liberated by British colonial authorities. It is the President's wish that you would take an early opportunity to see Lord Palmerston on this subject, and endeavor to arrange with him, without needless delay, the amount justly due to the proprietors of the property in question, and press upon his lordship, in respectful but positive language, the necessity of immediately presenting the whole matter to Parliament, with a view to obtain an appropriation to satisfy this claim.

ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.—(Extracts.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, January 22, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the copy of a note from Lord Palmerston, received on my return to London last week, communicating the final decision of his Majesty's Government, of the claims of our citizens for their slaves shipwrecked on the Bahamas, and which were seized and liberated by the colonial authorities of Great Britain.

* * * * * * *

I accordingly addressed to Lord Palmerston a note to this effect, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, marked B. To this no answer has yet been received.

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *January 7*, 1837.

The undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has had the honor to receive the notes which have been addressed to him by Mr. Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, respecting the claims preferred by the Government of the United States of America, for compensation to the owners of certain slaves who were on board the "Comet" and "Encomium," wrecked on the Bahama islands, and on board the "Enterprise," driven by stress of weather into the port of Hamilton, in the Island of Bermuda.

The great importance of the questions which are involved in these claims has rendered it necessary to give them the fullest and most deliberate consideration.

His Majesty's Government has no means of satisfying claims of this nature, if found to be just, but by applying to Parliament for a vote of money for such purpose, and it is therefore the duty of his Majesty's Government fully to investigate the justice of a claim, before submitting such claim to the consideration of Parliament.

Moreover, the claims now in question bring into discussion matters of peculiar delicacy and importance: the authority of the laws which have been passed in this country for the suppression of the slave trade, and for the abolition of slavery; the applicability of those laws to natives of foreign States, who may come within the dominions of the Crown; the unrestricted right of every individual who finds himself within British jurisdiction to claim the full protection of the laws of the land. All these questions are necessarily raised by the claims now under discussion, and Mr. Stevenson will at once understand the gravity of a decision which was not merely to determine the existence or extent of a pecuniary liability, but which was incidentally to carry with it important interpretations of the law.

Mr. Stevenson, therefore, and the Government of the United States, will not be surprised that the British Government should have been unable to give an earlier answer to the applications which have been made to it on this subject.

The undersigned has now to inform Mr. Stevenson that his Majesty's

Government, having considered these cases with an anxiety and care proportioned to their difficulty and importance, has come to the conclusion that the claim preferred with respect to the "*Enterprise*" is not well founded, but that the claims preferred on account of the "*Comet*" and "*Encomium*" are well founded.

His Majesty's Government is of opinion that the rule by which these claims should be decided is, that those claimants must be considered entitled to compensation who were lawfully in possession of their slaves within the British territory, and who were disturbed in their legal possession of those slaves by functionaries of the British Government.

Now, the owners of the slaves on board the "Enterprise" never were lawfully in possession of those slaves within the British territory.

Before the time when the "Enterprise" arrived at Bermuda slavery had been abolished throughout the British Empire; and, consequently, the negroes on board the "Enterprise" had, by entering within British jurisdiction, acquired rights which the local courts were bound to recognise, and were obliged to protect. And here the undersigned must beg to point out a distinction between laws bearing upon the personal liberty of man, and laws bearing upon the property which man may claim in irrational animals or in inanimate things.

If a ship containing such animals or things were driven, by stress of weather, into a foreign port, the owner of the cargo could not be justly deprived of his property by the operation of any particular law which might be in existence in that port; because, in such case, there would be but two parties interested in the transaction—the foreign owner and the local authority; and it would be highly unjust that the former should be stripped of what belongs to him through the forcible application of the municipal law of a State to which he had not voluntarily submitted himself.

But in a case in which a ship so driven into a foreign port by stress of weather contains men over whose personal liberty another man claims to have an acquired right, there are three parties to the transaction: the owner of the cargo, the local authority, and the alleged slave; and the third party is no less entitled than the first to appeal to the local authority for such protection as the law of the land may afford him. But if men who have been held in slavery are brought into a country where the condition of slavery is unknown and forbidden, they are necessarily, and by the very nature of things, placed at once in the situation of aliens who have, at all times from their birth, been free. Such persons can in no shape be restrained of their liberty by their former master, any more than by any other person. If they were given up to such former master they would be aggrieved, and would be entitled to sue for damages. But it would be absurd to say that when a State has prohibited slavery within its territory, this condition of things must arise, namely: that as often as a slave ship shall take refuge in one of the ports of that State, liability must necessarily be incurred, either to the former owner of the slaves, if the slaves be liberated, or to the slaves themselves, if they are delivered up to their former owner.

If, indeed, a municipal law be made which violates the law of nations, a question of another kind may arise. But the municipal law which forbids slavery is no violation of the law of nations. It is, on the contrary, in strict harmony with the law of nature; and, therefore, when slaves are liberated, according to such municipal law, there is no wrong done, and there can be no compensation granted.

His Majesty's Government, therefore, consider the claim respecting the slaves of the "*Enterprise*" to be finally disposed of, by the principles thus laid down, and it follows, likewise, from thence, that no claim of that kind can ever be entertained. But, applying the foregoing rule to the case of the "*Comet*," compensation seems to be demandable.

In January, 1831, the state of slavery was permitted in the Bahamas, and as the law acknowledged the rights of property which British subjects, there residing, might acquire in slaves, a foreigner might also lawfully have been in possession of slaves in these islands, if he did not infringe any of the laws by which slavery was there regulated. Therefore, the relation of owner and slave was not necessarily dissolved by the arrival of slaves, at that time, in that colony. The slaves in question appear, moreover, to have been actually in the possession of their owner, within British territory, at the moment when they were illegally seized by a functionary of the British Government. Had it not been for this interference, there can be little doubt that the slaves would have been re-shipped in the vessel prepared to receive them, and would have reached the port to which they were destined.

The undersigned has further to state that the case of the "Encomium" does not appear, to his Majesty's Government, to differ substantially from that of the "Comet." When the shipwreck of the "Encomium" happened, slavery was still allowed in the Bahamas; the slaves on board the "Encomium" had never been freed from the control of the owner, and being virtually in his possession, they also were set at large by a functionary of the English Government.

It is undoubtedly true that, even if there had been no interference on the part of the British authorities, it might still have been possible that the owners might not, in the case of either of these vessels, have been able to re-ship the slaves; yet, as the seizure was wrongful and prejudicial, some compensation is equitably due.

His Majesty's Government, therefore, on being furnished with specific information as to the value of such of the slaves on board the "Comet" and "Encomium" as remained at the Bahamas, and were not removed from thence by their former owners, will be prepared to take into consideration the amount of compensation which it may be reasonable to allow for any injury the owners may be presumed to have sustained from the interference of the British functionaries in landing the slaves at the Bahamas.

The undersigned has accordingly to request that Mr. Stevenson will have the goodness to furnish him with such information respecting the pecuniary value of the slaves as will enable his Majesty's Government to form an opinion as to the amount of compensation which the owners may be entitled to receive, in consideration of the circumstances under which the services of their slaves have been lost to them.

The undersigned in conclusion has to repeat, that, slavery being now abolished throughout the British empire, there can be no well founded claim for compensation in respect of slaves who, under any circumstances, may come into the British colonies, any more than there would be with respect to slaves who might be brought into the United Kingdom.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Stevenson the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

PALMERSTON.

A. STEVENSON, Esq., &c., &c.

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.

No. 23, PORTLAND PLACE, *January* 14, 1837.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the official note addressed to him by Lord Palmerston, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under date of the 7th instant, communicating the final decision, by his Majesty's Government, of the claims of certain citizens of the United States, for indemnity for a number of slaves shipwrecked near the Bahama and Bermuda islands, and which were seized and liberated by the colonial authorities thereof.

The undersigned regrets that he has been prevented, by severe indisposition, from acknowledging sooner the receipt of his lordship's note, which he now hastens to do, and to assure him that he will lose no time in transmitting it to his Government, and invoking for it the early and respectful attention its high importance merits.

What course the Government of the United States will feel itself justified in taking, in relation to this subject, and the important questions involved in it, the undersigned does not feel himself at liberty to anticipate; but, that the decision which has been made by his Majesty's Government, and the principles on which it is attempted to be justified, will be received with painful surprise and regret by his Government, and the deepest sensibility by the whole Union, the undersigned cannot doubt. Having heretofore discussed at large the merits of these claims, as well as the important principles involved in them, and placed his Majesty's Government in possession of the views and opinions of his own, upon the subject, the undersigned will forbear to open again the discussion of these claims, or enter into an examination of the delicate and important questions presented in Lord Palmerston's communication. Such a course at this stage of the negotiation, and in the absence of instructions from his Government, would be neither beneficial nor respectful. In abstaining, however, from doing so, and expressing the sincere regret which he feels at the essential difference of opinion which is likely to arise between the two Governments, as to the principles on which these claims ought to be adjusted, the undersigned feels that he should but imperfectly fulfil his duty, as the representative of his country, if he did not seize the present occasion as a fit one to protest, in the most solemn manner, as he now begs leave respectfully to do, against the principles and doctrines asserted by Lord Palmerston, in behalf of his Majesty's Government, as the basis of its decision in relation to these claims, and especially in the case of the Enterprise; principles and doctrines which in the opinion of the undersigned are calculated to reach not only far beyond the value of the individual claims in discussion, but to matters of higher and deeper importance, connected with the national interest and institutions of his whole country, and difficult to be reconciled with the friendly relations subsisting between the two countries.

That such will be the view which his Government, in all probability, will feel itself justified in taking of this important and delicate subject, the undersigned cannot for a moment doubt. Under this view he deems it his duty respectfully to decline taking any definitive step for the adjustment of these claims, under the decision of his Majesty's Government, until he shall have had an opportunity of communicating with his Government, and ascertaining its wishes and instructions in relation to the whole subject.

The undersigned is happy to avail himself of the occasion to renew to Lord Palmerston assurances of his distinguished consideration.

A. STEVENSON.

Lord PALMERSTON, *&c., &c.*

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.—(Extract.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, May 13, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of my note to Lord Palmerston, upon the subject of the shipwrecked slaves.

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.

No. 23, PORTLAND PLACE, *May* 12, 1837.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, has the honor again to invite the attention of Lord Palmerston, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the claim preferred by the Government of the United States, in behalf of the owners of certain slaves who were shipwrecked near the Bahama islands, and liberated by the colonial authorities of his Majesty's Government.

Having lost no time in transmitting, for the consideration of his Government, the note which Lord Palmerston did him the honor to address to him on the 7th of January, announcing the determination of his Majesty's Government respecting these claims, the undersigned has been instructed to seize the earliest moment of assuring his lordship that, whilst the readiness expressed by his Majesty's Government to render justice to the owners of the slaves in the cases of the "Comet" and the "Encomium" is acknowledged by the President, the principles asserted in justification of the rejection of the claim in the case of the "Enterprise," are regarded by him as not only inconsistent with public law and the rights of the citizens of the United States, but with that respect due from all foreign powers to the institutions of an independent and friendly nation.

In presenting the subject of these claims again to the notice of his Majesty's Government, it is not intended to open the general discussion of them, or repeat the arguments which have been heretofore urged in their support. The undersigned will, therefore, best fulfil his instructions by submitting a brief examination of the principles assumed by Lord Palmerston's note, as the basis of the decision of his Majesty's Government. The rule laid down by his lordship, for the decision of these claims, is, "that those claimants must be considered entitled to compensation who were lawfully in possession of their slaves within the British territory, and who were disturbed in their legal possession of those slaves by functionaries of the British Government." Lord Palmerston then proceeds to state, that the owners of the slaves on board the "Enterprise" never were lawfully in possession of these slaves within the British territories, slavery having, before the arrival of the vessel in Bermuda, been abolished throughout the British Empire; and his lordship asserts the doctrine, that, when those who have been held in slavery are brought in a country where the condition of slavery is unknown and forbidden, they are necessarily, and by the

very nature of things, placed at once in the situation of aliens who have at all times from their birth been free. And in the conclusion of his lordship's note, he declares that, slavery being now abolished throughout the British Empire, there can be no well-founded claim for compensation in respect to slaves who, *under any circumstances*, may come into the British colonies, any more than there would be in respect to slaves who might be sent into the United Kingdom.

His lordship, however, at the same time admits that, if a ship containing irrational animals or inanimate things were driven by stress of weather into a foreign port, the owner of that cargo could not be justly deprived of his property by the operation of any particular law which might be in existence in that port; and he allows that it would be highly unjust that the owner should be stripped of what belongs to him through the forcible application of the municipal law of a State *to which he had not voluntarily submitted himself*. To reconcile these apparently conflicting doctrines, Lord Palmerston is understood to maintain that, since the passage of the act of Parliament of 1834, entitled "An act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies," &c., there can be no property in slaves, under any circumstances, within the British dominions; and that, as a necessary consequence, whenever slaves are brought into them, however compulsory and unavoidable the causes which carry them there, all antecedent property in them, be it ever so solemnly guarantied by the laws of the country to which the owner belongs, is forthwith divested, and the slave entitled to his liberty. It is further alleged, that the law which draws after it this result, is entirely in harmony with the law of nations. It would be impossible to look back on the history of nations without feeling surprise at these positions thus laid down by Lord Palmerston, were they even assumed by a country, if such an one could be found, in which slavery has never existed. How much more extraordinary, then, must they appear, when they are advanced by a nation, during whose dominion over these States the existing institutions of domestic slavery in some of them had its origin; within whose dominions slavery has, for nearly three centuries, been allowed and protected by law, and in a portion of whose territories a species of servitude still exists, which, though limited in its duration, and regulated by laws to guard against abuses, is not to be distinguished from slavery itself, although designated by the milder name of apprenticeship. The Government of the United States does not deny that the municipal laws of any country, not involving a violation of the laws of nations, may rightfully control the persons and property of the natives of other States, who, by voluntarily entering within the limits of such country, place themselves under its jurisdiction; but it does maintain that, when an important and vital change of municipal laws has been adopted, it would be inequitable and unjust to apply it to those who come, without notice of that change, into the country, on the faith of former laws. Liberal justice requires that the foreigner in that case should be permitted to withdraw himself and property unmolested from the operation of the new law. But that municipal laws have controlling authority over aliens who are forced within their reach, when such laws conflict in any respect with those higher obligations which govern the intercourse of nations with each other, is not alleged by Lord Palmerston, and cannot be admitted by any independent power.

It is understood to be conceded by his Majesty's Government, that all

the persons who were on board the "Comet," "Encomium," and "Enterprise" were forced within the British jurisdiction, and that, as a consequence, none of them could be deprived of their property by the operation of any municipal law. If the injustice and consequent illegality, under the law of nations, of depriving a native of a foreign State of his property, by a municipal law of the territory into which he has been driven by necessity, depend, as Lord Palmerston admits that they do, upon his never having voluntarily submitted himself to such law, it necessarily follows that the question of property is not to be, and cannot, from the reason and nature of things, be decided by the same municipal law, to which the claimant has never yielded submission. The question of property must therefore be determined by some other test than the municipal law, to which he has never voluntarily submitted himself. It can only be justly determined with a reference to a period antecedent to his entry within the foreign jurisdiction, and under the law of nations, by the laws of the country to which he belongs, and where he acquires his right of property.

It is not denied that a municipal law which abolishes slavery is in conformity with the laws of nations; but it is also true, as his Majesty's Government must admit, that the municipal laws of an independent State, by which it is authorized, are equally so. For it certainly will not be contended that the unbroken series of legislative acts running through so many centuries to the present time, by which the existence of slavery in the British colonies was sanctioned, the right of property in slaves secured, and the transfer of them from subject to subject, by inheritance or contract, regulated, were infractions of the laws of nations. Great Britain is therefore as much bound to admit the existence of property in slaves for life within the territories of the United States, as the United States are bound to admit a qualified property in slaves for years in the British West India colonies, and the prospective abolition of slavery in the dominions of the British empire. At the moment, then, when the holders of the slaves on board the "Enterprise" were driven within the British colonial territory, they had, according to the laws of their own country, a property in these slaves, recognised by the laws of nations; and if it was subsequently taken away, they were deprived of it by a municipal law to which they had never voluntarily submitted themselves, and which could not take away property, as Lord Palmerston admits, without great injustice. To sustain the distinction drawn by his lordship between laws bearing upon the personal liberty of man, and those bearing upon property which may be claimed in irrational animals and inanimate things, and to justify the doctrine which he has suspended upon it, it is necessary to show, not merely that *slavery for life* has been abolished within the British dominions, but that human beings cannot be the subject of property *any where*, or to *any extent*. This position cannot, will not, be maintained by a Government whose statute laws and judicial decisions establish the reverse. The act of Parliament itself, for the abolition of slavery, is founded on the previous right of property in the slaves for life. Compensation is awarded for it to the owners; a part of this compensation is a grant or reservation to the owners of property in the services of the slaves for years to come, without the consent of the slaves, and without remuneration to them; the right to these services is expressly made transferable by bargain and sale, is subject to the forced payment of debts due by the owner, and is levied upon like any other property for that purpose. Indeed, after the passage of

the West India act, it was expressly declared, in the instructions given by his Majesty's Government to the Governors of her West India colonies, that the servile character of the slave was rather locally suspended than abolished, and that the relation between his owner and himself was capable of being revived. But the reference to these statutory provisions would seem to be useless, since the existence of such property, previously to the act of Parliament of 1834, is made the basis of the allowance of the claims of the owners of the slaves who were on board the "Comet" and "Encomium." An attempt to discriminate between the right to the services of the man, and the right to the legal possession of the man, will scarcely be made. If it should be, it would at once be exposed by the inquiry, how the owner is to have the services without the control of the servitor? How the owner or sheriff, in the event of a sale by private contract or in market overt, could give the purchaser the benefit of the services, without delivering up into legal possession the person who was to perform them? The slaves on board the "Enterprise" could not have been liberated, but on the ground that the claimants could have no right to their services, even for a day. The extent as to time of the right of service, could not justly form an element in the decision of the question of legal possession. That legal possession being established, its duration, provided it was long enough to enable the owner to remove the object of it from British jurisdiction, could not be disturbed without manifest injustice, according to the principles of Lord Palmerston's admission. Were it then established that the laws of the United States could give no right which the British authorities could recognise, to the services of slaves for life, without their consent, it must be conceded that those laws could confer a temporary right to their services, such as exists in the British colonies themselves, which would protect the owners in the legal possession of their persons, and which is entirely inconsistent with their being regarded and treated "as aliens who have at all times from their birth been free." The apprenticed laborers, or slaves for years, into which the former slaves for life have been transformed by act of Parliament, are not to be carried from one colony to another; yet, if in the lawful translation of these laborers from one place to another, in the same colony, by sea, they should be cast upon the shores of another colony, it is not conceivable that they would be treated as having at all times from their birth been free, or that those entitled to their services would be denied the possession of them for the purpose of carrying them back to the place where their services were lawfully due. Does the British Government intend that the right to the services of men, and the right to the legal possession of the servitor, shall be yielded to British subjects; and in the same place, under the same laws and institutions, denied to American citizens forced into their sphere of action, as a thing which cannot exist? To make more glaringly manifest the absence of all justification for such distinction, it is proper that his Majesty's Government should be informed that there are, in many parts of the Union, colored persons who are, without essential differences, in the condition of the apprentices to labor in the British West India colonies; and that, on the abolition of slavery in many of the States, (who found it possible to legislate for that purpose,) the first step was, as in the British colonies, the substitution of *slavery for years* for *slavery for life*. It never occurred, however, to American legislators that any benefit was to result from the application of a new name, not descriptive of their condition, to the persons

who were the objects of these laws; and they are accordingly every where known as slaves bound to service for a term of years. Like the apprentices to labor of the British colonies, they are inheritable property, transferable by legal process for the payment of judgments recovered against their owners, and by bargain and sale. In the very probable event of the shipwreck of such slaves for years on the British West India shores, would his Majesty's Government attempt to discriminate between the condition of the American owners of their slaves for years, and the British owners in the colonies of the apprentices to labor, wresting the property from the one, and maintaining the right of property in the other, on the ground that one was according to the municipal law of England, and the other forbidden by, or inconsistent with it? It would not be compatible with the respect due to his Majesty's Government to suppose it capable of such inconsistency and injustice towards the citizens of a friendly nation forced within the range of British hospitality. Yet such is the result to which Lord Palmerston's doctrine inevitably leads. On the other hand, if no discrimination is to be made between British and American holders of slaves for years, in the British colonies, it is because Great Britain, in its inquiries into the legality of the possession of the slaves, looks back to the time before they came within the jurisdiction of Great Britain, and takes upon itself to decide a question no independent nation suffers other powers to decide for it—how far its power extends in relation to the property and persons subject to its dominion; and to admit or deny the right of property in man, according to the duration of the involuntary service required from him; making the standard of justice the municipal law of England, which the Government did not feel itself authorized to enact without the payment of money for the slaves for life to their colonial owners. But Lord Palmerston, in order to support what the Government of the United States considers a most untenable distinction, so far as foreign nations are concerned, between slaves and other articles of property, assumes that, when a ship is driven into a foreign port by distress, containing men, over whose personal liberty another man claims to have an acquired right, there are three parties to the transaction—the owner of the cargo, the local authority, and the alleged slave; and that the third party is no less entitled than the first to appeal to the local authority for such protection as the local law may afford; and that the alleged slave, if given up to the former master, would be aggrieved and would be entitled to sue for damages. Now, before proceeding to examine into the correctness of this assumption, it may be proper to remark, that its application to the slaves on board the "Enterprise" is only to be accounted for by the supposition that his lordship had an incorrect understanding of the facts connected with their liberation. Whatever might have been the duties or obligations of the local authorities of Bermuda, had the slaves applied for the protection of the law, before those authorities interfered, or had they escaped from their owners, and the latter applied to the colonial officers to aid in arresting and delivering up the fugitives, it is in proof and known to the Government that neither of those circumstances occurred. On the contrary, the intermeddling of the colonial authorities was unsolicited and officious, and on that account, and on that account alone, if on no other, as it led to the loss of the slaves to the owners, a fair and sufficient ground for a claim to compensation was afforded. Immediately on the arrival of the vessel, before complaint made by the slaves or their owners, she was seized by the custom house officers for the avowed reason that she had

slaves on board, who were by those self constituted judges declared to be free. After the lapse of a few days, this outrageous seizure was acknowledged to have been illegal, and the vessel was re-delivered to the master; the officers stating that they had nothing more to do with her or her cargo, and that as soon as the necessary repairs were made to fit her for sea, they would deliver up her papers, which had been, according to law, deposited at the custom-house. When the vessel was ready to sail the master applied for his papers, which the officers refused to give up, under what is believed to be a pretext, that they were instructed to withhold them until the Governor of the island should signify his pleasure respecting the slaves. While thus detained by the connivance or contrivance of the colonial officers, the slaves never having been out of the custody of the master of the vessel, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the chief justice of the island, under which they were all brought before him and declared to be free. This interference of the chief justice, like that of the custom-house officers, so far as is known, was not called for by any of the slaves, a portion of whom indeed voluntarily returned in the vessel to the United States, refusing to accept the freedom thus endeavored to be forced upon them. The owners certainly could not have applied to the authorities of the island for their interposition, inasmuch as they had been constantly in possession of the slaves until they were forcibly taken away. There was, consequently, no motive to require it. It is not, therefore, perceived how it is possible any liability could have been incurred by the Colonial Government or its officers, had the slaves been carried out of the island in the vessel which brought them into it; and there was no room for the application of the principle which is stated to have had so important an influence on the decision made by his Majesty's Government on this claim. But if this were not so, the soundness of the principle is explicitly denied, and the serious consequences with which, in the judgment of the President, it is fraught to the property and tranquillity of the citizens of the United States, make it the duty of the undersigned to announce to his Majesty's Government, immediately and solemnly, that its application to them can never be acquiesced in by the Government of the United States.

Every Government has undoubted right to extend the benefit of its local laws to aliens, however they may come into its territory, provided this extension does not interfere with the rights of others, which that Government is bound to acknowledge and respect; but no nation has a right to confer benefits by its municipal laws, necessarily implying a deprivation of the vested property of others, not subject to their jurisdiction. Before the slaves in question, therefore, could appeal for protection against their owners, or sue for damages if surrendered to them, it must be assumed that the municipal laws of Great Britain could be applied to the prejudice of those who were forced within their reach, and take away property vested by the laws of another nation, which that nation had an undoubted right to enact. How long is it since such an application of local law was deemed in Great Britain consistent with the unchanging law of nations? Are the principles of the international code to be affected by the enactments of particular States? Yesterday, a foreigner was protected in his acknowledged property in slaves in the British West Indies; to day, his property in slaves is denied, and they are wrested from him. The law of nations is the same, but Great Britain has changed its domestic code.

In the year 1725, when Spain possessed Florida, and Great Britain the

Carolinas, the retention and liberation of slaves, who fled from the British into the Spanish territory, was complained of by the Governor of South Carolina, acting as the special commissioner of the King, as "a breach of national honor and faith" on the part of Spain, notwithstanding that in all such cases compensation was promised by a decree of the King of Spain to the owner for the property he had lost. At the present day, Great Britain wrests slaves from their masters when driven into her ports by stress of weather; denies all compensation; and declares that no claim for slaves will be entertained who come, under any circumstances, into British territory. Can his Majesty's Government repose securely upon a principle which gives birth to such practical inconsistency and contradiction? But the Government of the United States is at a loss to comprehend the distinction taken by Lord Palmerston between the property and the persons of a shipwrecked vessel within British territory. The first is admitted to be beyond the reach of local law. The shield of distress is thrown over the property; it is safe from the laws of revenue and confiscation; however forbidden in other vessels, articles under penalty of confiscation of vessel and cargo, and fine and imprisonment of all on board, are taken, as a sacred charge, into the keeping, as it were, of the Government itself. Yet the persons on board are held to be subject to local laws, and the relations between them are to be ascertained by reference to the English rules alone, independent of the laws of their own country, by which those relations were, before their entrance into British territory, defined and regulated. This position is considered the more extraordinary when it is remembered that the persons on board a foreign vessel, entering voluntarily for commercial objects or convenience, into an English port, are not subject, to the same extent, to the control of the local law, as the property on board, and that whenever questions arise as to previously existing obligations between such persons, they are decided by the laws of their own country, and not by the English code. The same principle which renders it unjust that the right of property of a foreigner in inanimate things, acquired in his own country, should be interfered with by the municipal law of a State within whose territorial limits he had entered not of his own free will, but from necessity, applies with greater force to his right to the services of his fellow men, acquired in the same manner. These services are a species of property, whether due by contract or by law.

It may be safely left to an English jurist to determine whether an apprentice regularly bound to service according to the laws of a free country, on board a vessel, with his master, and forced by distress of weather into a British port, would be released from his obligations because his indentures were not according to the forms required by British laws to render such indentures valid; whether, when a tempest-tost vessel finds refuge in an English port, the sailors who constitute the crew, whether bound by their own contract or that of their master, supposing them to be slaves for life or years, would be absolved from their liability to serve, because the articles under which they were shipped might not conform, in all respects, to the statutory regulations of Great Britain; whether the soldiers of a friendly power, who might chance to be on board of her, would be discharged because forced into service by conscription, or because the terms of their enlistment might be such as were forbidden by English law. Would the laws of Great Britain deny to the master possession of the apprentice or sailor, for the purpose of enforcing the fulfilment of the obligation to which

he was bound? Would they deny to the officer of the foreign Government the custody of the conscript or enlisted soldier, or of the seaman, serving under marine conscription? If there be hesitation in answering these inquiries, the reply will be found in the history of English jurisprudence. The undersigned, therefore, has been instructed to say to Lord Palmerston that the President, entertaining, as he does, a thorough conviction of the unsoundness of the views of the British Government, as disclosed in his Lordship's note, has been particularly affected by the declaration that no claim for slaves coming into the British dominions, *under any circumstances*, will be entertained by his Majesty's Government. Although the President well knows that such is not the intention of his Majesty's Government, yet this declaration, if not regarded as an invitation, will be the strongest inducement to the flight or abduction of slaves, by fraud or force, from their masters; and, if adhered to, cannot fail to be considered, especially by the sufferers from its influence, as an evidence of a spirit hostile to the repose and security of the United States. The principles upon which it is founded, bearing strongly and directly upon the interests and sensibilities of the citizens of the United States, can never receive the sanction of their Government; whilst it is evident from recent experience, as well as from the proximity of territory of the two countries, that occurrences will frequently bring them into controversy. Repeated agitations of a question involving, in an eminent degree, the interests, the pride, and even the religious sensibilities of the parties concerned, must engender feelings at variance with that spirit of mutual friendship and hospitality, which it is doubtless the desire, as it is the policy, of both nations to cherish and extend. Irritated by discussion without agreement, discussion will be abandoned for retaliation or retortion, and sooner or later the cordial good will, at present so happily subsisting between the two countries, will be converted into bitter hostility—the forerunner of incalculable injuries to both.

These are the views which the undersigned has been instructed to present to Lord Palmerston's consideration. They are offered in the confident hope that they may induce his Majesty's Government not only to review its decision, and do justice to the claimants, as well in the case of the "Enterprise," as those of the "Comet" and "Encomium," but lead to the abandonment of grounds which cannot but be considered as alike inconsistent with public law, and that high sense of justice which belongs to the British nation.

Upon the subject of the compensation offered for the loss of the slaves in the "Comet" and "Encomium," the undersigned has been instructed to inform Lord Palmerston, (with an explicit understanding, however, that the objectionable principles advanced in his lordship's note are in no respect admitted,) that he is authorized to accept the tender of compensation which has been made, and that he will be ready to enter upon an adjustment of the amount of indemnity, as soon as he shall be put in possession of the necessary proofs for that purpose, and which the claimants interested have been called upon without delay to furnish.

The undersigned begs leave to renew to Lord Palmerston assurances of his distinguished consideration.

A. STEVENSON.

To the Rt. Hon. Lord Vt. PALMERSTON, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.—(Extract.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, June 13, 1837.

SIR: I herewith transmit to you the copy of a note from Lord Palmerston, dated the 30th ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of the one from me, which accompanied my despatch No. 24, on the subject of the shipwrecked slaves.

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *May* 30, 1837.

The undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which was addressed to him on the 12th instant, by Mr. Stevenson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the subject of the claim preferred by the Government of the United States in behalf of the owners of certain slaves landed from the American vessel "Enterprise," and set at liberty by the British colonial authorities at the Bahamas. The undersigned begs to assure Mr. Stevenson that his note shall receive the fullest consideration from his Majesty's Government.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Stevenson the assurances of his high consideration.

PALMERSTON.

A. STEVENSON, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.—(Extract.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, December 27, 1837.

SIR: I received last week, from Lord Palmerston, an answer to my note of the 11th of May, upon the subject of the slaves shipwrecked near the Bahama islands, from the three American vessels, the "Comet," "Encomium," and "Enterprise," a copy of which, with my answer, I have now the honor of transmitting to you.

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *December* 11, 1837.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has given the most attentive consideration to the representations contained in the note which he had the honor to receive, on the 12th of May last, from Mr. Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, relative to the claims preferred by the Government of the United States on behalf of the owners of cer-

tain slaves landed from the American vessels Comet, Encomium, and Enterprise, at the Bahamas, and emancipated by the colonial authorities at those islands.

The undersigned regrets that the Government of the United States, while it does justice to the readiness with which her Majesty's Government has admitted the claims on account of the slaves landed from the ships Comet and Encomium, is nevertheless disposed to think that the principles upon which her Majesty's Government has felt obliged to reject the claim on account of the slaves landed from the Enterprise, are not consistent with public law, or with the respect due to the institutions of an independent and friendly nation.

But, after a careful examination of the arguments advanced by Mr. Stevenson in his note of the 12th of May, in support of this view of the matter, the undersigned has to state that her Majesty's Government is still of opinion that the claim in the case of the Enterprise is inadmissible, inasmuch as it is founded upon the assumption that, by the law of nations, an independent State is not entitled to enact a law declaring that the condition of slavery shall under no circumstances be recognised within its own territories; and such a doctrine her Majesty's Government can never admit.

Mr. Stevenson, however, contends that the condition of slavery has not been entirely abolished in the British colonies; and that the temporary apprenticeships, to which the negroes in those colonies are still subject, are a species of qualified slavery: but the undersigned cannot admit the character which Mr. Stevenson ascribes to these apprenticeships.

These apprenticeships only give to the master, and for a limited time, with respect to the individual who was once his slave, the same rights which a master in England has by law over his indentured apprentice.

The law of the mother country is indeed now, in all respects, the law of the colonies also; and it would be impossible for her Majesty's Government to yield to the present demand for compensation, unless it were prepared to admit that the law of England is, on this point, contrary to the law of nations; and that, consequently, compensation ought also to be made for all slaves who, from time to time, may be brought into a port of the United Kingdom, and may there be liberated by a writ of habeas corpus. For Mr. Stevenson must be aware that all slaves so arriving, whatever might be the circumstances under which they might come within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United Kingdom, would be immediately liberated, and would, moreover, be entitled to claim damages against any persons who might restrain them of their liberty, or who, after their liberation, might again restore them to their former masters.

But the British Government cannot admit that Great Britain is under any obligation to make compensation to the former masters of slaves so liberated, either in the United Kingdom or in the colonies; for, the only ground upon which compensation could be claimed, would be the assumption that, by the liberation of such slaves, Great Britain had wronged those masters.

Now it cannot indeed be denied that the masters of slaves so liberated have suffered a loss; but it is a loss without a wrong: and they stand in this respect in the same situation as if their property had been destroyed by shipwreck, or by any other accident. For, if the slaves so liberated became justly and of right entitled to their freedom upon arriving within British jurisdiction, it cannot be contended that the British authorities who shall have respected this right, have thereby done to the masters a wrong, for

which those masters, having no ground for a suit in a court of justice, are entitled to claim compensation from the Government of Great Britain.

The laws of those countries in which slavery is not permitted, and where the maxim is that whoever breathes the air of heaven is free, make no exception against slaves passing *in transitu*, or driven within the territories of the State by stress of weather in the course of a voyage; and even at the time when slavery was recognised in the British colonies the dominion of the foreign master was not admitted over fugitive slaves, or over slaves who, being shipwrecked in the course of a voyage, came voluntarily into British territories. And the argument on which the claim now advanced by the American Government depends would, if assented to, lead, in its consequent application, to liabilities which have never hitherto been even asserted.

The undersigned does not, indeed, deny the justice of Mr. Stevenson's observation, that whenever questions as to previously existing obligations arise between persons who may find themselves on board a foreign vessel which has entered a British port, such questions are generally decided according to the laws of the country to which such persons belong, and not according to the law of England. In conformity with this principle, her Majesty's Government would give effect in this country to a contract entered into in a foreign country, and would construe that contract according to the laws of the country in which it was made. But it is to be remarked, that the claim now under consideration arises, not out of a contract between the two parties concerned, namely: the former master and the former slave, but out of the assertion which one man makes of a right of property to be by him exercised over his fellow man. And the answer to such a claim is, that a law now in force throughout the whole of the British dominions solemnly declares, that within those dominions no such right of property can exist.

The undersigned, therefore, cannot admit the position laid down by Mr. Stevenson, that the same principle which renders it unjust that a foreigner's right of property in inanimate things should be interfered with by the municipal law of a State within whose territories necessity may oblige such foreigner to enter, applies to a right claimed by one man to the services of his fellow-man in the capacity of a slave.

It is not denied by the British Government that the Governments of other countries have a right to continue, by their laws, the state of slavery within their own territories as long as to them may seem fit. The British Government, moreover, does not assert that the conveyance of slaves from one portion to another of the territory of a State in which slavery legally exists is contrary to the law of nations. But the British Government must maintain, that no country has a right to prevent another country from making a law to the effect that within its own territories slavery shall, under no circumstances, and in no shape whatever, be tolerated, and that every person, whatever his former condition may have been, shall, while within such territories, be entitled to all the privileges of a free man.

But the execution of a rightful law cannot be a wrong; and where no wrong is done no compensation can be due.

This being the view of the case taken by her Majesty's Government, it only remains for the undersigned to express his regret that her Majesty's Government is unable to meet the wishes of the Government of the United States in regard to the claim for the slaves landed from the "Enterprise."

And the undersigned must repeat the declaration contained in his note of the 7th of January, 1837, to Mr. Stevenson, that, slavery being now abolished throughout the British Empire, there can be no well founded claim on the part of any foreigner, in respect of slaves who, under any circumstances whatever, may come into the British colonies, any more than there would be in respect to slaves who might come into the United Kingdom.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Stevenson the assurances of his high consideration.

PALMERSTON.

A. STEVENSON, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.

No. 23, PORTLAND PLACE, *December* 23, 1837.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him by Lord Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of the 11th instant, in answer to the note of the undersigned of the 12th of May last, relative to the claims of the owners of the slaves shipwrecked in the American vessels, the "Comet," the "Encomium," and the "Enterprise," near the Bahamas, and liberated by the authorities of those islands.

It is with deep regret that the undersigned now learns from the note of his lordship, that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to adhere to its determination of not only refusing all compensation to the owners of the slaves on board the "Enterprise," but for any other slaves belonging to citizens of the United States who may hereafter, under any circumstances whatever, be brought within the dominions and jurisdiction of the British Crown.

That the Government of the United States, led as well by justice to its citizens, as by respect for its own rights of sovereignty, will regard this repeated decision of her Majesty's Government, and the principles reasserted in Lord Palmerston's note, with increased sensibility, and as affording additional grounds for painful dissatisfaction and complaint, the undersigned cannot doubt. He will, however, take an early opportunity of transmitting the note of his lordship to his Government, from whom it will doubtless receive the attention its high importance merits.

In the mean time, the undersigned deems it proper to submit to Lord Palmerston's consideration some observations which his lordship's note has rendered necessary, and which the undersigned feels it his duty to make.

Having in his previous communications exhibited fully the grounds upon which these claims rest, and discussed the important principles involved in them, the undersigned would now abstain from any comment on his lordship's note, but that it might be inferred from his silence, that the principles which have been again re-asserted by her Majesty's Government as the basis of its decision, could either be admitted or acquiesced in by that of the United States.

This course, too, becomes the more necessary in consequence of the misapprehensions under which his lordship labors, as to some of the opinions and principles, supposed to have been advanced by the undersigned, in the

previous correspondence, and which it is due as well to himself as his Government, to take an early opportunity of correcting.

Lord Palmerston, in his note, is pleased to say that the grounds upon which the claim for indemnity in the case of the "Enterprise" has been placed, are inadmissable, inasmuch as they are founded upon the assumption that, by the laws of nations, an independent State is not entitled to enact a law, declaring that the condition of slavery shall under no circumstances continue to exist within its dominions. Now, with due submission, the undersigned begs to say, that this assumption by his lordship is entirely unjust, and springs from a total misinterpretation of the doctrines asserted by the Government of the United States in support of these claims of its citizens.

The Government of the United States have not maintained, nor has the undersigned for it, that by the laws of nations one independent State had not the right abolishing by its laws slavery within its dominions, nor does any such consequence flow from the grounds upon which the present claim rests. On the contrary, as an abstract and general proposition, the right of passing such laws has never been denied by the United States.

The right was freely admitted, as undeniable, in the last note which the undersigned had the honor of addressing to Lord Palmerston; as was the principle asserted by his lordship that the municipal laws of an independent State might rightfully control the persons or property of the citizens or subjects of other States, who, by voluntarily coming within the limits of such State, placed themselves under its jurisdiction; provided they did not violate any of the principles of the public law, or the rights of any other State. It was also admitted, that municipal laws, either abolishing or permitting slavery, were in conformity with the law of nations. The Government of the United States, therefore, could have had no pretext of right to object to any law of her Majesty's Government on the subject of slavery, operating within its dominions, and not in violation of the rights of other nations. So far, therefore, from maintaining the principle supposed by his lordship, the reverse was the fact.

The question, then, is not whether Great Britain had the right of abolishing slavery by her laws, but whether the present case was one to which those laws could rightfully be extended, consistently with public law, and the right of the United States. Now it is conceded by Lord Palmerston, that whenever questions as to previously existing contracts arise between persons who may be on board foreign vessels entering British ports, they are to be decided according to the laws of the country to which such parties belong, and not according to the British laws; and that in conformity with this principle, her Majesty's Government would give effect within her dominions to any contract so entered into in a foreign county; being bound to construe the contract according to the laws of the country in which it was made; but his lordship goes on to say, that as the present claim did not arise out of a contract between the parties concerned, namely, the former master and slave, but out of the assertion which one man makes of a right of property in his fellow man, such right cannot be admitted, inasmuch as the laws of Great Britain have declared that no such claim of property shall be recognised or enforced within any part of the British dominions. It must also be borne in mind that his lordship at the same time admits that if a vessel driven by shipwreck or distress into a British port, containing irrational animals or inanimate things, the owner could not justly

be deprived of his property under the operation of a municipal law, to which he had not voluntarily submitted himself.

The whole controversy, then, turns upon the principle thus broadly asserted by her Majesty's Government, that persons cannot be made subjects of property; and that as slavery has ceased to exist in every form within her Majesty's dominions, all slaves brought therein under any circumstances, are to be regarded as free; and that in seizing and liberating them, her Majesty's Government perpetrates no wrong, and consequently can make no compensation. Upon the soundness of this principle, and the fact of the total abolition of slavery in the West Indies, her Majesty's Government rests its decision; and, in addition to the arguments which the undersigned had the honor heretofore of presenting to his lordship's consideration on these two points, he will now add some others of a general character.

And first, as to the question of property:

From whence is it that her Majesty's Government derives the doctrine, that man, under no circumstances, can become the subject of property? If it be true, as the undersigned believes it is, that property is emphatically the creature of law, of municipal law, and that that only is property which the law makes so, does it not follow that each State must alone possess the right to decide the question for itself; and that the consequence is, that property varies in different countries? Now, in all countries, ancient or modern, where slavery has existed, was it ever heard that those who were slaves were not to be regarded as property; or that any distinction was recognised under the laws of nations, between property in persons, and property in things? On the contrary, has not the right of property in slaves been acknowledged by most of the civilized nations of the globe, and secured by all the protections of law? If this be not so, and slaves are not property, what are they? When, it may be asked, since the time of the Roman law, which has justly been regarded as the code *rationis scripta*, has it ever been doubted that the slave was property? Do the laws of nations, in treating on the subject of property, make an exception in favor of the right of discriminating between persons and things? The question, then, is, not what the laws of Great Britain may be as to property in slaves, but what are the laws of the countries in which the slave and the owner reside?

The right of one nation to decide for another what is property, is of modern date, and has been asserted, it is believed, by no other nation than that of Great Britain. Does she expect that any independent power will submit to a doctrine involving the extravagant supposition of yielding to any one nation the right not only to decide for itself, but for others, the question of what is, or what is not property? When, or where, has such a doctrine ever before been asserted? In what written or received authority will it be found? When was it, since the days of Queen Elizabeth down, that such a claim by any other nation, would not have been regarded by Great Britain as subversive of the principles of international law, and a direct violation of her own rights of sovereignty? The answer will be found in her own history. Is she then justified in asserting a doctrine which, besides being against the established principles of public law, and the rights of other nations, is so obnoxious to all those principles recognised and practised by her in her intercourse with other nations, for more than two centuries, without opposition or censure, and by universal consent? Is it (as the undersigned has heretofore taken occasion to ask) for that nation, within whose dominions slavery has existed for centuries, and

during whose dominion over the United States the existing institutions of domestic slavery had their origin, is it for that nation, who has been the greatest slaveholder on earth, and from whose laws and practices (in the language of one of its former ministers) "slavery itself has sprung," that the doctrine is now to be maintained that there can be no right of property in persons?

The question of property in slaves is one which no nation has the right of determining for another. It is one, certainly, which the United States will never consider even open for discussion, much less for the decision of a foreign Government.

Whatever, therefore, the laws of her Majesty's Government on the subject of slavery may be, and whether it has been abolished and ceased to exist throughout Great Britain, (which, however, is not admitted as to her West India colonies,) they can have no influence in the decision of the present question. The slaves on board the "Enterprise" were the property of citizens of the United States, and in the possession of their owners when seized and liberated. They were as much under the protection of the flag of the United States when forced by distress and shipwreck into the waters and jurisdiction of Great Britain, as if they had been upon the ocean, or within the limits of the United States. They lost, therefore, none of their rights, while in a foreign jurisdiction; and their seizure from the custody of their owners, and subsequent liberation, was a violation of the rights and sovereignty of the United States, the principles of public law, and all the principles which regulate the intercourse between independent and friendly nations.

The inquiry then arises upon what ground has the claim in the case of the "Enterprise" been rejected, and those of the "Comet" and "Encomium" admitted to be well founded. It is conceded by his lordship that they rest upon what is assumed to have been the state of slavery in the colonies at the time of the arrival of those vessels in the Bahamas. In the first two cases, of the "Comet" and "Encomium," compensation was allowed because the West India act of emancipation had not passed, and the relation between owner and slave had not been dissolved; and as the law acknowledged the rights of British subjects in their slaves in the colonies, it would have been unjust to deny to a foreigner in possession of his slaves the same rights. Compensation was, therefore, decreed. But in the case of the "Enterprise," it is refused because she arrived after the passage of the law of 1833, by which it is asserted that slavery, in every form, being abolished in the colonies, the slaves became at once entitled to freedom, and the rights of the owner ceased. And hence his lordship, dissenting from the opinion expressed by the undersigned, in a former note, as to the character and condition of the negro apprentices in the West Indies, under the act of 1833, again asserts that slavery was wholly abolished by this act, and that on this foundation alone the decision of her Majesty's Government must be justified. Now protesting, as the undersigned does, against the right of deciding this claim under the municipal laws of Great Britain, or applying any system which she may adopt for the amelioration or abolition of slavery within her dominions to the citizens of the United States, or their property under circumstances like these, he will yet, for purposes of argument and illustration, proceed to show that the grounds which have been assumed as the basis of the present decision are illusory and unfounded. With due submission, then, to his lordship, the undersigned must again repeat, that so

far from slavery having been abolished in the West Indies, it exists in an essential and vital form in the present system of negro apprenticeship. The grounds upon which this opinion is expressed are matters of history. They are to be found not only in the objects and provisions of the act itself, but in the history of the proceedings and discussions which took place in Parliament at the time of its passage, on the part both of the friends and opponents of the law; to a brief review of which the undersigned now asks the attention of his lordship, and that of her Majesty's Government.

In the first place, it was not intended by the act to change immediately the state of slavery in the West India colonies. The leading and avowed object of the friends of the law was not, as Lord Palmerston has supposed, that of immediate and unqualified abolition, but the adoption of a scheme of gradual and progressive amelioration and emancipation. It was with this view that the measure was not only proposed and supported by the Government, but finally passed. In both houses of Parliament the friends and supporters of the law declared that the slaves of the colonies could not be suddenly liberated and raised from a state of slavery to one of freedom; that the experience of all ages and nations furnished examples of the imminent dangers which attended all attempts to change at once the political condition of the laboring classes of a great community; that the principle of a protracted period was essential to the welfare of the slaves, and that they could not safely be placed immediately in the situation of free men; that it was necessary, therefore, that the whole number of slaves should be divided into classes, and, continuing in the custody of their owners, be bound to serve as apprentices for a given number of years; and that the termination of their bondage was to be gradual; that when these apprenticeships ceased, and not till then, would those who had been held as slaves be in full possession of the rights and privileges enjoyed by other classes of her Majesty's subjects in the colonies; that it was in this way alone that they could guard the colonies and the negroes themselves, against the dangers of blood-shed and strife, consequent upon sudden changes from a state of slavery to one of freedom.

In the House of Lords, the then Premier, (Lord Grey,) in support of the scheme, declared "that he could not contemplate, without an increased degree of apprehension, the possible danger which might arise from setting the slaves free at once, and it was therefore believed by his Majesty's Government, that such a progressive freedom, combining a preparatory state of restricted labor with a certain degree of free labor, to end in ultimate manumission, was the proper course to be pursued; that this was the plan upon which the system of apprenticeship was proposed by his Majesty's Government; that the slaves would be allowed a part of the day to labor for themselves, and at the expiration of a certain number of years become completely emancipated; that this was the only plan effectually to secure the ultimate object of complete freedom, and the abolition of slavery in all the possessions of his Majesty's Government."

These were the views of the enlightened statesman at the head of the Government, who brought forward the measure which finally passed, and which was supported in both houses upon these grounds.

The opponents of the bill and the strong friends of emancipation opposed it, however, upon the ground that any measure for the amelioration of slavery, short of entire abolition, was open to innumerable objections; that it was a scheme to prolong *slavery* under the specious title of *apprentic-*

nd was little else than mockery and insult. Among the most un-
mising opponents of the bill was one of the present members of
jesty's Government, who then held a high appointment in Lord
cabinet; and it is not a little remarkable in the history of this pro-
, that the decision of the Government, not to make the abolition
iate, but to adopt the system of apprenticeship, as it now exists in
onies, not only induced that distinguished nobleman to vote against
, but actually drove him from office. The very able speech which
vered against the bill was afterwards republished in a corrected form
self, and in the preface, apologizing for the republication, the follow-
markable declaration was made:
was a conviction which had been gradually forced upon me, that
asure short of the entire abolition of slavery was open to insupera-
ctions; and finding that a different view was adopted by his Majes-
vernment, I thought it necessary to resign the office I held in the
al Department some days before the arrangement took place, by
the seals of the department were transferred to Mr. Stanly."—
of Lord Howick, published by Ridgway & Sons, 1833: Pica-

his speech his lordship, in substance, declared that, by the proposed
e negro was to be apprenticed to a master not of his own choice,
mpelled to enter into a contract, the basis of which he was not at
to alter or reject; that if it were asked in what these apprenticed
s differed from the English laborer who was under contract with his
, the answer was, that in the one case it was voluntary, in the other
n the one, the laborer had the whole of his labor, in the other, only
ig proportion. What the advantages were which it was supposed
arise from this apprenticeship of the negroes he did not know; but
maintained, "that the system of apprenticeship was nothing more
than the continuance of the whole system of slavery, whatever it
name."
ther distinguished emancipator, and member of the present Parlia-
said that he objected strongly to the scheme of apprenticeship.
slavery under another name; and he trusted the clause respecting the
ticeship would be completely changed: whilst another member de-
that the scheme was to prolong slavery for years under the specious
of *apprenticeship*, and was mere mockery and insult. (Hansard's
entary Debates, new series, session of 1833.) Is this the system
rowed at the time of its adoption by the ministers of the Crown and
nds of the Government, not to be one of immediate abolition, but
al bondage—a system denounced by the advocates of emancipation
of continued and essential slavery, which is now proclaimed on the
her Majesty's Government as one of total and unqualified freedom,
tended to place the negro apprentice of the West Indies, upon the
of the free laborer and apprentice of England? Is this the system
it is asserted in Lord Palmerston's note, gives to the master (and
r a limited time, over the apprentice, once his slave) only the same
which a master in England has, by the laws, over his indentured ap-
e or free laborer? The answer to these questions is to be found in
torical details already given, and in the provisions of the act itself.
these that the undersigned looks for the justification of the opinion
ore expressed, and now repeated, as to the true character of the

system of apprenticeship under the act of 1833; and if he has erred, as his lordship has supposed, as regarding that system as one of essential, though qualified, slavery, instead of entire abolition, he has the satisfaction at least of knowing that he has done so, not only with the Government who passed the law, but with all the distinguished advocates and opposers of it, who, it is fair to presume, understood what was intended by it, and whose opinions, on such a subject, are entitled to respect.

Nor can the undersigned concur in the correctness of the opinion expressed by his lordship, as to the rights of these negro apprentices when brought within the United Kingdom. In his last note, his lordship is understood to maintain that the law of the mother country was now, in all respects, the law of the colonies; and that negro apprentices brought, under any circumstances, into the United Kingdom, would not only be entitled to their freedom, but to damages against all those who might attempt to restrain them of their liberty, or restore them to their former masters. Can this be so? Is it not, on the contrary, directly otherwise; and if apprentices, during the period of their apprenticeship, were to be brought within the United Kingdom without the express consent of their masters, would they not be liable to be seized and restored to their masters?

By the third section of the West India act it is expressly declared, "*That all slaves who may at any time from the passing of this act, have been brought with the consent of their possessors, and all apprenticed laborers, who may hereafter, with like consent, be brought into any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall, from the passing of the act, be absolutely and entirely free to all intents and purposes whatsoever.*"

Here the express provision of the act makes the bringing, with the actual knowledge and consent of the masters, the only foundation of the claim to freedom of the apprentices, and before such freedom could be established in the United Kingdom, the consent and privity of the owner must first be clearly and conclusively established. It is not perceived, then, upon what authority it can be affirmed that the laws of the mother country are in all respects those of the colonies, or how negro apprentices, or slaves coming within the United Kingdom without the consent of their masters or possessors (as in cases of shipwreck or distress) can be said to be free, or placed beyond the control of their owners. The grounds, then, upon which the rejection of the claim in the case of the "Enterprise" has been placed totally fail; and upon the principles admitted to govern the decision in the cases of the "Comet" and "Encomium," the claimants of the "Enterprise" are entitled to demand the like indemnity from her Majesty's Government.

Upon the subject of the laws of her Majesty's Government for the amelioration or abolition of slavery within the British dominions, it does not belong to the undersigned here to speak. With all such laws foreign Governments can have nothing to do when not affecting their own rights of sovereignty. Humane and enlightened as such laws may be regarded by her Majesty's Government or subjects, they cannot be permitted to seek their gratification at the expense of the rights of other nations, or the confiscation of the property of their citizens or subjects. If the property for which indemnity is now asked had been lost by the accidents of commercial enterprise, or the acts of God, the loss would have been borne by the claimants without repining. But as the injuries of which they complain have been perpetrated under the authority of her Majesty's Colonial Gov-

ernment, in defiance of the clearest right, and all those principles which have heretofore been held sacred in the intercourse between nations, it becomes the duty of the Government of the United States to interpose and seek redress.

The undersigned must, therefore, again repeat the declaration contained in his note of the 12th of May, that this decision of her Majesty's Government, and the doctrines by which it is defended, are alike inconsistent with the principles of the public law; with the rights of sovereignty of a friendly nation, and with that high sense of justice which belongs to the British nation;—and to assure Lord Palmerston, in the most respectful, though frank manner, that whilst the claim for reparation for those injuries cannot be relinquished by the Government of the United States, it is yet to be hoped that reparation will not always be withheld.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Lord Palmerston the assurances of his high consideration.

A STEVENSON.

Lord Viscount PALMERSTON.

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.—(Extracts.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, April 21, 1838.

SIR: I have now the honor to enclose to you a copy of my note to Lord Palmerston, submitting, as directed in your despatch of the 12th of March, a direct proposition for a conventional arrangement with Great Britain on the subject of our slaves who may hereafter be carried by force, or driven by shipwreck, into the British colonies contiguous to the United States.

* * * * * * *

As I am uninformed in relation to the peculiar character of the arrangement which our Government would be willing to adopt, I desire to know what the President's opinions on the subject are, and what I am to say, if asked, as I shall no doubt be, to state the basis of the convention we propose.

Mr Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.

No. 23, PORTLAND PLACE, *April* 17, 1838.

Under recent instructions from his Government, it again becomes the duty of the undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, to address Lord Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, upon the subject of the American slaves shipwrecked near the Bahama Islands, in the years 1831 and 1834, and liberated by the colonial authorities.

Having lost no time in transmitting to his Government the last note of his lordship on this subject, under date of the 11th of December last, with the reply thereto, the undersigned has been directed to take an early opportunity of expressing the regret with which the President perceives

the determination, on the part of her Majesty's Government to adhere to the principles asserted in Lord Palmerston's first note, and reaffirmed in the last, and to repeat the assurances heretofore given, that such principles can be regarded in no other light than as entirely at variance with the opinions entertained by the Government of the United States of natural justice and national law.

The undersigned has likewise been instructed to say, that from the positive and marked manner in which these principles have been reiterated in his lordship's last note, it is not deemed by the President either expedient or necessary to prolong the discussion upon the merits of the question.

Whilst, however, it may be impracticable for the two Governments to agree in principle, it must yet be apparent that a strong necessity exists on the part of both to adopt measures by which the evils that are likely to arise from such difference in opinion may, if practicable, be prevented.

The President, therefore, unwilling to abandon the hope that some arrangement may be made between the two Governments likely to prove adequate to that object, has instructed the undersigned to ascertain if it will meet the wishes of her Majesty's Government to enter upon the negotiation of a conventional arrangement, providing for the disposition of all slaves belonging to the United States who may hereafter be carried by force, or be driven by stress of weather, within the British colonies proximate to the territory of the United States. With this view, the undersigned begs leave to submit to Lord Palmerston a proposition for this desirable object, and to express the earnest desire, on the part of his own Government, for its early and favorable consideration by that of her Majesty's.

In the mean time, it is proper to say that the President of the United States, anxious to avoid any thing that might tend in the slightest degree to disturb the amicable relations between the two countries, and adhering to the moderation by which the American Government have uniformly been guided, will abstain from taking any measures for the security of the rights and property of its citizens, which the recent decision of her Majesty's Government, and the absence of any arrangement on the subject, might render proper, until an opportunity shall be afforded of ascertaining the views of her Majesty's Government, in relation to the proposition which the undersigned has been authorized to make, and which he now has the honor of submitting.

The undersigned persuades himself that Lord Palmerston will see in this proposition, not only a disposition, on the part of the President, to adjust this matter in the most amicable manner, but a willingness and desire to meet her Majesty's Government on some ground of accommodation consistent with the true interests and honor of both nations.

In the confident expectation of being favored with an early decision of her Majesty's Government on this subject, the undersigned seizes the occasion of renewing to Lord Palmerston assurances his distinguished consideration.

A. STEVENSON.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, &c.

Mr Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.—(Extract.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, May 5, 1838.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I also enclose his lordship's answer to the proposition contained in my note of the 17th of April in relation to a conventional arrangement between the two Government on the subject of our slaves.

Lord Palmerston to Mr Stevenson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *April* 28, 1838.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which was addressed to him on the 17th instant by Mr Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, upon the subject of a proposal for like negotiation of a conventional arrangment to provide for the disposal of all slaves belonging to the United States, who may hereafter be carried by force or be driven by stress of weather within the British colonies in the neighborhood of the coasts of the United States; and the undersigned loses no time in assuring Mr Stevenson that this proposal shall be brought without delay under the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Stevenson the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

PALMERSTON.

A STEVENSON, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Stevenson to Mr Forsyth.—(Extract.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, May 28, 1838.

SIR: In my despatch of the 5th instant, number 48, I forwarded to you Lord Palmerston's first note on the subject of the slave convention; since which, I have received from him a second note, a copy of which, with my answer, I have now the honor of communicating.

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *May* 19, 1838.

The undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has to state to Mr. Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, that her Majesty's Government have had under consideration the note which was addressed to the undersigned by Mr. Stevenson on the 17th of April, 1838, with the view of ascertaining whether it will meet the wishes of her Majesty's Government to enter on the negotiation of a conventional arrangement, providing for the disposal of slaves belonging to the United States, who

may hereafter be carried by force or driven by stress of weather within the British colonies, which are near to the Territory of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government do not, at present, see how any conventional arrangement could be formed for the purpose contemplated in Mr. Stevenson's note; but they feel that it would be premature to pronounce any opinion on that question until Mr. Stevenson shall have had the goodness to give a more definite explanation of the nature of the proposal which he is prepared to make.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Stevenson the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

PALMERSTON.

A. STEVENSON, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.

No. 23, PORTLAND PLACE, *May* 22, 1838.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him by Lord Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under date of the 19th instant, in answer to one from the undersigned of the 17th April last, in relation to a conventional arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of shipwrecked slaves in her Majesty's colonies.

The undersigned will not fail to communicate to his Government a copy his lordship's note, and to take immediate steps to place her Majesty's Government in possession of the views of the United States in relation to the character of the anticipated convention.

The undersigned renews to Lord Palmerston assurances of his distinguished consideration.

A. STEVENSON.

Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, July 4, 1838.

SIR: I received last week your despatch (No. 43) communicating the President's views in relation to the proposed conventional arrangement with Great Britain, on the subject of such American slaves as may hereafter be forced by stress of weather or other unavoidable contingencies within British colonial ports. I shall lose no time in bringing the subject to the view of her Majesty's Government, and ascertaining how far they are disposed to negotiate a convention in conformity with the views and wishes of the President.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. STEVENSON.

JOHN FORSYTH, Esq.,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.—(Extract.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, July 21, 1838.

SIR: I have now the honor to communicate to you a copy of a note addressed to Lord Palmerston, in pursuance of instructions contained in your despatch No. 43, on the subject of the proposed arrangement for the disposal of American slaves in British colonies. To this note no answer has yet been received, nor do I expect one, until after the adjournment of Parliament, which will take place about the middle of August.

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.

No. 23, PORTLAND PLACE, *July* 10, 1838.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, has the honor of acquainting Lord Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that since the receipt of his lordship's note of the 29th of May, on the subject of a conventional arrangement, providing for the disposal of American slaves in British colonies, he has received instructions from his Government, which enable him to give the information desired by her Majesty's Government, as to the nature and character of the proposed convention on the part of the United States.

The undersigned, accordingly, has the honor of informing Lord Palmerston that the views of the Government of the United States on this subject would be partially realized by an agreement on the part of her Majesty's Government to refrain from forcing liberty upon such American slaves as may hereafter be forced by stress of weather, or other unavoidable contingency, within British colonial ports near the United States.

This object, it is believed, might be effected, without any collision with the British laws, supposed to be applicable to the subject, by restricting their operations entirely to *terra firma*, and inhibiting the landing of foreign slaves at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the colonial authorities of those islands.

In cases of imperious necessity, where a landing was unavoidable, the negroes might be placed in a fortification or other place, under military command, for temporary safe-keeping, until the owner could provide the means of their re-shipment, without unnecessary delay.

The undersigned begs leave, therefore, to inform Lord Palmerston, that should her Majesty's Government be disposed to entertain the proposition for a convention on this basis, or any other, by which the local authorities of the British islands near the American continent would be prevented from improperly interfering with this species of property belonging to citizens of the United States, he will be prepared to negotiate and conclude such an arrangement between the two countries.

The undersigned prays Lord Palmerston to accept renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

A. STEVENSON.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, *&c.*

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.—(Extracts.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, November 5, 1838.

* * * * * *

My preceding despatches will have informed you of the steps taken to adjust the cases of the "Comet" and "Encomium." My last note, furnishing the information and statements called for by the Lords of the Treasury, was in February, and during my absence Lord Palmerston's reply was received. A copy of it I have now the honor to transmit.

* * * * * *

I immediately acknowledged the receipt of Lord Palmerston's note, and informed him that I should take an early opportunity of replying to it.

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *September* 13, 1838.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acquaint Mr. Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, that he has referred to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury the note which Mr. Stevenson addressed to him on the 8th of February last, together with the statement therein contained, of the number and value of the slaves landed from the American vessels "Comet" and "Encomium," shipwrecked near the Bahama islands, and liberated by the British colonial authorities there.

Their lordships having duly considered these papers, it becomes the duty of the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Stevenson the view which her Majesty's Government have taken of the claim preferred by the American Government for compensation to the owners of the negroes in question.

Mr. Stevenson, in his note of the 8th of February, remarks, that "besides the value of the slaves at the port of destination, damages or interest from the time of their seizure will constitute a part of the compensation claimed, upon the principle that a just indemnity in such cases must include not only the return of the property lost, (if to be had,) or its value, (if not,) but compensation for the detention, in the shape of damages or interest;" that since, however, damages cannot be ascertained in cases like the present, "interest will be received in lieu thereof, as a part of the indemnity agreed to be made; and that it will therefore be expected that to the value of the slaves at the port of destination, the interest will be added from the time of the seizure of the slaves to that of payment, together with the actual expenses incurred and paid by the owners and their agents at Nassau, in consequence of the proceedings of her Majesty's colonial authorities."

From the statements enclosed in Mr. Stevenson's note, it appears that the whole number of slaves shipwrecked in the "Comet" was 165, and that their average value at the port of New Orleans, to which the vessel was destined, was computed at 600 Spanish dollars each; and that the whole number of slaves wrecked on board the "Encomium" was 45, the aggregate value of whom is computed at 34,575 Spanish dollars. On this valua-

tion, interest at 6 per cent. per annum is claimed, on the principle advanced by Mr. Stevenson, from the time of seizure to that of payment, with the amount of expenses incurred by the owners of these negroes and their agents, in consequence of the seizure.

Upon this representation, the undersigned has, in the first place, to observe, that the number of slaves for whom compensation is claimed is naturally taken by Mr. Stevenson from the accounts which he has received of the number embarked on board the vessels, and afterwards shipwrecked at the Bahamas. But it would appear by the official reports received by her Majesty's Government from the colony, at the time the transaction occurred, that eleven of the slaves, wrecked in the "Comet," escaped from the vessel which brought them to Nassau, and got away from the custody of their owners, before the others were seized by the officers of customs; and that one of the slaves from the "Comet" and ten of those from the "Encomium" returned to America with their respective owners.

The undersigned cannot doubt but that Mr. Stevenson will at once admit that these 22 slaves should be excluded from the number for which compensation is claimed; the eleven first mentioned, because being at large as fugitive slaves, they were not included in the seizure, and cannot, therefore, be the objects of a claim arising out of the alleged undue interference of the British functionaries on that occasion, and the remaining twelve, because their owners can obviously have no claim on account of slaves, of whom they actually retained possession.

The number of slaves, therefore, for whom compensation can, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, be claimed, is 153 in the case of the "*Comet*" and 35 in the case of the "*Encomium*."

With regard to the principle on which Mr. Stevenson is of opinion that the amount of the indemnification should be calculated, the undersigned has to observe, that the loss to the owners is estimated by Mr. Stevenson with reference not to the actual value of the slaves at the time of shipwreck, but to the probable price which might have been obtained for them if they had arrived in due course, and in a healthy state, at New Orleans, ded destination of both these vessels; and that the claim, therefore, includes all the anticipated profits of the adventurers.

Her Majesty's Government cannot acquiesce in the reasonableness of this proposition. It has been indeed admitted, that the owners of these negroes have a claim for compensation to the extent of the injury they have sustained by the erroneous proceedings of the officers of her Majesty's customs at the Bahamas; but if those officers had not so interfered, the owners would still have had considerable difficulties to contend with; and even if they had succeeded in transferring their slaves to another vessel, and in removing them from the port of Nassau, they would still have been liable to all the further risks and expenses of the voyage to New Orleans.

Her Majesty's Government are not, therefore, prepared to admit that the estimated value of the slaves, had they arrived at New Orleans, can be taken as the actual loss of the owners, which ought rather to be calculated according to the value of the slaves at the places from which they were originally shipped; and this, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, is the only criterion by which the amount of compensation due for the injury can be fairly ascertained.

In the next place, her Majesty's Government cannot acquiesce in the specific demand made by Mr. Stevenson for interest at six per cent. for pay-

ment of the expenses incurred by the owners or their agents in prosecuting their applications for the recovery of the slaves who had been placed, by the accident of shipwreck, in a position to act as free agents, under the protection of British laws.

Her Majesty's Government, however, in arranging the amount of compensation, will be ready to take into their consideration the delay which has occured in the settlement of these claims, and they will not object to allow the ordinary note of interest from the 7th of January, 1837, the date at which the claim for some compensation in respect to the slaves of the "Comet" and "Encomium" was first admitted.

Although no reference is made by Mr. Stevenson to any evidence respecting the value of the slaves at the ports from which they were embarked, her Majesty's Government presume that the documents in his possession may afford some information on this head; and entertaining an anxious wish to meet the views of the Government of the United States by coming to an early agreement on the subject of these claims, they have directed Mr. Rothery to inspect and examine the documents and evidence in Mr. Stevenson's possession.

The undersigned begs, therefore, to acquaint Mr. Stevenson that Mr. Rothery will be instructed to attend to such arrangement in regard to the time and mode of executing this duty as Mr. Stevenson may think proper to notify to the undersigned.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Stevenson the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

PALMERSTON.

A. STEVENSON, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.

No. 23, PORTLAND PLACE, *October* 30, 1838.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, had the honor, on his return to London, to receive the note addressed to him by Lord Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under date of the 13th ultimo, on the subject of the claims for American slaves shipwrecked on the Bahamas, in the "Comet" and "Encomium," and liberated by the authorities thereof.

It is with not less surprise than regret, that the undersigned now learns from Lord Palmerston's note the grounds upon which her Majesty's Government seem disposed to adjust these claims. As he cannot acquiesce either in the correctness or justice of the principles assumed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury in relation to the number or value of the slaves liberated, or the period of time from which the interest ought to commence, and more especially as the decision has been made without an examination of the body of evidence taken on the part of the claimants, and which was proffered as far back as February last, the undersigned begs to acquaint Lord Palmerston that he will deem it proper to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to reply to his lordship's note, and place the grounds upon which the claims for indemnity rest fairly before her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Lord Palmerston assurances of his high consideration.

A. STEVENSON.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.—(Extract.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, November 5, 1838.

* * * * * * * *

I found, also, on my return, an answer from Lord Palmerston to my note of the 10th of July, on the subject of the conventional arrangement I was authorized to submit, for the disposal of our shipwrecked slaves in British colonies. A copy of his lordship's note is enclosed, with my reply. You will see their refusal to negotiate on the subject announced, in the most unqualified manner.

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *September* 10, 1838.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acquaint Mr. Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, that her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the note which Mr. Stevenson addressed to the undersigned on the 10th of July last, on the subject of the convention which Mr. Stevenson has been instructed to propose on the part of the United States, in order to provide for the disposal of slaves who, belonging to citizens of the United States, may be driven by stress of weather within the British colonies.

Mr. Stevenson says in that note that the views of the Government of the United States on this subject would be partially realized by an agreement on the part of her Majesty's Government to refrain from forcing liberty upon such American slaves as may hereafter be driven by stress of weather, or by other unavoidable contingency, within the British colonial ports near the United States; and Mr. Stevenson thinks that this object might probably be accomplished without any collision with the British laws, by restricting the operation of those laws, as bearing upon this matter, to the terra firma; and by prohibiting the landing of foreign slaves at any place within the jurisdiction of the local authorities of such colonies.

Mr. Stevenson further suggests, that when, in any case of absolute necessity, such slaves may have been landed, they might be placed under a military guard for safe custody, until their owners should be able to provide means for their re-shipment.

The undersigned has the honor to state, in reply to these suggestions, in the first place, that it is difficult to suppose that any slave who is brought into a situation in which the choice of freedom is placed within his reach can require the employment of force to induce him to avail himself of that choice, and to emancipate himself from bondage; and that, consequently, an engagement on the part of Great Britain not to force liberty upon Amer-

ican slaves, would appear to assume a preference to slavery on the part of such persons, which is scarcely consistent with the known principles of human nature. But the undersigned has further to observe, that, even on such an assumption, an engagement of this kind is wholly unnecessary, because there is nothing in the British law which forces a slave to quit a master with whom he is desirous of remaining.

The British law secures to every man the free exercise of his own will, with respect to the disposal of his own self; but it imposes no force in that respect. The law gives to a slave his freedom; but if the slave thus set free should of his own accord prefer to return to another country with his master, and there to resume his condition of slavery, there is nothing in the law of England to prevent him from doing so. For the law is protective and not compulsory.

But it would be impossible to propose to Parliament a law for the purpose of taking away from American slaves, who have come within the British dominions, the right of suing out a writ of habeas corpus; or for the purpose of prohibiting a British court from issuing such a writ in favor of such a slave, or from ordering the discharge of such slave, if his detention should appear to be illegal.

Such a law would be so entirely at variance with every principle of the British constitution, that no Government could venture to propose it to Parliament, and no Parliament would agree to adopt it.

With respect to the second suggestion of Mr. Stevenson, the undersigned has the honor to state, that to confine the operation of British laws to the terra firma and to declare that such laws should not extend to the harbors of British colonial seaports, would be to depart not merely from the law of England, but from the general law of nations; and would involve consequences so extensive in their possible operation, that her Majesty's Government would on that ground alone, independently of all other considerations, feel themselves precluded from acceding to such a proposition.

The law of nations draws no distinction between the land of a country and the waters within its jurisdiction; and the principle, upon which those waters are assimilated in this respect with the land, is too important to be lightly abandoned.

With regard to Mr. Stevenson's third suggestion, that American slaves, landed by unavoidable necessity within a British colony, should be placed for temporary safe custody under a military guard, the undersigned has also to express his regret that such an arrangement would be liable to insurmountable objections.

In the first place, a duty of that kind would be so repugnant to every feeling of the officers and men of the British army, that her Majesty's Government would, in any case, be extremely unwilling to call upon her Majesty's troops to perform it; and, in the next place, it is doubtful whether the troops could be so employed consistently with the law now in force for the abolition of the slave trade; and her Majesty's Government could not propose to Parliament the repeal of that law.

These are the difficulties which stand in the way of such a convention as Mr. Stevenson has been instructed to suggest; but, in addition to the foregoing observations, the undersigned would beg to remark, that if Great Britain were to conclude such an arrangement with the United States, she could assign no good reason for refusing to make a similar one with France, with Spain, with Portugal, with Denmark, and with Sweden;

and the British Government, whose great aim for a long course of years has been to put an end to the slave trade, and to set an example of the abolition of slavery, would thus be led into a series of compacts of a directly opposite tendency; would seem, on a sudden, to have changed her course; and after having, by an exertion unparalleled in the history of the world, abolished the condition of slavery within her own dominions, she would be found abrogating fundamental principles of law, national and international, for the purpose of upholding in other countries the very system which she has herself made such sacrifices to destroy within the territories of the British Crown.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Stevenson the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

PALMERSTON.

A. STEVENSON, Esq.

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.

No. 23, PORTLAND PLACE, *October* 30, 1838.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Lord Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under date of the 10th ultimo, in answer to the one from the undersigned of the 10th of July, upon the subject of the convention which he had been authorized to propose to her Majesty's Government, providing for the disposal of such American slaves as might be driven by stress of weather into British colonies.

The explicit and unqualified manner in which her Majesty's Government have announced its unwillingness to enter into any conventional arrangement on this subject with that of the United States, renders it inexpedient that the undersigned should press the discussion at this time any further. He has, therefore, the honor to acquaint Lord Palmerston that he will immediately communicate his lordship's note to his Government, from whom it will doubtless receive the consideration which its importance merits.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Lord Palmerston assurances of his high consideration.

A. STEVENSON.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Vt. PALMERSTON, *&c., &c.*

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.—(Extract.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, December 12, 1838.

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I now transmit a copy of my reply to Lord Palmerston's last note in the cases of the "Comet" and "Encomium," which was forwarded in my despatch of the 5th of November.

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.

No. 23, PORTLAND PLACE, *December* 4, 1838.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, having considered, with the attention which their importance merit, the objections contained in the last note of Lord Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relative to the claims for indemnity in the cases of the "Comet" and "Encomium," has now the honor of communicating to his lordship the observations to which his note has given rise.

Before proceeding to do this, however, it may not be unimportant that the undersigned should briefly advert to the previous proceedings which have taken place in relation to these claims; the more especially, since it appears that a decision has been made on all of the important points affecting the rights of the claimants without an examination of the evidence called for by the officers of her Majesty's Treasury, and which the undersigned was not only prepared but desirous to have submitted.

By these proceedings it will appear that, as far back as the 6th of November, 1837, a note was addressed by the undersigned to Lord Palmerston, informing him that he had received the evidence as to the number and value of the slaves on board the "Comet" and "Encomium," and was prepared to enter upon the adjustment of the claims under the limitations contained in his note of the 12th of May preceding. This note was acknowledged by one from his lordship of the 23d of November, 1837, in which the undersigned was informed that the subject had been referred to the Lords of the Treasury, whose decision as to the course to be pursued for final settlement should be communicated as soon as it was received.

On the 27th of January, 1838, a second note was received from Lord Palmerston, (referring to the one to the undersigned of the 23d of November,) stating that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury were desirous of examining the evidence in possession of the undersigned, as to the number and value of the slaves for which indemnity was claimed. That their lordships had also expressed a wish to be furnished with an abstract, showing the *number, description, and value* of the slaves, together with a memorandum containing the evidence in support thereof; and further, that their lordships proposed, on receiving these two papers, to depute competent persons to inspect the documents, and report the evidence which they afforded in corroboration of the value, and other particulars comprised in the statement. The undersigned was accordingly requested to furnish the statement and note desired by the Lords of the Treasury, which he did accordingly on the 8th of February succeeding. He was authorized, therefore, in expecting that suitable persons would have been deputed for the purpose of performing this duty; and with a view to hasten its accomplishment, he made repeated applications in person, through the Chancellor of the Exchequer, urging the importance of immediate action by the Treasury Department, and the increased injury from delay to the claimants. The undersigned felt, moreover, the importance of an early adjustment of the amount of compensation to be fixed, in order that suitable appropriations to meet it might be asked from Parliament before its adjournment.

In this state of the negotiation, it was not without some degree of surprise and regret that the undersigned received the information contained in his lordship's last note, that a decision had been made by her Majesty's Gov-

ernment, without any examination of the evidence which had been called for, and which he was prepared and desirous to have submitted whenever an opportunity should have been afforded for the purpose. It appears, moreover, that this decision has been made upon reports received by her Majesty's Government from its colonial functionaries, of what is alleged took place in the colony at the time of the shipwreck; and with the existence of which the undersigned has now, for the first time, been made acquainted. That a decision affecting so deeply the rights of the claimants should have been made under such circumstances, was certainly not to have been anticipated. With these preliminary observations, the undersigned will now proceed to examine the grounds upon which this decision has been made, and the objections contained in his lordship's note.

They are of a threefold character:

First. As to the number of the slaves for whom indemnity is claimed.

Secondly. Their valuation; and

Thirdly. The question of interest on the amount of compensation to be made.

And first, as to the number of slaves seized and liberated:

It is objected to compensation being made for *twenty-two* of these slaves, upon the ground that *eleven* of those who were on board the "Comet" escaped from the vessel and the custody of their owners before the remainder were seized by the officers of the customs, and were, of course, to be regarded as fugitives not under the control of the colonial officers; and that *ten* of those from the "Encomium," with one other from the "Comet," did not remain at the Bahamas, but returned to the United States with their respective owners. Hence it is maintained, that these *twenty-two* ought to be excluded from the number for whom compensation has been claimed. It further appears that this statement is made, first, upon the authority of the report of the colonial functionaries, and, secondly, upon the presumption that the number has been taken from the reports of those originally shipped from the United States and not from the evidence of the actual number that were seized and liberated. Now it is proper to say, that her Majesty's Government are mistaken in supposing that these claims rest upon any such foundation. Far from it. They are made upon undoubted evidence, not only of the number of slaves originally embarked in the United States, but of those who were actually seized and liberated and lost to their owners. It was this evidence which was offered to her Majesty's Government, and is now in the possession of the undersigned; to the more important parts of which he begs leave briefly to advert.

First. From the original protest of the captain of the Comet, taken under oath in Nassau on the 20th of January, 1831, it is in proof that all the slaves of the Comet, *one hundred and sixty five* in number, were, in fact, in the custody and under the control of the colonial authorities. That, although *eleven* of the slaves escaped from the vessel to the shore before the seizure was made of those who remained on board, yet these eleven were afterwards taken possession of, placed under the orders of the Government, and finally liberated.

Second. In the Royal Gazette of the 12th of January, 1831, the circumstances of the shipwreck, and the manner in which the slaves were brought into Nassau, are fully detailed. In the same paper of the 15th, it is also stated that eleven escaped to the shore on the first and second night after the vessel was in port, and afterwards found their way to the Government

house, from whence they were sent to the police office, and subsequently committed to the workhouse; "*the whole being under the consideration and detention of the custom-house officers.*"

Third. The Colonial Government, in their application to Lord Goderich, speak of the authorities of Nassau having seized the cargo of slaves without any reservation; and it is not presumable, that in an official despatch they would have omitted to mention the *eleven*, if they had not been included in the original seizure.

Fourth. The report of the committee of the House of Assembly on the subject of these slaves, sets forth the circumstances of their shipwreck, and the number that were seized, and expressly states that the eleven who made their escape to the shore were afterwards taken into custody by the proper authorities, and lodged in the Nassau workhouse.

Fifth. In an official copy of the proceedings of the instance court of Vice Admiralty, it is expressly admitted that the 165 slaves were in the custody of the officers of the colony, and subject to their orders.

Sixth. But if there could be any doubt on the subject, it would at once be dissipated by the official statement of the Lieutenant Governor of the colony, as late as March, 1831, in which he expressly states, that the whole of the one hundred and sixty-five slaves, the cargo of the "Comet," (with the exception of two or three,) were then in the colony gaining their livelihood. The report will be found referred to in Lord Howick's letter to E. J. Lock, of the 15th of June, 1831, a copy of which is among the documents in the possession of the undersigned.

So much for the fugitive slaves from the "Comet."

Let us now see what the facts are in relation to the *eleven* who, it is alleged, returned with their owners to the United States.

The captain and passengers of the "Encomium," in their depositions taken in Nassau, expressly prove that the slaves were all seized in the name of her Majesty's Government, liberated, and told to go about their business. Their statement is corroborated by the testimony of the American consul, who speaks particularly of the landing and examination, and says nothing of any having returned to the United States.

The evidence, then, in relation to the *twenty two* slaves, is so clear and conclusive that it is unnecessary in the argument to do more than refer to it. The result of its examination can be none other than a complete conviction, that of the twenty-two slaves for which a deduction is claimed, three only can be so claimed, and as to these even, some doubts may be entertained. It becomes important, then, to ascertain upon what grounds the statement has been made to her Majesty's Government, that eleven were fugitives, not under the control and direction of the colonial authorities, or that *eleven* others returned to the United States. If her Majesty's Government are in possession of evidence to impeach that of the claimants on these points, and sustain the objection, it is respectfully asked that it may be exhibited, and until this shall be done, the proofs on the part of the claimants must be regarded as conclusive.

Upon the second point, relative to the valuation of the slaves, and the place at which it shall be fixed, greater difficulty may be admitted to exist.

It is true that the undersigned, in his note of the 8th of February, 1838, suggested the propriety of fixing the valuation at the city of New Orleans, (the port of destination,) instead of that of original embarkation or seizure. This rule was adopted by him as one not only reasonable in itself, but, under

the peculiar circumstances, highly equitable and just. Indeed, if that rule had been assented to by her Majesty's Government, and the value of the slaves at New Orleans adopted, it would not have been a just compensation to the owners for the loss of their property.

These individuals, it should be remarked, are not dealers in slaves, but cotton and sugar planters, removing their slaves for the purpose of using their labor upon valuable estates in the fertile regions of the Mississippi. By the seizure and liberation of their slaves, they were not only deprived of the reasonable profits and fruits which they had a just right to expect from the labor of those slaves, but some of the owners were forced to incur very heavy pecuniary losses, in consequence of existing contracts which they had entered into, and which they were deprived of the means of fulfilling by the seizure and loss of their property.

The fair value, then, of the slaves in New Orleans would have fallen far short of the actual loss and injury which they sustained by the improper and illegal interference of the British authorities. The undersigned was, therefore, justified in suggesting *the port of destination* as the place for fixing the valuation. Such, it is believed, might still be maintained, not only upon principles of justice, but under the sanction of the decisions of British courts, sitting under the law of nations.

Should her Majesty's Government, however, determine to adhere to its decision on this point, the undersigned will not permit it to stand in the way of an adjustment, but will be prepared to agree to a fair valuation of the slaves at the time of their seizure and liberation, as the only other alternative which he is at liberty to adopt.

Thirdly. The last and remaining question, is that of interest on the estimated value of the slaves, and the time from whence it should accrue. That the claimants have the same right to interest on the value of these slaves that they have to the value of the slaves themselves, and that, too, from the period of their seizure and detention, is a proposition which the undersigned would not have deemed it either necessary or proper to discuss, if he did not understand the decision of her Majesty's Government, communicated in Lord Palmerston's note, as assering directly the contrary doctrine. Regarding such a decision upon principle as of much higher importance than even the pecuniary interests which it involves, the undersigned feels it incumbent on him, in dissenting wholly from the grounds taken by her Majesty's Government, to give the subject a more particular examination than he should otherwise have felt it needful to do. He begs leave, therefore, to submit to Lord Palmerston's consideration the following arguments, which he has endeavored to make as concise as he flatters himself they will be found to be conclusive and satisfactory.

In the first place, it becomes important to ascertain the general principles which ought rightfully to govern the decision of this question, and on which it must rest. The following are assumed by the undersigned as incontrovertible:

1. That whenever the payment of money is the first and direct duty to be performed, either by individuals or States, interest follows as the necessary consequence of the non-performance of the duty, it being regarded by all nations as the safest and best rule to ascertain the requisite indemnity to the sufferer for not receiving the benefit which the performance of the duty of paying the principal would have bestowed upon him.

2. That if the duty to be performed, however, be not the payment of money, but the performance of some collateral act, that is, the restitution of property, (other than money,) then, in lieu of interest, damages are awarded, and these damages, together with the property to be returned, are to constitute the indemnity of the sufferer for the loss he may have sustained by reason of the non-performance of this duty.

3. That the measure of these damages will be the probable fruits or profits which might have been derived from the property or thing detained, during the period that the duty of restoring it was not performed.

4. That if restitution of the property cannot be made, by reason of its loss, or from any other cause, then its value may be estimated in money, and this equivalent will stand in the place of the thing itself, and when reduced to a pecuniary standard, interest upon the equivalent is allowed in lieu of the fruits and profits, and flows, as in other cases of money not paid, as the necessary consequence of the non-performance of the duty of restitution.

5. That, although under the laws of Great Britain and the United States, it is admitted that in transactions between individuals, interest *eo nomine* would not be due on *unliquidated* demands of a nature *purely and exclusively pecuniary*, except from the period of their liquidation, yet it is equally true that by those laws, when reparation is sought for the loss of property, (in cases like the present,) the nature of the property, together with an equivalent for the use of it, from the commencement of an illegal detention, is always allowed. And even in contracts purely pecuniary, it is not necessary to stipulate for the payment of interest, which is receivable in all cases of liquidated debt from the time of default in the stipulated payment.

That these are the principles sanctioned as well by the law of nations as those of the civil and common law, and by the authority of precedents between Great Britain and the United States, a few leading references will satisfactorily show. To these the undersigned begs leave to refer Lord Palmerston.

Gotius, in his Treatise on the Rights of War and Peace, treating on the subject of damages occasioned by injuries, and the obligation to repair them, holds the following language:

"The loss or diminution of any ones possessions is not confined to injuries done to the *substance* alone of the property, but includes everything affecting the produce of it, whether it has been gathered or not. If the owner himself had reaped it, the necessary expense of reaping, or of improving the property to raise a produce, must also be taken into the account of his loss, and form part of the damages. These damages are to be computed, too, not according to any actual gain, but according to the reasonable expectation of it." (Campbell's Grotius, 2 vol. 195–6.)

So again: "The person to whom any thing is ceded by a treaty is entitled to the produce and fruits of it, from the time the cession ought to have been made." (Vid. 360.)

And again: "If things are to be restored by virtue of peace, the *profits* should also be restored from the day of cession." (Vol. 6, s. 1224.)

Such, too, is the rule of the civil law. "If he who has borrowed money fails to pay it at the term, he will be bound to pay interest from the time that a legal demand has been made of it, that the creditor may be indemnified for the loss he has sustained by the delay. And if he has borrowed other things than money, and does not repay them at the term, or does not

give them back as they ought to be, he shall pay the value of them." (Domat. B. 1. Tit. 6. s. 314.)

"And if he who owes these kind of things, and does not pay them at the term, or their value, he will be liable for the interest on the foot of their estimation, reckoning from the time the creditor made the legal demand." (Ibid. s. 7.) "So whoever owes money, on the score of loan, or on any other account, owes for all manner of damages, if he does not pay it, only the interest that is settled by law." (Ibid. vol. 1. B. 3. s. 5.)

In all cases, therefore, where fruits or profits would be allowed, together with the subject or property producing them, if money be given as the compensation or equivalent, interest followed of course *vicem fructum sustinere*, and fruits or profits were awarded in every case of wrongful detainer.

Hence the Roman law, and the codes derived from it, provided, "That in case a vendee was evicted of his property, he should have the right to demand:

"1st. The restoration or its value; 2d. fruits or profits; and 3d, damages and interest with all expenses incurred." (Pothier, No. 118, 123, 128, 330. Code Napolean, Liv. 3. s. 6. article 1630.)

The British courts of common law have likewise uniformly professed to give compensation for injuries, whether arising "*ex contractu*" or "*ex delicto*," although the remedy is often insufficient to repair fully the injury sustained, by the failure to place the party in the same situation he was in before the breach of contract. Blackstone therefore declares, "that since it is a maxim that '*lex neminem cogit ad vana seu impossibilia*,' it contents itself with returning not the thing itself, but a pecuniary equivalent to the party injured by giving him satisfaction in damages."

So Lord Thurton (in 1st Vezey, s. 62) says: "It is the constant practice at Guildhall (I do not speak from my own experience, but from conversations I have had with the judges on the subject) either by the contract or in damages to give interest upon any debt detained," and in that particular case, the decree was made in conformity with that principle. And in another case the same eminent judge declared, "that all contracts to pay, undoubtedly give a right to interest from the time the principal ought to be paid." (2 Brown's C. C. 3.)

It may, however, be objected that, as the amount of the compensation in these cases was never liquidated so as to enable her Majesty's Government, by paying the value, to absolve itself from the charge of interest, therefore such interest ought not to be allowed, except from the period when the claim was admitted. There might probably be some force in such an objection when applied to accounts current and other transactions purely pecuniary in their character, and where the amount to be paid was uncertain, and could not readily be ascertained, though even such cases we have the authority of Lord Thurton in saying that it was the constant practice in England to allow it, and such is also the practice in the United States. But at no period, and in no civilized country of modern times, has interest ever been refused, even in accounts current and unliquidated, where the delay of payment has been long, or under oppressive circumstances. It has, moreover, never been refused in claims like the present, where a money equivalent has been substituted as a compensation for property wrongfully withheld, and for which the party had agreed to make reparation. If these slaves had not been seized, and the colonial officers

had performed their duty, these claims would never have arisen. Because these officers have mistaken their duty, shall their mistake be allowed to operate to weaken or destroy the claimants' just right to indemnity? If, then, her Majesty's Government had, in January, 1837, returned to their owners the slaves so long detained, instead of their value, would it not also have been bound, upon every principle of justice and equity, to have returned their fruits and profits for the seven years' detention? and by agreeing to accept an equivalent in money for the slaves, is not the money to stand in the place of the slaves, and interest on it to be given instead of the fruits or profits of the slaves? Nor can the uncertainty and delay which have taken place, as to the amount of the compensation to be paid, be allowed to operate to the injury of claimants. By whom has it been caused? Certainly not by the claimants. It was the reluctance or inability on the part of her Majesty's Government to return the slaves which they were bound to restore, which induced the Government of the United States to agree to the uncertain compensation proposed, in lieu of the slaves themselves. Great Britain cannot, therefore, justly urge this uncertainty, produced by her own act, or that of her functionaries, in diminution of the demands of the claimants for indemnification for wrongs admitted to have been done in violation of their just rights of property. Interest then is demandable not only in cases where it is an incident to debt, but for injuries done to the creditor by the debtor.

Let us now see how far these principles have been enforced and illustrated by the authority of precedents, and more especially by British courts sitting under the law of nations.

Under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty concluded at London in November, 1794, between Great Britain and the United States, interest was allowed to the claimants by the board of commissioners which was constituted under the provisions of that treaty. It is true that the sixth article provided for *debts of a pecuniary character, to which interest attached as an ordinary incident;* but the 7th article provided for a class altogether similar to the present claims. It was intended to afford indemnification to citizens of the United States, for property taken in violation of the laws of nations by the vessels of Great Britain; and likewise to subjects of Britain for like injuries committed on the part of the United States. But there was in fact no just discrimination between the two articles. The principle was the same in both, and simply this: that he who is entitled to the thing, is entitled to the use of it, and that an injury done to the one right, as clearly and justly establishes a claim to indemnity as in the case of the other. And if interest be an incident usually attendant on the delay of the payment of debts, damages are equally an incident attending the withholding an article of property, and when reduced in the shape of damages they are always given with a liberal hand. It is, then, a mitigation of the usual incident of damages for the detention of property, to establish a fixed and equitable rule of interest as the equivalent. If there could be a doubt as to the principles upon which the board of commissioners acted under this treaty, it will at once be removed by the declaration of the British commissioner, Sir John Nicoll, who composed part of the board under the seventh article of the treaty of 1794. His words are: "To reimburse the claimants the original cost of their property and all the expenses they have actually incurred, together with interest on the whole amount, would, I think, be a just and adequate compensation. This, I believe, is the measure of compensation

usually made by all belligerent nations for losses, costs, and damages occasioned by illegal captures."

Such, likewise, was the opinion of Sir William Scott in the case of the Acteon, on a full review of the whole doctrine. That was the case of an American ship captured and burnt by a British vessel of war at sea, and the question was, what was the due measure of restitution to the party making out a claim to property destroyed by captors? In that case the judge said: "This question arises on the act of destruction of a valuable ship and cargo by one of his Majesty's cruisers. On the part of the claimants restitution has been demanded, and there can be no doubt they are entitled to receive it. Indeed, I understand that it is not now opposed by the captor himself, but it remains to be settled how far it is to be carried. The natural rule is that if a party be unjustly deprived of his property, he ought, as nearly as possible, to be placed in the same state that he was before the deprivation took place. Technically speaking he is entitled to *restitution with costs and damages*. Neither does it make any difference whether the party inflicting the injury has acted from improper motives or otherwise. If the captor has been guilty of no improper conduct, but has acted from error and mistake, the suffering party is, nevertheless, entitled to full compensation, provided he has not, by his own conduct, contributed to the loss. The destruction of the property by the captors may have been a meritorious act towards their own Government, but still the person to whom the property belonged may be a sufferer. As to him, it is an injury for which he is entitled to redress from the party who inflicted it; and if the captor has, by the destruction, conferred a benefit upon the public, he must look to his Government for indemnity. The loss must not be permitted to fall on the sufferer." He further said: "I beg it to be understood that I do not mean to throw any imputation upon the conduct and character of Captain Capell, (the captor,) but merely for the purpose of giving a due measure of restitution to the claimants."

Now this case and the one under consideration are entirely analagous. In the one, the property which was the subject of deprivation was a *ship;* in the other, *slaves;* a difference which can make no change in the resulting judgment, if that judgment be rightly formed. If these slaves had been captured at sea and liberated, we see that a British court of admiralty would have pronounced at least all to be *due to the claimants* that is now demanded. Surely, then, it will not be contended that, because the wrong was committed under circumstances of misfortune and shipwreck, within British jurisdiction and hospitality, it became less a wrong, or is entitled to less consideration and favor.

The general doctrine, then, is this: that he who withholds what he ought to return, does an injury for which he is bound to indemnify the sufferer; that the proper measure of indemnification is the thing which is withheld, together with its reasonable fruits or profits accruing during the period that it is so withheld; that if restitution of the property, however, cannot be had, justice finds its compensation or its value as an equivalent, and interest on it is resorted to as the best standard by which to ascertain the reasonable profits of money.

Let these principles be applied to the present claims.

The facts as to the shipwreck and seizure are undisputed. It is admitted that it was done in the name of her Majesty's Government, and by its colonial functionaries, and that, in consequence of their illegal interference, the

slaves were wholly lost to their owners. Hence arose a perfect obligation on the part of her Majesty's Government to restore the slaves, with just indemnity for the loss of their services whilst detained; or if, from moral or physical causes, restitution should be impossible, then their full value in money, with interest from the time of seizure until that of adjustment.

Such is believed to be the fair interpretation of the first decision, as to the liberty of her Majesty's Government to indemnify the claimants.

In Lord Palmerston's note under date of the 7th of January, 1837, communicating this decision, it is admitted that the claims in the cases of the "Comet" and "Encomium" "were well founded," and that the rule which had been adopted for their adjustment was, "that those claimants should be considered as entitled to compensation, who were lawfully in possession of their slaves within the British territory, and who were disturbed in the legal possession of them by the functionaries of the British Government." And in his lordship's second note he declares:

"*That her Majesty's Government will make compensation for any injury the owners of these slaves might be proved to have sustained from the interference on the part of the colonial authorities.*" It will be remarked that *compensation* or *indemnification* is to be made for the injuries which the claimants may have actually sustained.

Now what do the words *compensation* and *indemnification* mean? They are technical terms of the civil law, and frequently occur therein. Like all other of its terms, they have been defined by jurists, and their true signification in English, is just the same with that used in the public law.

Grotius, speaking of the subject of compensation, observes: "By the right of compensation, when instead of a thing which belongs or is due to us, but which we cannot specifically have, we take another which is worth as much from him who will not return us our property, or pay what he owes us." And he adds: "As rigorous justice cannot always obtain precisely what we have a right to demand, it seeks for an equivalent, which, according to moral estimation, is considered as the same thing." And Felice, in his Code de L'Humanité, speaking of indemnity, says: "Indemnity signifies, in general, that which is rendered to any one to prevent his sustaining any damage."

All English lexicographers concur in bestowing upon these terms similar signification. They can, therefore, only mean, as well according to their etymology as their legal sense, security against loss, and just recompense; and this is strictly in accord with the principles and analogies of justice, when taken in reference to injuries, which always imply just indemnification.

What, then, it may respectfully be asked, is *just indemnification* for such a wrong as that which is admitted to have been perpetrated in the name and by the authority of her Majesty's Government, upon these innocent claimants? Is it the reparation of one-half of the wrong? Can it be any thing less than reparation for the whole wrong? Would the meagre return of the value of these slaves at the time of their seizure and liberation, with interest on that value, seven or eight years afterwards, be considered a just indemnification?

If, indeed, an injury can be said to be justly redressed, which is only half redressed, then would such a decision be right; but if an injury is only redressed when the redress is commensurate with the whole extent of the injury, it must be wrong. Such, at least, seems to have been the opinion

of Sir William Scott and Sir John Nicoll, when they declared "*that the full value of the property seized, and all the expenses actually incurred, together with interest on the value from the time the injury was committed to that of adjustment, could alone be considered as just and equitable compensation.*"

Nor would full interest on the value of the slaves during the whole period of their detention be an adequate equivalent for the loss of their services to their owners. Indeed, it cannot be supposed for a moment that any rate of interest, however high or however compounded, would be an equivalent for the value of such slaves as those are proved to have been, employed in productive agriculture, or in the cultivation of sugar and cotton, for which they were almost exclusively intended, in one of the finest and richest soils in the world. This consideration alone is calculated to enforce and illustrate the fact of how unjust and inadequate any compensation must be which should profess only to give the value of the slaves without an equivalent for the fruits or profits of their services for the whole period of their detention, and which, the undersigned must again repeat, would, as money, have more than doubled the original value of the slaves.

Unless, then, it can be shown that one nation or individual can deprive another of the use of property for a given time, and although returned uninjured, not be bound to compensate for the loss of its use, it cannot be maintained that interest does not follow the principal, and that in cases like the one under consideration, the claimants are not only entitled to demand the full value of their slaves, but interest on that value from the time of its detention to that of payment. There may be cases, and this is one, in which, as the undersigned has shown, a just indemnification would require even more than full interest, to be added to equivalent value of the property, but it is believed there is not one in which justice and equity would be satisfied with less. To expect less from her Majesty's Government in the present case would be entirely inconsistent with that character of justice and liberality which it has so long and so well established.

The undersigned prays Lord Palmerston to accept assurances of his high consideration and respect.

A. STEVENSON.

Lord PALMERSTON, *&c.*

DOCUMENT

IN RELATION

To the prevention of explosions of steam boilers.

FEBRUARY 14, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MAJOR E. G. W. BUTLER'S RESIDENCE,
Iberville Parish, La., January 8, 1839.

SIR: In compliance with your request and my promise, I now submit to you, for the information of Congress, my opinions respecting the generating and application of steam on board of the various steamers navigating the waters of the United States and England, and also the land engines, boilers, &c. used on the sugar estates in this State.

In the first place, you will permit me to give you my objections to the late law of Congress on this subject, and some of the objectionable features existing under the present arrangement for regulating steamers navigating our waters.

The late law of Congress for the safety of human life and property on board of steamers navigating the waters of the United States, has some strong objectionable features in it, and is very injurious to the science of engineering. 1st. The law is very lame, and quite insufficient for the purpose it was created, from the simple fact that it has effected no important change in the running of steamers, by which they are rendered more safe or seaworthy. 2d. The same law establishes the pay of inspectors at five dollars for the inspection of each engine and boilers. This pay is entirely insufficient, and will not pay the board of any gentleman in our most important port, (New Orleans,) therefore, offices of inspection will be generally filled by those who are incompetent, and do not rank as gentlemen, and very unfortunately for this butchered vocation, there are already too many of this stamp engaged in it.

We, nor no other people, can expect, or reasonably hope for the prosperity of any art, law, or science, conducted or administered by improper hands; here the question arises, whether we have suitable and learned men in our offices of inspection at this time.

If our Congress had enacted a law that no man should officiate as an engineer, unless properly educated, and in every respect qualified for that office, it would have proved infinitely more advantageous to the country, I think, than all the laws that have been or can be made made, while we retain in the business so many disqualified persons as we now have.

The offices of inspection should be conducted exclusively by some competent and general engineer, who should be selected by the President, or by Congress, upon his qualifications and qualities, instead of placing them in

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the hands of the district judges, who are generally ignorant of any mechanical pursuit, and more particularly that of engineering.

To take the regulating of the application of steam and the other powers and their machinery from out of the hands of engineers, and put them in the hands of judges, is just as gross an error as to take the law out of th e hands of the judges, and place it in the hands of engineers. This assertion I think no reasonable man can deny.

Such a course as I recommend would be fruitful of great advantages to the country, and would most undoubtedly bring the talented and virtuous before the people, and the rest would be compelled to retire; for, as virtue advances, so vice recedes, and the only difficulty that we could meet with in this course, would be to establish a competent board of examination for the purpose of testing the qualifications of applicants for the office.

I hope, sir, that you may entreat Congress to do something on the application of steam, but nothing more which would have a tendency to injure this (which should be a) laudable vocation.

Any thing that I can do, or any information that can be given on this subject, from an education of more than sixteen years close and perpetual study, and a practical experience ever since the completion of that education, I will freely give at any time.

In the United States we have no low-pressure steam engines, but, on the contrary, we work altogether high steam. This assertion will no doubt astonish many when they hear it at first; but the words low-pressure are derived from an act of the English-Parliament, ordering that steam shall not be worked over ten pounds to the cubic inch within the English dominions. Indeed, but few engines in England are required to work over eight pounds to the inch, in consequence of a desire to obtain the greatest abundance of power in their engines without exceeding the pressure of ten pounds of steam to the cubic inch in the cylinders of their engines.

The difference between low-pressure engines with condensing cylinders, and those with non-condensing cylinders, stands to each other as ten does to seventeen and a half: for if steam is condensed after its pressure is applied, say ten pounds to the inch, it will form a vacuum of seven and half pounds to the inch in favor of the engine; consequently, the engine has a bearing power of seventeen and a half pounds to the inch, instead of ten pounds to the inch, if the steam be not condensed. Therefore, if you were to build two engines from the very same patterns, and the same size and weight in every particular part, with the exception that one of them shall condense its steam, and the other shall not, the engine condensing its steam, and working at a pressure of ten pounds to the inch, will be equal in power to the one not condensing its steam, working at a pressure of seventeen and a half pounds to the inch.

The greatest objection to the engines generally at work in the United States, and particularly those on the western and southwestern waters, is, that they have not cylinders of sufficient size, neither in length nor in diameter. For the same fires which are required to supply a cylinder of five hundred inches in area, and eight feet in length, working one hundred pounds of steam to the inch, will supply a cylinder of double the area, (one thousand inches,) and the same length, (eight feet,) with fifty pounds of steam to the inch. As a proof of this, one solid foot of steam at a bearing of one hundred pounds to the inch, will fill a space of two solid feet at a pressure of fifty pounds to the inch. Therefore, no more labor nor expense

is required to supply a cylinder one thousand inches in area, at a pressure of fifty pounds of steam to the inch, than is required to supply a cylinder of five hundred inches in area, and the same length, with one hundred pounds of steam to the inch, and the two cylinders are both equal one to the other in power. I contend, therefore, that the cylinders of engines are generally much too small.

I shall not in this place give you further proof on this subject, which can be done from the consumption of water by the different engines of the same power with large and small cylinders, but shall come at once to the important point, which you will, I hope, for the sake of humanity, earnestly impress upon the minds of Congress, and urge them by all means to remove the fault which is the greatest of all oversights in the manufacture of steam engines.

This great oversight is in not having sufficient area of safety-valve to prevent the bursting of steam boilers while the engine is not performing its usual labor. These accidents most invariably occur on stopping the engine suddenly while the fires are heavy, and not having sufficient safety-valve to prevent the steam from rising beyond its usual gauge.

An instance of a boiler bursting on a boat which has but one or two boilers of the usual size on the Mississippi river, is, I believe, yet unknown. The fact is, a boat with but few boilers has as much safety-valve frequently to secure her against this accident, as boats have which carry double the number of boilers. It is very obvious that a boat carrying but two or three boilers does not require as much safety-valve as those that carry eight or ten boilers. By way of comparison, we will admit the generating of steam in each boiler to be equal to the flow of water through a pipe one inch in diameter into a water cistern, which has at its bottom two pipes inserted of one inch diameter each, taking the water off to prevent the cistern from filling with water. Now, there is no danger of the cistern filling while it has double the capacity of discharging to that of its receiving capacity; but if you throw into it the supply of an additional pipe, its receiving capacity is equal then to its discharging capacity; but when you give an additional receiving capacity of two more pipes, the cistern must then fill and run over, if there be no additional increase of discharging capacity; hence the frequent accidents of bursting occurring from the incapacity of steam engine builders.

I have ascertained from both theory and practice, that for every two hundred and fifty superficial feet of fire surface, ten cubic inches area of safety-valve is required to guaranty safety from exploding boilers or collapsing flues.

I have not here given you the minute details on this subject for two reasons: 1st. It would be of no importance to Congress, but all improvements, &c., recommended by me would in all probability be used by and accredited to others. 2d. I would prefer waiting for an opportunity of building one or more steamers, with all the improvements and alterations recommended by me. In this way I would obtain that confidence which I do not otherwise anticipate, as results are much more convincing than the soundest of all arguments.

As I informed you in December last, it is not at all important that Congress should know any thing about the various sizes, &c., of steam-engines in use on the sugar estates in Louisiana, from the fact, that if they were to obtain all the information that they wished or asked to obtain, it would be

of no importance whatever, inasmuch as they neglected seeking all that part of the information which was really desirable and important. Congress entirely overlooked the bearing of steam applied to these engines, whether momentum or effective bearing; whether these engines worked one-half, two-thirds, three-fourths, or their full vibration steam. Congress also overlooked the leverage both in favor of and against these different engines.

We cannot say that we work one hundred pounds of effective steam while we have but one hundred pounds of momentum steam, for very many engines carry one hundred pounds of momentum pressure of steam, while at the same time such engines require the one hundred pounds of momentum steam to enable them to work seventy-five pounds of effective steam; for this reason, nearly all engines work more or less of expansion steam. When I say expansion steam, I wish you to infer that nearly all engines cease to supply their cylinders with steam the full distance of their vibration, but stop that supply; some one-half their vibration, some two-thirds their vibration, and so on, and the remainder of their vibration is completed by the expansion of the steam in the cylinder at the time the engine ceases to give itself any further supply.

An engine with one hundred pounds of momentum steam, supplying itself with steam only one-half of its vibration, we say that such engine is working seventy-five pounds of effective steam; for it is evident that when the engine stopped its supply of steam, which was at half its vibration, it had one hundred pounds of effective steam; but in consequence of the steam having to expand to double the size of its supply in completing the remaining half of the vibration, the steam being so doubled in space, is reduced to fifty pounds of effective steam to the cubic inch on the completion of its vibration.

The engines for the purpose of rolling sugar cane have their cylinders varying from three and a half to four and a half feet vibration, and some few may be under, and some few over, this estimate, and their cylinders varying in diameter from eight to fourteen inches. The momentum pressure of steam on the boilers of these engines varies from about thirty pounds to one hundred and fifty pounds to the cubic inch, owing to the leverage in favor of the engine and the size of the sugar-mill rollers, as well as the condition of the engine and machinery.

I calculate three thousand pounds total effective steam in any cylinder to be competent to roll a sufficient quantity of average sugar cane to make daily twelve thousand pounds of sugar, when the engine and machinery are constructed to cause the engine to travel five hundred feet per minute, to give the rollers their proper motion. And if this travel of the engine is curtailed, then the effective bearing of steam must be increased in proportion to the curtailment of the travel of the engine.

The boilers of these engines, with but few exceptions, are generally from twenty to twenty-six feet in length, and averaging thirty inches in diameter, and are not flued; they are what we call cylinder boilers. Two of these boilers are employed to each sugar-mill, and in a few instances three, if they are not properly constructed.

The planters of the south have an unwarrantable aversion to flued boilers, supposing them to be more dangerous than cylinder boilers, which are not much used, and when they are, one boiler, say thirty-six inches in diameter, and twenty feet in length, with two flues, is amply sufficient for each sugar mill, and at a saving of fifty per cent. of fuel at least.

How it has entered the heads of rational men that because a boiler has one or two flues, or even more, running through it, it is more dangerous than one without the flues and laboring under the same auspices, is very hard for me to conceive. We all ought to know, and do know, that we have to generate a certain number of feet of steam per minute or second to perform a certain labor. Whether we accomplish this with three boilers or with but one is, I presume, admitted to be quite immaterial, if we can accomplish it at the same cost and the same labor. But when we use two cylinder boilers in lieu of one flued boiler, we are compelled to use more than double the quantity of fuel.

When we speak of a boiler bearing 100 pounds of steam to the cubic inch, many persons infer from this assertion that no one inch in the boiler has a greater bearing than the 100 pounds, when, at the same time, a boiler with a diameter of three feet and four inches (the usual size on steamers) actually gives a pressure of 4,000 pounds to every inch in the length of the boiler on any imaginary line throughout the boiler.

In this place I shall give you the strength of good iron, which I have obtained by the neatest experiments made by myself, and find myself more than sustained by some of the most able writers in England on this subject.

To take good American iron, possessing its natural caloric, one-eighth of an inch square, you will find it capable of suspending 6,000 pounds with safety, without breaking. But if it be given an artificial caloric by heating, it will fall short of suspending this weight in proportion to the heat given. Heat also affects various kinds of iron differently, as some iron is deprived of its adhesive power by heat more easily than other kinds.

There are five different kinds of iron ore found to exist in the United States, viz: chromate, sulphate, phosphate, arsenate, and tungstate, all of which are differently affected by the application of heat. But that difference is comparatively so little that I shall not here make any difference, but will proceed to state what pressure of steam any given boiler will bear with safety, at any given thickness.

Any boiler properly made, of good iron, whose thickness is three-eighths of an inch, will bear a uniform pressure of from 9,500 pounds to 11,000 pounds to every inch in length, while laboring under steam heat at 100 pounds to the cubic inch.

I think it quite useless for Congress to say that steamers shall not carry more than a certain pressure of momentum steam, as the House of Parliament of England has done, without requiring boilers to be made of some given thickness and material. But if Congress will require all steamers to carry *ten inches* of *safety-valve* in area, for every 250 superficial feet of fire surface, I will guaranty that we shall not hear of an instance of the bursting of a boiler once in every five years, within the bounds of the United States, if the safety-valves are permitted to work clear and free of any impediment or obstruction, and the boilers are not materially injured from excess of heat while the water may be low in the boilers. I here repeat, that it is unimportant for Congress to know anything about what at present is practically applied in steam engines and their boilers, further than to be able to ascertain and to remove some known absurdity in the manufacture of them; for if the success of any particular constructed engine and boilers is attributed to their manufacture and arrangement, there are so very many counterbalancing arguments, both theoretical and practical, as well as so many various opinions on the subject, that we

should be as likely to do what is wrong as we should to do what is right, if we were to base our laws upon what information we should obtain in this way.

What I have here recommended is perfectly consistent with reason, and is self evident: that if boilers are capable of bearing, at any one time, any given pressure of steam with safety, they are certainly capable of bearing the same pressure of steam at any other time in like condition, and the only danger we have now to overcome is to prevent the steam from rising beyond this pressure; and upon this self-evident fact I ask the question, in what way we can accomplish this object? I answer, that this can be accomplished by a sufficient area of outlet for surplus steam, which outlet we all know by the name of safety-valve.

These safety-valves require no attention whatever when properly constructed; and whenever the steam arrives fully at the pressure of steam you desire carrying it, the safety-valve will commence rising, and, by this means, the steam is limited or confined within its proper pressure, and cannot therefore cause an excess of steam, if the safety-valve be sufficiently large to answer the purpose for which it is intended. Many persons may contend, however, that the safety-valves used at present are sufficiently large for the use they are intended, who are ignorant of the principles of generating and exhausting steam. To such persons I shall reply, that I can burst the boilers of nearly any large steamer on the Mississippi river, by excess of steam being generated while the safety-valves are entirely out of their seats, and consequently cannot retard the outlet of steam.

Again: You may (on the large steamers generally) fire your boilers very heavy while your engine is idle, and you will not be able to curtail your pressure of steam by raising the safety-valve; but, on the contrary, the steam shall increase in pressure upon the boilers, regardless of the safety-valve being open, which has been repeatedly done. I shall therefore conclude by again saying to all concerned, that to give ten cubic inches area of safety-valve for every two hundred and fifty superficial feet of fire surface, and not to carry steam over one hundred pounds pressure to the cubic inch on boilers three-eighths of an inch thick, and not more than four feet in diameter, will insure to us all the safety of our persons and property against the bursting of boilers. It might be as well, however, to inspect the material of, and workmanship on, all boilers, which should be done by some COMPETENT inspector. One inspector would be sufficient for the Western and Southwestern waters, who is competent for that office, who should obtain some stated annual salary.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant, in haste,

LOUDON J. McCORMICK.

J. W. BREEDLOVE, Esq.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 14, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NICHOLAS made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 8.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of John McCartney, report:

That, in the year 1817, a lieutenant of the United States army, acting under the orders of his commanding general, drove a number of cattle off the Cherokee lands, they being supposed to be the property of the intruders, who were at the same time expelled from the Indian territory. These cattle were delivered to the marshal of Tennessee, and by him sold, although no evidence can be found of the amount of the sale having been paid into the Treasury. Although the petitioner did not reside on the Indian lands, his cattle were in the habit of ranging on them, and being found there by the officer, were driven off and sold as stated. The petitioner claims indemnity for eighteen head, which he values at two hundred dollars, and the valuation is corroborated by several of his neighbors. No doubt can be entertained that the injury was sustained; the integrity of the claimant, vouched for by a great many of the then residents, and the certificates and depositions, which, though not as full and precise as in rigid strictness might be required, leave no room to question the principal part. McCartney suffered in consequence of an order from the commanding general, which order met with the approbation of the then executive. His property was sold, and the money received by the marshal. For nearly twenty years he has petitioned for redress; and, believing it fully sanctioned by justice, the committee report a bill for his relief.

Blair & Rives, printers.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN COMPLIANCE

With a resolution of the Senate, in relation to applications made by banks in Illinois, to be made deposite banks.

FEBRUARY 15, 1839.
Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 13, 1839.

SIR: In reply to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 12th insant, requiring "the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate if any, and what, banks in Illinois, since their resumption of specie payment in May last, have applied to be made banks of deposite, and, if any, the reasons why not so made," I have the honor to state, that the enclosed correspondence, marked No. 1 to 8, contains the only applications within the scope of the resolution made by banks in the State of Illinois, together with the reasons why neither of these banks were selected as depositories.

Respectfully yours,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

No. 1.

SENATE CHAMBER, *July* 7, 1838.

SIR: Enclosed I send you a letter recently received by me from Col. Thomas Mather, president of the State Bank of Illinois, by which you will perceive that he intends very shortly to resume specie payments; and in that event desires his application for the deposites of public money to be considered as renewed. Neither the principal bank, or any of its branches, have at any time issued or paid out notes of a less denomination than five dollars, so that they will be in a situation to receive the deposites immediately

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on the resumption, which will doubtless be very shortly. Please inform me whether a new application will be necessary or not.

Very respectfully, &c.,
RICHARD M. YOUNG.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 2.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 9, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing that of the president of the State bank of Illinois, inquiring whether a new application will be necessary on the part of that bank to enable a selection to be made under the provisions of the act of 23d June, 1836.

After that bank shall resume specie payments no new formal application will be required, but the information pointed out by that law must be furnished in order to determine whether it comes within its provisions: such as any changes of its charter since the former application; the statements of its condition; whether it has issued or paid out since the 4th of July, 1836, any bills or notes of its own, or of any other body corporate, or individual, of a less denomination than five dollars.

Should the public service need the selection of the bank, and the facts shown will enable it to be selected under the law, an agreement will be transmitted for execution, together with a bond for collateral security.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Senate of the United States.

P. S.—The letter of Mr. Mather is herewith returned to you.

No. 3.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, August 14, 1838.

SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that this bank and its branches have resumed specie payments in full. Being now a specie paying bank, and never having issued or paid out any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars, it is in condition to become a deposite bank under the existing laws, and I am instructed by the board of directors to make application to you for its appointment as such, and to express their willingness to receive the public deposites on the terms and conditions prescribed in the act of June 23, 1836.

In conformity with the provisions of the 3d section of the law referred to, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of the condition and business of the bank on the 2d of July, (being our latest general statement,)

and a list of its directors; and to state the price of its stock, which was, in New York, at our latest dates, (August 1st,) 106 per share, being 6 per cent. above par. It is, of course, worth the same price, at least, here, the exchange with New York being unfavorable. The Hon. Richard M. Young, in a letter, dated Washington, 9th July, states that you desired a copy of the act of the Illinois Legislature to increase our capital stock, and copies of such other laws as may, since our former application, have been passed in relation to the bank.

On the 20th of April, 1837, I had the honor to forward you a certified copy of the law referred to in Judge Young's letter, and I now transmit you a certified copy of the suspension law, being the only act of the Legislature directly relating to the bank with which you have not been furnished a copy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. RIDGELY, *Cashier.*

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 4.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 28, 1838.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, with its enclosures, making application, under the instruction of your board of directors, for the selection of your bank as a public depository, under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1836. As that law expressly prohibits this department from selecting any bank, which, since the 4th July, 1836, has issued any notes of its own, or paid out the bills or notes of any other corporation or individual of a less denomination than five dollars, evidence is indispensable that such bills or notes have not been paid out by the bank or any of its branches, within the prescribed time, before any further steps shall be taken toward the selection of the bank. I am therefore obliged to await the receipt of official certificates upon that point. It may be proper also to suggest that, as the principal disbursements on public account within the State of Illinois are made at Alton, Chicago, and Galena, it will be desirable to know whether, in case of the selection of your bank, it will stipulate to pay at those points not only the sums deposited at them, but at the other branches in the vicinity of the land office; for instance, to pay at Alton the sums which may be deposited on account of the Treasurer of the United States at the branches at Vandalia and Springfield. Upon the receipt of your reply, containing the further information necessary, this department will be prepared to act upon the application contained in your letter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

N. H. RIDGELY, Esq.,
Cashier State Bank of Illinois, Springfield.

No. 5.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, September 28, 1838.

SIR: Your favor of the 28th ultimo come duly to hand, and would have been acknowledged sooner had it not been mislaid.

We had construed (and still construe) that part of the 5th section of the act of 23d June, 1836, which disqualifies any bank from being a public depository which has issued notes of a denomination less than $5, as applying only to the issues of the bank, and I stated that this bank had not issued or paid out any of such notes, under this understanding of the law. I regret to find that you construe the law differently, as this bank did for a short time during the suspension of the banks, receive and issue the small notes of the Bank of Illinois. As our charter forbids the emission of any note less than $5, we assisted with reluctance in giving currency to the small notes of the other bank; but our suspension law forbade our parting with any of our specie before the general resumption, and the public convenience demanded that we should for the time being use these small bills. The amount of them paid out by us was, altogether, very small, but sufficient, we presume, under your construction of the law, to prevent the appointment of this bank as a Government agent.

In reply to your inquiry concerning the places of disbursement, &c., I have to state, that the bank is willing to undertake to disburse for the Government, at any of the places of business, provided it has reasonable notice when the payments are large; and that it will always be prepared to make any required payment at Alton, without any notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. RIDGELY, *Cashier.*

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 6.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 11, 1838.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, this morning. I regret to learn that your bank has, since the 4th of July, 1836, paid out small notes, under the denomination of five dollars, as the Attorney General of the United States has construed the deposite act so as to prohibit the selection of any bank which has paid out such notes.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CASHIER *of State Bank of Illinois, Springfield.*

No 7.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN,
September 20, 1838.

SIR: Aware that, by the late act of Congress, this bank cannot be continued as a bank of general deposite for any portion of the public moneys,

by reason of its having issued small notes during the late suspension, notwithstanding it has punctually met all your drafts upon it, and has fully accounted for, and paid over, all the moneys which had been deposited with it under the act of June, 1836, yet having understood that the Treasury Department has, in some instances, made special deposites in banks subject to the same disability, in respect to general deposites, as ours, it has occurred to the board of directors of this bank to suggest to you that it would be willing to enter into an arrangement with the department, whereby it would receive, safely keep, and pay out in kind, all such moneys as might be deposited by the several receivers at Kaskaskia, Palestine, and this place. In making this application, the board of directors desire me to remind the department of their former connexion with it, and to say, that they will undertake to receive and disburse the public money collected at those offices, and at any other you may choose to name, on the same terms as may have been made by you with other special deposite banks.

They believe this place will be found as convenient a point for public disbursements as any other on the Ohio river, and much more so than any other in this State, whether on the Ohio river or elsewhere.

If bond and security should be required, this board will have no objection to their former bond being retained as such, under any new arrangement which may be entered into, or, at your option, will execute the same anew.

This application has been contemplated for some time, but has been now hastened in consequence of the request of General Rawlings, one of our board, and fund commissioner of this State, now east of the mountains, who informs us that he lately had a conversation with you on this subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL, *President.*

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

No. 8.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 2, 1838.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo. I beg you to accept my thanks for the offer made on the part of your bank to receive on special deposite and pay out any moneys which it may be deemed advisable to direct the receivers in your State to place with you. Should the amount from sales increase to such an extent as to render a special depository necessary for its safe-keeping and convenient disbursement, further consideration will be bestowed upon your proposition.

I am, &c., respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN MARSHALL Esq.,
President of the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown.

MEMORIAL

OF A

NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF NEW CASTLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE,

AGAINST

The repeal of the law allowing a bounty to vessels engaged in the cod fisheries.

FEBRUARY 15, 1839.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the citizens of New Castle, in the State of New Hampshire,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That said town contains a population of nearly one thousand, and that the property and subsistence of the town depend upon the success of the fisheries.

They have seen with regret and apprehension the proposition before Congress to repeal the law allowing a bounty upon vessels engaged in this branch of the fisheries. Should this measure prevail, the effect will be, as your memorialists believe, to break down the present mode of conducting this important branch of industry and to throw the whole fishing interest into confusion. It would withdraw a large and efficient portion of the men now engaged in the fisheries, by placing the business beyond their means. The business, after being thus disturbed and thrown out of its accustomed channels, will settle into the hands of large capitalists. This process would occasion great distress to many individuals without securing any corresponding advantage to the public, as the lack of competition will ultimately make the article of fish dearer to the consumer than it now is.

Wherefore your memorialists pray you to reject the bill now before the Senate for the repeal of the law allowing a bounty to vessels engaged in the cod fishing business.

NEW CASTLE, *February* 5, 1839.

Joseph J. Amazeen
Richard Bickford
John Tarlton
Joshua Bickford
Benjamin Amazeen
William Amazeen

Blair & Rives, printers.

John T. White
Edward Curd
Thomas Tarlton
Edward T. Yeaton
Joseph Yeaton
Christopher Amazeen
Henry T. Frost
Thomas F. Foye
Robert White
Thomas Tarlton, 2d
John Bickford
J. M. T. Vennard
James N. Tarlton
Rufus Prebble
Edward Martin
John Yeaton
John Amazeen
William Yeaton
Benjamin Batson
John R. Yeaton
Benjamin White
William Kimean
Henry T. Tarlton
John Martin
Nathaniel J. Yeaton
Nathaniel White
Theodore W. Frost
William Tarlton
Robert M. White

B. Yeaton
Jonathan Locke
John Tarlton, 3d
John Trefethen
Benjamin Yeaton
William Amazeen
J. W. Bickford
Ephraim Amazeen
Calvin Davis
Samuel Batson
John Campbell
Zacheus Vennard
John White
Nathaniel Baker
Nathaniel B. White
Benjamin Curtis
William Wilson
Richard Neal
Charles Cole
Nathaniel Lear
Alfred Amazeen
Philip Yeaton
George Tarlton
Benjamin Bell
William B. Amazeen
Joseph F. Amazeen
James Hanscom
Benjamin Oliver
William B. Gerry

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 15, 1839.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims have, according to order, had under consideration the petition of the heirs of Henry Conway, deceased, and report:

That the petitioners allege, that their ancestor, Henry Conway, served as an officer (captain) during and to the end of the revolutionary war; and they claim, therefore, five years' full pay, in lieu of the half pay for life, to which they assert that their ancestor was entitled. Some evidence in the case goes to show that Henry Conway did serve to the end of the war; but this, in the opinion of the committee, is contradicted and repelled by the certificate of the Third Auditor, Peter Hagner, Esq., that it appears, from the records of his office, that the said Henry Conway resigned on the 12th of March, 1779, and not having served to the end of the war, was not entitled to half-pay for life; and the committee, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That said petition be rejected.

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 15, 1839.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN made the following

REPORT:

Committee on Revolutionary Claims have, according to order, had ler consideration the petition of Betsey C. Shethar, and report:

it the petitioner, as one of the heirs and children of John Shethar, the commutation of five years' full pay, in right of her father, who, presents, was a captain of dragoons in the revolutionary war, and as such from the commencement of the war till the 8th of March, when he resigned on account of ill health, brought on by the hard- id exposure of the service.

petition is unaccompanied by any evidence to support the statement ains, and the statement, if proved, does not bring the case within the of the resolution, by Congress, of October, 1780, which granted half- life to those only who served to the end of the war.

committee are, therefore, of opinion that the petition ought to be d, and submit the following resolution:

olved, That the said petition be rejected.

Rives, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

T. H. PERKINS AND OTHERS,

PRAYING

The passage of a law to authorize the discontinuance of the spirit ration allowed to seamen in the public service.

FEBRUARY 16, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

YOUR MEMORIALISTS RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT:

That, within a few years, efforts have been made by individuals and societies in this and other parts of the United States, for the improvement of the whole condition of seamen. Boarding-houses, schools, reading rooms, savings banks, and churches, have been established. Their objects have been to promote the physical comfort, and to aid in the moral and intellectual improvement of this large and important class of our citizens.

Various circumstances in the history of seamen have led to the efforts referred to, to improve their condition, and they have been highly successful. It was early seen that no attempt would succeed which did not begin with the entire disuse of ardent spirits as drink on ship-board. The universal custom was to supply spirits daily to the sailor, as a part of his regular diet; and it was stopped as a punishment; and this was regarded as the severest form which punishment could take. Spirit was given to boys as well as to men; and thus a ruinous habit was produced and continued through the whole breadth and length of the merchant service of the country. The consequences were always more or less evil. It has been proved by incontrovertible evidence, that by far the greater amount of the insubordination, and of the open mutinies at sea, may be traced to the daily use of ardent spirits by seamen. In view of these facts, some merchants, long before the efforts to improve the condition of seamen had been systematically made, had ceased thus to furnish ardent spirits. But since these efforts were made, an entire revolution has been brought about in this matter. Instead of a few ships being navigated without rum, the vast majority now sail without it. Captains even refuse to receive it on board, and some have declared they would abandon the voyage if the rum were shipped. In one instance, to show how great is the change, a ship has made three voyages to India with the same two bottles of brandy which were put up with the medicine

Blair & Rives, printers.

stores in the first voyage; not a drop of it having been used for this long period of full three years, almost constantly passed at sea.

The merchant has derived the greatest benefit from the adoption of this system. Premiums of insurance have been constantly diminishing, and offices invariably prefer risks on vessels which are navigated without rum. Not only in this country has all this been felt and acted on, but in Europe it has received the highest practical approbation. In England, it is notorious that American merchant vessels, which are navigated without rum, are preferred to their own for freighting vessels, the insurance on them being lower both there and in this country, and the risks thus admitted to be far less.

To the seaman himself, this great change in the fitting of ships, in regard to stores, has produced personal and direct effects of incalculable advantage. Habits of drinking have not been formed, and those who have already fallen into them, have had time to break away from this debasing, corrupting slavery. They have returned to the sailors' retreats, or boarding houses, as to their home. They have come back to receive the kindness and sympathy of those who before had proved themselves to be their true friends. They have taken their place among respectable and good men, and have felt that they had a deep stake in the common prosperity. These men have done more. They have become members of temperance societies; have contributed to the schools and churches originally established for their good; have deposited their wages in the savings banks also established for them, and made a sure provision for their comfort in future. The result of all this must be a vast saving to a nation. The support of poor and sick seamen must become less and less necessary, and in the universality of the changes now in progress, that large demand on the public revenues must be greatly diminished, if not rendered wholly unnecessary.

Your memorialists have now presented facts of the utmost importance in regard to one of the commanding interests of this maritime nation. They have given a rapid sketch of a revolution in custom and habits, which might not be credited, were not the evidence so full and so incontrovertible.

Your memorialists have referred to the changes which have been effected in the merchant service, with a view to present for your grave consideration the state of the navy in regard to the same subject. Whilst in the armies of both America and England the spirit ration has been abolished, it is continued in our navy. Efforts have been made, both here and in England, and they are still in operation, to produce the same change in regard to this ration in the navy, as has been made, without the least difficulty, in the armies of both, and in a very large part of the merchant service of America. The strongest reasons exist in this country for adopting the same course in the navy. The temperate sailors of the merchant service often enter the public ships. The recent regulations in regard to the age and the strength of the seamen who may enlist, look to the merchant service as the great source of supply of able-bodied men for the navy; and what must be the almost inevitable result to these men, of continuing by law the spirit ration? Must it not be the destruction of the whole and vast good which has been done by the merchant, by discontinuing this allowance in his ships? This ration is far more injurious in the navy than it could have been in private ships. The seaman in the public service is shipped for a longer time, subjected to a severer discipline, exposed to greater dangers, and is looked to for more important duties. His indulgencies are fewer, and the one most valued gets to be the ration of whiskey or rum. Thus is the most degrad-

ing habit made to constitute the main enjoyment of the sailor's life in a public ship.

The passion for drinking is shown by this class of sailors on all occasions. Recently, a person visited a receiving ship on Sunday. Religious services were performed in the morning, and the sailors present, for a time, were perfectly quiet. At length the time came for the ration of whiskey; and uneasiness was manifested at the continued confinement. The service soon after ended, and then these men rushed with a violence and wildness to the *grog tubs*, which was truly disgusting. Why a religious service, which was to be so terminated? Why bury up and destroy, by so low an indulgence, whatever of good impression which the offices of religion are designed to produce?

This passion shows itself in a thousand ways, and numberless are the examples of it. One instance may be given. A man of war, having on board supplies for a distant squadron, gave stowage to a considerable quantity in the spirit room. It was soon found at sea that the spirit would not last more than half the voyage. The men were informed of this, and it was proposed to them that they should receive half the usual allowance, and thus secure a portion for the whole voyage. This they at once resisted. They said the *law* allowed them so much, and so much they must have, and they did not care for the result. They were told they should have the allowance the *law* allowed. The announcement was received with three cheers. In due time the rum or the whiskey was exhausted. Of this they were informed. Again they gave three cheers, and never did men conduct better or work more cheerfully than did they during the remainder of the voyage.

There is one consideration to which your memorialists beg leave particularly to refer, as commending this subject to the gravest attention of Congress. They refer to the apprentice system, by which every ship is required to have on board a number of boys, proportioned to her size. Nothing can be so ruinous to this part of a crew as the present ration of ardent spirits. These boys, or a number of them, must be ruined by such a practice, and the public service most deeply injured. How is it with the discipline of the military academy at West Point? The most scrupulous care is taken in the rules for the government of that noble institution, that no temptation to form habits of intemperance shall exist there. The means are absolutely forbidden the smallest countenance there; they cannot be admitted; and he who violates the rules touching this matter is certain of punishment. Why this wise foresight in regard to this particular service, or preparation for service? The answer is at hand—the establishment of character, of sound principle which will insure to the nation a succession of men in every sense fitted for the most important public exigencies. If such be the fact in regard to one branch of the national service, may not the principle be applied with the prospects of the very best results to another?

This question directly leads to another of paramount importance in this discussion. Why is it provided for by *law*, that the seamen in the navy shall be daily supplied with ardent spirits? Does their use promote either physical or moral health? Does it increase the power of either body or mind? Do men labor longer, or with more cheerfulness, or with more efficiency by their use? Are they firmer in the hour of danger, in the storm of the elements, or the sterner conflict of war? Your memorialists

are constrained, from the surest observation, to give the strongest negative answer to all these questions. So far from either of the above being the results of the habit of spirit drinking, your memorialists believe and know that the opposite to these effects are produced. They, however, in so grave a matter, will not appeal to their sure knowledge alone. They respectfully offer the following testimony from a more competent and more disinterested witness to the truth of what they have now so strongly asserted. They are furnished it by Sir John Ross, an officer in the British navy, in his account of his voyage.

Extract from "Narrative of a second voyage in search of a northwest passage, by Sir John Ross, during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833." American edition, 1835, page 233.

"At seven we arrived at the ship, after an absence of nearly nine days, and found every thing right, and all in good health. If it is but justice to the men to say that they exerted themselves to the utmost, they deserve even more praise for a very different display of obedience and self-devotedness. As I was the only one who drank no spirits, and was also the only person who had not inflamed eyes, I represented that the use of grog was the cause, and therefore proposed that they should abandon this indulgence; showing further, that although I was very much the oldest of the party, I bore fatigue better than any of them. There was no hesitation in acquiescing; and the merit was the greater, since, independently of the surrender of a seaman's fixed habits, they had always considered this the chief part of their support. Thus we brought back all of this stock which had not been consumed the first day.

"It is difficult to persuade men, even though they should not be habitual drinkers of spirits, that the use of these liquors is debilitating instead of the reverse. The immediate stimulus gives a temporary courage, and its effect is mistaken for an infusion of new strength. But the slightest attention will show how exactly the result is the reverse.

"It is sufficient to give men, under hard and steady labor, a draught of the usual grog or a dram, to perceive that, often in a few minutes, they become languid, and, as they generally term it, faint; losing their strength, in reality, while they attribute that to the continuance of the fatiguing exertions. He who will make the corresponding experiments on two equal boats' crews, rowing in a heavy sea, will soon be convinced that the water drinkers will far outdo the others: while no better testimony to this is required than the experience of the men who work in the iron foundries. That is the hardest work which falls to a man to do: and so well do the laborers in this department know that they cannot perform it, if they drink even beer, that their sole beverage, during all the hours of this hot and heavy labor, is water. If London draymen and coal heavers are of a different opinion, every one knows the result; as the self-indulgence which leads to this luxurious and profligate practice is not less known.

"It is not that I am declaring myself an advocate for temperance societies, whatever may be their advantages, nor that I am desirous of copying a practice lately introduced into some ships, under whatever motives; but were it in my power, as commanding a vessel, I would exclude the use of grog, on the mere grounds of its debilitating effects, and independently of any ulterior injury which it may do, reserving it for those cases alone in which its use may be deemed medicinal, or, for any special reasons, useful."

In view of what has now been stated, your memorialists pray that Con-

gress will pass a law for discontinuing the spirit ration now allowed to seamen in the public service. It has been seen that the experiment has been fully tried in the merchant service, and that it has been entirely successful. In the army it has been as successfully tried both here and abroad. A similar course, in regard to the navy, would lead to the same happy results.

T. H. Perkins
Barnard, Adams, & Co.
Wm. Appleton
Wm. Lawrence
Thos. B. Wales
Daniel C. Bacon
Samuel Quincy
R. C. Mackay
Benj. Rich
H. G. Otis
Sam. T. Armstrong
Abbott Lawrence
John Bryant
Rob. G. Shaw
H. Oxnard
Edwd. Motley
Lemuel Pope
Nath. H. Emmons
Giles Lodge
Saml. Downer
Geo. W. Armstrong
P. W. Freeman
Benj. Willis
Thomas English
Saml. Appleton
Isaiah Bangs
John A. McGaw
Robert. B. Williams
Francis Welsh
Samuel F. Coolridge
Saml. L. Abbot
Wm. Shimmin
Richard Soule
Elijah Loring
Joseph Balch
John Williams
Wm. W. Stone
John S. Ellery
George Pratt
James Dennie
John Dorr
Nath. Meriam
J. Ingersoll Bowditch
J. Thos. Stevenson
Tucker Daland
Thomas Davis
B. W. Crowninshield
J. Grafton
John Tappan
John A. Bolles
Moses Grant
John S. Sleeper
Joseph Ricketson
Melatiah Everett
Joseph Harrington
Asahel Huntington
John T. Wheelwright
Patton Johnson
Silas Ripley
Ira Cleveland
Timothy Baker
John Sherman
Abel W. Richardson
James L. L. F. Warren
Edwin Martin Stone
Alonzo P. Phillips
Francis Baker
Joseph Osgood
George Pierce
Henry Lunt, jr.
Robert Thompson
Thomas P. Ryder
William Jenks
Theodore Packard
Moses Edgell
J. C. Dalton
Aaron Prescott
Josiah Bartlett
Daniel P. Grosvener
Henry J. Lamb
David Manning
Nelson Bishop
Cornelius Cowing
John S. Williams
William A. Brigham
Elisha Mack
Edward Rice
Adoniram Crane
Daniel Webb
Asahel Sherman
Ira Crawford
Samuel Cutler

William Bushnell
Sylvanus Cobb
Josiah Loring
Robert Rantoul
James Horton
Henry Humphreys
Nathaniel Guild
Joseph D. Farren
Randolph Campbell
Paul Whiting
Albert Homer
Charles Brown
Joseph Bates
Moses Breck
James Weston
Philander Washburn
T. B. Patten
George P. Homer
Isaiah Breed
Daniel Tufts, jr.
Isaac Hosford
Joseph Bacon
Jonathan Baldwin
P. W. Chamberlain
Timothy Phelps
John Collamore
William B. Skinner
Dexter Buckman
John R. Manley
Henry Jewett
John Pierce
John Allen
Frederick C. May
Addison Parker
Thomas H. Vail
Stephen Nourse
William H. Lovett
William Beck
Cyrus Gale
John Owen
Gardner Perry
Joseph Carter
Benjamin Porter
Thomas French
Thomas B. Gannett
Daniel Kimball
H. G. Fairbanks
Phineas T. Bartlett
Nathaniel C. Rhoads
Chaney Edmands
Samuel B. Simonds
Charles Hudson
Charles Theodore Russell
Daniel Gould
Larkin Newton
Oliver Crocker
Charles Veazie, jr.
William Thompson
Benjamin Corbett
George W. Otis
Jacob Cummings
George Allen
Isaac Stevens
Charles Tappan
Sewall Harding
Ebenezer Alden
Wales Wentworth
John Hobart
A. W. McClure
Daniel Adams, 3d
Henry Plympton
Daniel Fitz
Ingalls Kittredge
Oliver Parsons
Thomas Edmands
Simon Clough
George Goggswell
Thomas Gould
James Greenwood
J. P. Clapp
John M. Hallingsworth
Calvin G. Howe
Otis Trowbridge
Otis Clapp
Daniel C. Hawes
John G. Smith
James Fowler
Timothy Smith
Joseph Dalton
Simeon Tucker, jr.
G. H. Hathaway
William H. Hoogs
Jonathan H. Cobb
David Boyden
David Harrington
Edward Humphres
Henry B. Helen
John Heath
Selwin Bancroft
L. R. Eastman
J. F. Locke
Samuel L. Fiske
Joel Fuller
W. M. Cornell

Gardner Dean
Albert Pratt
John Hardwick
Thomas Griggs
Frederick Clement
Pliny Holbrook
Elias Richards
Uriah Ritchie
William D. Thompson
James Ford, jr.
Hezekiah Fuller
Samuel S. Woods
William B. Dodge
George Hood
Joseph A. Cushing
Richard Thayer
Jonathan Merril
Edward Crane
James O. Barney
Daniel Fitts
Nathan Durfee
David Brigham
John Ritchie
Marcus Woodward
Samuel S. Smith
Ephraim Allen
Joshua Reed, jr.
Charles Cook
Moses Sawyer
Samuel L. Crocker
William Hyde
R. S. Storrs
John Nelson
Martin Moore
Henry Larcom
Constantine Blodgett
James M. Sevey
Ichabod Morton
Jonas Perkins
Eliphalet Case
Daniel Stone
William Hinsdale
David Burrell, jr.
Edmund Cushing
Russel Freeman
George Titcomb
Harrison Gray
John Pierpont
Thomas Snell
George N. Waitt
Nathan Crosby
Jesse Fox

Horatio Alger
Jesse Putnam
John Dallnyer, jr.
Charles E. Kimball
Ira Mitchell
Robert E. Ruthven
Amasa Clapp
J. E. Worcester
William Davidson
Addison Boyden
Robert Rantoul, jr.
Loring Norcross
W. B. Spooner
Joel Norcross
Isaac Brayton
James L. Baker
Anson Robbins
Samuel D. Hayden
George Bradburn
Samuel Dike
S. P. Fowler
Peter Fay
Oliver Johnson
Thomas Bradley
Alvah Smith
A. Hutchinson
Samuel Dorr
Hasen Elliott
Otis Allan
Sewall N. Emery
Sanford Gilmore
Thomas Adams
George Adams
Samuel Douse
Samuel Ward
Stephen Goodhue
Job Gorton
H. Mills
Harvey Torrey
Preston Pond
Ebenezer C. Thayer
Jonah Stevens
David Rider, jr.
Elisha Tower
Freeman Atkins
Stephen D. Mussey
Benjamin Seabury
Linus Child
James G. Carter
Abijah Bigelow
Jonathan Aldrich
Philip R. Bennett

William P. Paine	Josiah Bacon
Pyam Jacobs	Samuel T. Armstrong
T. N. Marshall	Charles Kimball
William H. Robinson	Thomas J. Nutting
A. Read	Lemuel May
Lemuel Crehore	Joel W. Upham
Ruggles Slack	Charles M. Fogg
Thomas Snell	James D. Farnsworth
Elisha Tileston	P. Sanford
Benjamin Alden	William Howe
Moses Plimpton	William Mortair
Abel Nichols	John Borrowscale
Albert F. Bartlett	William Troup
G. C. Hall	Robert Mansfield
John Safford	Daniel Safford
Charles Nye	Martin K. Pratt
Luther Metcalf	William Coolidge
Curtis Haven	Rufus Howe
Abel Fox	Otis Pettee
John Farwell	Benjamin Harrington
David Boutelle	John G. Adams
John Beal	Hugh Prince
W. B. Banister	John T. Farwell
Nelson Bishop	Joseph W. Plimpton
John R. Bigelow	Simeon Grove, jr.
Charles Jewett	William E. Clarke
Joseph Wright	Luke Brown
B. Gibson	David B. Trelfant
Leonard Banage	Nathaniel W. Everett
Benjamin P. Richardson	C. Foote
George Russell	Seth Mann

NAVY YARD, BOSTON, *February* 8, 1839.

SIR: I have received and read the memorial addressed to Congress on the subject of discontinuing the spirit part of the ration now allowed the seamen in the public service. I feel well assured that our ships would be more efficient, our seamen better contented, and much less punishment necessary, were the spirit part of the ration taken from the navy. I will instance a case that occurred on board the frigate Macedonian, when under my command, to show the effect produced by the absence of spirits. I was on the southwest coast of Mexico, where ardent spirits could not be procured, and having a supply but for about two months, and not expecting to return to Chili, where it could be obtained, under four or five months, I proposed to the crew to give them but a part of their usual allowance of spirits each day, in order that it might last until we should arrive at some place where it could be procured, but they preferred their full allowance while it lasted, and said they would be perfectly satisfied to do without it when it was gone. We were, I think, over three months without spirits on board, and during that time the men were more orderly, and apparently happier, than when they had their allowance of rum. There was no fighting or quarrelling; they were always at their stations, and there was

rarely cause for punishment; whereas, when they had their ration of spirit, many of the crew were turbulent, disorderly, and quarrelsome. I am satisfied that taking the spirit part of the ration from the navy would be of great advantage to the service. Ardent spirits might be put on board our ships, to be used occasionally at the discretion of the commander. The memorial is returned herewith.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN DOWNES.

Rev. EDWARD T. TAYLOR, *Boston.*

2

MEMORIAL

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SPRINGFIELD, NEW JERSEY,

PRAYING

Indemnification for the destruction of said church during the revolutionary war.

FEBRUARY. 16, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial and petition of the trustees of the Presbyterian church of Springfield, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey,

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWS:

That they have been informed and believe, and as will appear from the accompanying documents, that on or about the — of June, in the year of our Lord 1780, the Presbyterian church of the said village of Springfield was occupied as a commissary store-house, at the time it was burned, for the American troops, and had been for years previous; and also the dwelling house of Jonathan Skinner was occupied as a guard house at the time it was burned, and had been, likewise, for years previous; and were both burned on the day of the ever memorable battle of Springfield, on the retreat of the British troops; and both buildings were burned on account of their being so occupied as a commissary store-house and guard house; that the amount of the loss sustained thereby will appear from the documents accompanying this petition. And your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable bodies will afford them such relief as to your wisdom and justice shall seem meet.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

NOAH CLARK, *President of the Board of Trustees.*

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, *Essex county*, } *ss:*

Personally appeared before me, John Wade, one of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for said county, Matthias Denman,

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aged eighty-seven years the 19th day of February, 1838, who, being sworn, deposeth and saith: That the Presbyterian church of Springfield was burnt by the British on or about the 23d of June, 1780, on the retreat of the British troops after the battle of Springfield, and, to deponent's personal knowledge, was made use of and occupied as a commissary store-house. Said church was a wooden building, and covered entire with cedar shingles. And deponent further believes the present church now standing on the old foundation to be the same size as the one burnt by the British as above specified. And, also, one other private dwelling, owned by Jonathan Skinner, was occupied as a guard-house, and that said Skinner was sergeant of the guard, and, to deponent's knowledge, was burnt by the British at the same time the church was.

his
MATTHIAS x DENMAN.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed this 19th day of April, 1838.
JOHN WADE, *Judge.*

N. B.—Mr. Denman's becoming blind is the cause of having to make his mark.

JOHN WADE, *Judge.*

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } *ss:*
Essex county, }

Personally appeared before me, John Wade, one of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for said county, David Whitehead, aged seventy six years and ten months, who, being sworn, deposeth and saith: That the Presbyterian church of Springfield was burnt by the British troops on the 23d day of June, 1780, on the retreat of the British after the battle of Springfield, and, to deponent's personal knowledge, was occupied as a commissary store-house, and had been for years previous to its being burnt, and Samuel Woodruff was either commissary or deputy commissary who attended said store. The church burnt was a wooden building, covered entire with cedar shingles. And deponent further believes the present church now standing on the old foundation to be the same size as the one burnt by the British as above specified. And deponent further saith that he was in said battle, under the command of Colonel Angel.

DAVID WHITEHEAD.

Sworn, or affirmed, before me, this 19th day of March, 1838.
JOHN WADE, *Judge.*

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } *ss:*
Essex county, }

Personally appeared before me, John Wade, one of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for said county, Stephen Lyon, aged

eighty-three years the third day of July last past, who, being sworn, deposeth and saith: That the church in Springfield was burnt by the British troops on their retreat after the battle at Springfield, and deponent was in said battle; believes it was in 1780, but cannot recollect the month nor day the church was burnt. Deponent believes it to be the same size as the one now standing on the same ground or foundation; was a wooden building; the whole entire covering was cedar shingles.

STEPHEN LYON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 22d day of February, 1838.

JOHN WADE, *Judge.*

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } ss:
Essex county, }

Personally appeared before me, John Wade, one of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for said county, Jacob Willis, who, being sworn, deposeth and saith: That he helped build the Presbyterian church in Springfield that is now standing on the same foundation of the former one burnt by the British in 1780, at the battle of Springfield. Deponent believes the one standing to be the same size as the one burnt by the British; and the church now standing on the old foundation is fifty-seven feet in length and forty-seven feet in breadth; in height, twenty-four feet posts.

JACOB WILLIS.

Sworn and subscribed this 25th day of October, 1838.

JOHN WADE, *Judge.*

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } ss:
Essex county, }

Personally appeared before me, John Wade, one of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for said county, Benjamin Crane, aged seventy-six years, who, being sworn, deposeth and saith: That the Presbyterian church of Springfield was burnt by the British troops on or about the 23d of June, 1780, on the retreat of the British after the battle of Springfield, and, to deponent's personal knowledge, was occupied as a commissary store-house, and had been for years previous to its being burnt, and Samuel Woodruff was the commissary who attended said store. The church burnt was a wooden building, covered entire with cedar shingles. And deponent further believes the present church now standing on the old foundation to be the same size as the one burnt by the British as above specified; and, also, one other private dwelling house, owned by Jonathan Skinner, was occupied as a guard-house, and that said Skinner was sergeant of the guard; and, to deponent's knowledge, was burnt by the British at the same time the church was. And the deponent further saith, that he was in the whole battle, and fought by the side of the brave Colonel Angel, who commanded that day; and further saith not.

BENJAMIN CRANE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 17th day of February, 1838.

JOHN WADE, *Judge.*

Samuel Taylor, for trustees of Springfield church.	£1,002, 13s. 6d. Appraised May 12, 1789, and attested to by Samuel Tylor, Matthias Meeker, and Walter Smith.
Jonathan Skinner.	£482, 1s. 4d. Appraised as above, and attested to by Jonathan Skinner, Nathaniel Miller, and Samuel Woodruff.

I certify the above appraisals stand recorded, to the best of my recollection, in the book of claims for spoliations of the British arms in the revolutionary war, by a law passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, agreeable to a recommendation from Congress to the Legislatures of the different States, and are now recorded, as above stated, in the public library at the city of Trenton, in the above State.

JOHN WADE.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } *ss*:
County of Essex, }

I, Elias Van Arsdale, junior, clerk of the county of Essex, do hereby certify, that John Wade, before whom the annexed affidavits of Matthias Denman, David Whitehead, Stephen Lyon, Jacob Willis, and Benjamin Crane were severally made and taken, at the time of taking the same was one of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas and a justice of the peace in and for said county, duly commissioned and sworn; and that the signatures "John Wade" affixed to the jurats of said affidavits, respectively, are genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal [L. S.] of office, at Newark, in said county of Essex, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1839.

E. VAN ARSDALE, JR., *Clerk*.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI,

PRAYING

The establishment of a port of entry in the western part of that State, and an allowance of drawback on merchandise exported by land to Mexico.

FEBRUARY 16, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

This memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That they have frequently memorialized your honorable body in regard to the commercial relations between this State and the Republic of Mexico. The object of these memorialists was to urge upon your consideration the necessity of placing those of our citizens who are engaged in the "*Santa Fe trade*," as it is commonly called, upon the same footing with those of other States and countries, by establishing a port of entry and custom-house at some point on the Missouri river, near our western border, and by allowing them the usual drawback on all foreign goods exported by land, in the original package, from that point to any part of the Mexican Republic. As Congress have failed to adopt the course of legislation asked for by this General Assembly, your memorialists have felt it their duty again to call your attention to the subject. In the hope of attracting the attention and inducing the speedy action of Congress, your memorialists present a statement of facts in connexion with this trade.

Whilst the country and people now embraced within the limits of the Republic of Mexico were under the dominion of Spain, it was the policy of that monarchy to monopolize the commerce and enslave the thoughts and opinions of her trans-Atlantic subjects. To render this course of policy more effective, Spain prohibited, under the severest penalties, not only the ingress of foreigners within her colonies, but also the introduction of all commodities of foreign growth and manufacture, unless they had previously been introduced into the ports of the peninsula. These prohibitions prevented the people of the United States, for a long time, from obtaining the means of correct information in regard to their western neighbors. In the year 1806, Lieutenant Pike and his companions having, by mistake,

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reached the Rio-del Norte, instead of the waters of the Red River of the Mississippi, were thrown into the prisons of *Santa Fe*. After his liberation, which occurred in the following year, Lieutenant Pike returned to the United States by the way of Texas, and published a journal of his expedition and travels. This journal at once convinced the enterprising that great advantages must result from an inland trade between Missouri and the Mexican provinces; but they were restrained from embarking in it, through fear of a fate similar to that of Lieutenant Pike and his companions. In 1810 the patriot Hidalgo raised the standard of liberty, and, for a short time, overthrew the royal authority in most parts of New Spain.

No sooner had the news of this revolution reached St. Louis, than, in 1812, Smith, McKnight, Chambers, Beard, and some ten or twelve others set out for *Santa Fe*; but before their arrival Hidalgo had been put to death in Chihuaha, and the liberal party entirely overthrown. Instead of arriving amongst a people who, they supposed, would greet them as friends, these enterprising adventurers were immediately seized by the Vice Royal authorities, loaded with irons, thrown into various prisons, and their property all confiscated. Ignorant of the fate of this party Messrs. Chouteau and De Mun, of St. Louis, some four or five years afterwards, were decoyed into the power of the Spanish authorities in Mexico. Their goods were, likewise, confiscated, and they themselves, after a short imprisonment, were permitted to return home. In 1821, the gentlemen composing the first expedition to Santa Fe returned to St. Louis, arousing the sympathies of their hearers by their tale of long suffering and sorrow in Mexico, and awakening the attention of speculators, by their statement of the immense prices which merchandise of all descriptions bore in that country.

At this time the royal armies having evacuated Mexico, and left the patriots in almost peaceable possession of the entire country, Chambers and Beard found no difficulty in organizing a strong expedition for the Santa Fe trade; some forty or fifty persons with pack animals started across the plains; but owing to many unforeseen circumstances, the expedition proved a total loss to those who were interested in it. This trade was carried on by means of pack mules and horses, until the year 1824, when it assumed a different aspect. The traders commenced the transportation of their goods in wagons, and the supply which, by the means of transportation before used, had been insufficient for the necessities of the people of New Mexico, now by far exceeded their wants or their means. The traders were thus compelled to seek for a market in the more southern States, Chihuaha and Sonora.

The traffic with these States was found to be exceedingly profitable, and continued to be so until about the year 1828, when two hundred wagons loaded with goods of the value of half a million of dollars, at Missouri cost, arrived at Santa Fe. A very large proportion of these goods had to be taken to Chihuaha for sale, and there, for the first time, they were met by a still greater amount of goods, which had been entered at the ports of Metamoras and Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico. These assortments had been purchased at New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia; had been re-shipped, and, the drawback having been allowed, had been subject to the duties imposed by the Republic of Mexico only; whereas the goods of the Missouri traders had been subject, first, to the tariff of the United States, and then to the Mexican duties at Santa Fe. Thus laboring under the disadvantage of about twenty-five per cent. additional charges on their

goods, the greater number of the traders from Missouri sustained heavy losses. From this time forward the trade between Missouri and Mexico gradually decreased; and such is now its languishing condition that only seven wagons went to that country during the last season, and the track which the Santa Fe traders have heretofore followed over the vast prairies must be soon obliterated unless Congress shall infuse into the trade new vigor and life, by allowing to our traders the same privileges of drawback and debenture which they grant to those who re-ship by water. The principle is the same. The tariff laws of the United States are intended to operate upon foreign goods actually consumed within their limits, and there appears to be no good reason why the exception to the operation should not extend as well to the citizens of Missouri, who trade by land to Mexico, as to those who take their goods to the same foreign market by water.

The necessity of action on this subject by Congress may be still more strongly enforced by presenting a brief statistical view of those parts of Mexico in which the Missouri traders usually carry on their traffic.

The high table land of Mexico enjoys the finest climate in the world, exempt alike from the snows and frosts of the north, and the insufferable and enervating heat of the tropics; it yields the productions of both the torrid and temperate zones. In this region of country is situated the city of Chihuaha, with a population of fifteen thousand souls, and surrounded by a population of double that number. This city is in the heart of the richest mining country in the Mexican Republic; it contains a branch of the mint, and does a cash business of three millions of dollars annually, two-thirds of which are expended in the purchase of foreign commodities. The Mexicans, naturally of a gay and lively disposition, are peculiarly so in this ancient and wealthy city. No material is too costly, no fabric too splendid for the consumption of the rich, whilst the poorer classes purchase and consume a large amount of coarse cotton and other goods; and until they establish manufactories among themselves, a period which is unquestionably remote, the demand for this species of goods will rather increase than diminish.

The people of New Mexico, the province in which are situated the towns of Taos and Santa Fe, are more friendly to us than any other portion of the citizens of Mexico. This arises from an intercouse with them of twenty years standing, from the mutual advantages which have resulted from such an intercourse, and from the fact that numbers of our countrymen have intermarried with them. This good feeling has been found to be a great benefit to our traders, in enabling them to pass their goods favorably through the custom-house, and in the thousand other commercial relations that exist between them. The inhabitants of this province themselves are exceedingly anxious that the Congress of the United States should adopt the measures recommended in this memorial, and cherish and foster the enterprise of our citizens. The Government of the Republic of Mexico, occupied mostly in quelling internal disturbance, and endavoring to maintain its powers, and greatly embarrassed in its finances, has permitted their northern province of New Mexico to shift for themselves. Situated on the outskirts of civilization, in the neighborhood of unfriendly or treacherous tribes of Indians, the people of this province have been almost entirely dependant upon the receipts of their custom-houses for the means of protection. In the year 1828, when the Santa Fe trade was at its most prosperous stage, large amounts of specie were brought to Santa Fe by the traders from the southern States of Mexico, to pay their duty accounts; and the receipts

into the provincial Treasury were sufficient to enable the authorities to raise and maintian a respectable military force, by which to repel and keep in awe their hostile neighbors. The people were happy and prosperous, and thousands of sheep, horses, mules, and cattle covered their plains. From that time forward, however, the scene has changed. The disadvantages under which our traders labored by reducing the amount of importations, and consequent receipts for duties, impoverished the provincial Treasury, and compelled the local authorities to disband their military forces. Internal broils and dissensions in consequence ensued, and the Camanches, Apaches, Narahoes, and other tribes, unawed and unrestrained, swept every thing before them. The plains and pastures of that province have now become waste and deserted, and her people impoverished. New Mexico contains the elements of great mineral and agricultural wealth. Silver ore is found in most of her mountains. Her gold mines yield from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars annually, and admit of a much greater exploration and increase. Many rich discoveries of gold have been made in other quarters, but the hostile disposition of the Indians forbids their being worked. Were the authorities of the province enabled to maintain a standing military force, sufficiently strong to subdue or keep in awe the Indian tribes, and give protection to her cattle growers, their flocks and herds would soon extend over the prairies to the waters of the Arkansas, for no country in the world is so well adapted to the raising of stock as the high, dry, and salubrious land of this neglected province.

The passage of a law such as your memorialists have so repeatedly and earnestly urged upon your consideration, would produce the most beneficial results. Immediately after the passage and sanction of such a law, hundreds of wagons loaded with merchandise would be employed in this trade; the local authorities of the province of New Mexico, by their custom-house receipts, would be enabled to maintain a sufficient military force to reduce into subjection her Indian neighbors; her citizens, relieved from apprehensions, would resume with energy and on an extended scale their mineral and agricultural pursuits, and our traders would bring back to the United States valuable returns of wool, coarse woollen manufactures, furs, peltries, gold and silver coin and bullion, horses and mules; urging into activity and profitable employment the energies of both countries in different branches of industry. Your memorialists close this representation by expressing the hope that the action of Congress on this important subject will be immediate, and result in the early enactment of a law establishing a port of entry and custom-house, at some point on the Missouri river, near our western border, and allowing to those who trade from this State to the Republic of Mexico by land, the privilege of debenture and drawback on all goods exported by them to that country, in the original package. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

APPROVED *December* 27, 1839.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, MISSOURI,
City of Jefferson January, 26, 1839.

I, Peter G. Glover, Secretary of State of the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing memorial is truly copied from the original, now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal [L. S.] of my office, this 26th of January, 1839.

PETER G. GLOVER.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,

TO OBTAIN

An appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Havre de Grace.

FEBRUARY 16, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Whereas, by a survey made of the harbor of Havre de Grace, in Harford county, Maryland, by G. W. Hughes, United States engineer, in pursuance of an order of Congress, reported to Congress on the second day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, an appropriation is recommended for deepening the said harbor, and the removal of one or more sand bars that are obstructions thereto; and whereas the early completion of the Susquehannah and tide-water canal will much increase the trade and commerce of the said port of Havre de Grace: Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to draw the early attention of their respective Houses to the above subject, and to endeavor to obtain such an appropriation as will effectuate the object recommended by the said engineer in his said report.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States a copy of the above preamble and resolutions.

STATE OF MARYLAND, *to wit:*

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of the preamble and resolutions, No. 10, "relating to the improvement of the harbor of Havre de Grace," which were assented to by the General Assembly of Maryland, at the December session, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Given under our hands, at the city of Annapolis, this fourteenth day of February, in the year eighteen and thirty-nine.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House of Delegates, Md.
JOS. H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk of Senate, Md.

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 16, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lyon made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 71.]

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred "a bill (S. 71) to amend an act confirming certain land claims in the State of Michigan," report:

That, by the third section of the act of the 3d of March, 1807, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land in the Territory of Michigan," the Secretary of the Territory and the Register and Receiver of the land office at Detroit, were constituted a board of commissioners, for the purpose of ascertaining and deciding on claims to land in said Territory, with full "power to hear and decide, in a summary manner, all matters respecting such claims, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and such other testimony as may be adduced, and to determine thereon according to justice and equity."

The powers of this board of commissioners were continued from time to time, by the acts of the 23d of April, 1812, the 11th of May, 1820, and the 21st of February, 1823, until they had made their final report to the Secretary of the Treasury; and on the 17th of April, 1828, an act was passed confirming such claims as had been recommended for confirmation, under the two last mentioned acts, and providing that patents should be issued to the claimants. In accordance with that act, patents were issued, and the reports of the commissioners have been carried into full effect in all cases, it is believed, excepting where the lands claimed had been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States, either before the board acted on the claims, or after they had acted, and before the passage of the law confirming their decisions.

Where the lands claimed had been disposed of before their decisions were made, the commissioners recommended the confirmation of other lands, in the vicinity of the respective claims, in lieu of those so disposed of; and these other lands have, it is understood, in most cases been withheld from sale on this account; but no patents for them have yet been issued to the claimants, because the particular tracts, so recommended for confirmation were not designated by the commissioners, and the law containing the confirmation did not prescribe the manner in which, or the person by whom, the selection should be made.

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The first section of the bill under consideration provides that this shall be done under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. When the selections shall have been made by him, patents will, of course, be issued for them in the usual manner.

In the other class of cases, where the particular tracts which had been confirmed by the commissioners were sold or disposed of by the United States previous to the passage of the said act of the 17th of April, 1828, it is understood that no lands have been reserved from sale in their vicinity which can be given in lieu of those so disposed of. The second section of the bill, therefore, very properly provides that the claimants may select, elsewhere in the State, a number of acres, of any of the public lands subject to entry at private sale, equal in amount to that which they would have received, had the decisions of the commissioners been carried into full effect.

The claims that will be provided for by the bill will be about ten in number; and the aggregate quantity of land embraced by them will probably not exceed three thousand acres.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING

To the claim of Colonel A. G. Morgan, of Missouri, for military services in Florida.

JANUARY 2, 1839.

Referred, with motion of Mr. BENTON, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

FEBRUARY 16, 1839.

Ordered to be printed, to accompany Senate bill No. 290.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 2, 1839.

On motion by Mr. Benton,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making payment and compensation to Colonel A. G. Morgan, of Missouri, for military services in Florida, and for raising troops for service in that Territory.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Mo.,
August 18, 1837.

SIR: I wrote you few days since, offering to raise three hundred volunteer riflemen, since which your order to Major Dougherty has changed *my views*. The Delawares are under my control, or as much so as any white man can have with them, and I shall use my influence to have them comply with the wishes of Government.

The policy of raising one red man against another with me is questionable, yet I am convinced that no troops can be brought into the field o well calculated to insure success as the Delawares and Shawnees.

Major Dougherty is absent at St. Louis, but will be here in a few days, and I have no doubt will be successful. If not, it shall not be my fault. The selection of Major Dougherty is a good one, either to control or lead the Indians into battle. And permit me to say to you, that I conceive it bad policy to place any one over them, save those they may choose. I know the Indian character too well not to be convinced that this will be a very important consideration with them, so much so as to perhaps jeopardize the expedition or its object.

I beg you will receive this letter in the same spirit it is written.

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. MORGAN.

To the Hon. JOEL R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

Blair & Rives, printers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 31, 1837.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant, announcing your readiness to co-operate with Major Dougherty in procuring a force among the Delawares and Shawnees, to proceed to Florida, and am gratified by the good spirit it evinces. The letter you mention having written to offer to raise three hundred volunteer riflemen, for that service, has not yet reached the department.

General Atkinson has been advised of the desire of the Commanding General in Florida to raise three or four companies of riflemen, designated by him as spy companies, composed of men accustomed to the border wars, and acquainted with the Indian manner of conducting them. He will be directed to correspond with you on the subject, and your aid in procuring the men will no doubt be efficacious, and be thankfully acknowledged by the department.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

A. G. MORGAN, Esq.,
Post Sutler, Fort Leavenworth, Missouri.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September* 5, 1837.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 12th ultimo, containing the patriotic offer of your own services, and those of "three hundred backwoodsmen, or bee hunters," in the capacity of a spy battalion to operate in Florida. General Atkinson has been instructed to accept your offer, and to communicate with you on the subject.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Mr. A. G. MORGAN,
Farm on Platte, Missouri.

[This was received after I had commenced raising the 150 men, on the order of General Atkinson.]

FLORIDA WAR.

To the young men of the Missouri frontier:

Our Government requires the services of between 150 and 200 young men of the "FAR WEST" to march to Florida to assist in putting down the Seminole Indians. It has offered me the appointment of lieutenant colonel, which I will cheerfully accept provided the men can be raised. The men are to serve for six months or less, and to receive good pay. The officers to be selected by ourselves, and to act together as a separate battalion, and fight "ON OUR OWN HOOK." Now is the time to show the world what kind of stuff we are made of. Let us haste to the field of battle and share the honor of closing a war which has baffled the skill of our ablest generals. There will be one company raised from Clinton and its territory, one from Clay, Ray, and Carrol, and one from Platte. All those who are disposed to join will immediately report to General David R. Atchison, at Liberty, who

will give all information required. Below you will find the letters addressed to me on the subject.

A. G. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 31, 1837.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant, announcing your readiness to co-operate with Major Dougherty in procuring a force among the Shawnees and Delawares to proceed to Florida, and am gratified by the good spirit it evinces. The letter you mentioned having written, to offer to raise three hundred volunteer riflemen for that service, has not yet reached the department.

General Atkinson has been advised of the desire of the commanding general in Florida to raise three or four companies of riflemen, designated by him as spy companies, composed of men accustomed to the border wars, and acquainted with the Indian manner of conducting them. He will be directed to correspond with you on the subject, and your aid in procuring the men will no doubt be efficacious, and be thankfully acknowledged by the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

A. G. MORGAN, Esq.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1ST DEPT., WEST. DIVISION,
Jefferson Barracks, September 11, 1837.

SIR: I enclose to you a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of War, requiring me to cause four companies, of fifty men each, to be engaged for service in Florida during the next campaign. I enclose also a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to you in answer to your letter of the 18th of August, in reference to your proposition to raise a corps of three hundred riflemen for the Florida war.

You are hereby authorized to engage three active intelligent men as captains, to raise under your directions a company, each of fifty men, to serve for six months after being mustered into the service at Jefferson barracks on their arrival there on their way to Florida, but the men to be paid from the time they are enrolled. The fourth company will be raised here if practicable, and will join you on your arrival. You will command, if the men can be raised, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

In selecting the captains as well as the men, their character as woodsmen must correspond as nearly as practicable with the requirements of the Secretary of War, as well as to the time for arriving at Tampa Bay.

I will write to you by mail again in a day or two.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

H. ATKINSON,
Brigadier General U. S. Army.

A. G. MORGAN, Esq.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1ST DEPT. WEST. DIVISION,
Jefferson Barracks, September 11, 1837.

SIR: I enclose to you a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of War, requiring me to cause four companies, of fifty men each, to be engaged for service in Florida during the next campaign. I enclose, also, a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to you, in answer to your letter of the 18th August, in reference to your proposition to raise a corps of three hundred riflemen for the Florida war. I also enclose a copy of an act of Congress relative to the pay of volunteers when in the service of the United States. Believing that the men required cannot be enrolled under the stipulations proposed by the Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized to engage three active, intelligent men, as captains, to raise, under your directions, a company, each of fifty men, to serve for six months after being mustered into service at Jefferson barracks on their arrival there on their way to Florida, but the men to be paid from the time they are enrolled. The fourth company will be raised here if practicable, and will join you on your arrival. You will command, if the men can be raised, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In selecting the captains, as well as the men, their character, as woodsmen, must correspond, as nearly as practicable, with the requirements of the Secretary of War, as well as to the time for arriving at Tampa Bay. I will write to you by mail again in a day or two.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. ATKINSON,
Brigadier General U. S. Army.

A. G. MORGAN, Esq.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 28, 1837.

SIR: Major General Jesup expressed to this department the opinion that it will be of great importance in carrying out the next campaign in Florida to have the services of some troops to act as spy companies, and he intimates that they should be composed of individuals well informed of the peculiarities of the Indian character, who have been accustomed to much intercourse with them, and who have been used to great fatigues and privations. Such persons, it is believed, can more readily be found at St. Louis and on the frontiers of Missouri and Arkansas, than elsewhere, and I have to request that you will endeavor to engage as many of them as will form four companies of fifty each. It is very desirable that they should be at Tampa Bay by the middle of October at latest, and the department relies upon your using your best exertions to engage and send them there by that time. They will be entitled to the pay and allowances, and to the provision as to pensions, granted to volunteers in the service of the United States by the act of which I enclose you a copy. Their organization will be arranged by the commanding general in Florida, and you will, therefore, have all of them mustered into the service as privates. You are at liberty to call to your aid in this matter four of such subaltern officers in your section as can be spared for the purpose, and who could conduct these troops to Florida.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT.

Gen. H. ATKINSON, St. Louis, Missouri.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 21.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DIVISION,
St. Louis Arsenal, November 6, 1837.

1. The captains of the Missouri volunteer mounted gun men, raised by Lieutenent Colonel Morgan, will make requisitions for rifles, equipment, and amunition, sufficient to render every man ready for action at the moment of his arrival in Florida. These supplies will be furnished by Captain Symington, ordnance commandant of St. Louis arsenal.

2. The captains will require from the quartermaster's department transports having ample room, and in all other respects adapted to the healthful and speedy conveyance of the troops, with their horses and public stores, from this place to the barracks near New Orleans, and thence to Tampa Bay, where, it is hoped, the gallant Missourians will be ready for action by the 16th of this month.

3. Captain Crosman, assistant quartermaster, and Lieutenant Kingsbury, assistant commissary and store keeper, will furnish the command with every authorized supply appertaining to their respective departments, necessary to the comfort and efficiency of the command in its voyage to the barracks near New Orleans, when the captains will require such other supplies from the officers at that post as may be necessary and proper for the completion of the voyage.

By order of Major General Gaines.

WOODBURNE POTTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

ORDER No. 5.

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT BROOKE,
November 30, 1837.

1. Order No. 4, of the present date, directing Captain Sconce to report with his company for duty with the Missouri volunteers, is hereby revoked.

2. Lieutenant Colonel Morgan will proceed with Captain Sconce's company and report to Colonel Taylor.

By order of General Armistead: H. GARNER,
Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp.

[General Armistead, without knowing under what circumstances I came to Florida, ordered the spies to consolidate with the lamented Gentry's troop, which I positively and peremptorily refused; and this was his order.
A. G. MORGAN.]

ORDER No. 67.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY SOUTH OF THE WITHLACOOCHEE,
Fort Brooke, January 12, 1838.

Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, with the spy battalion of the Missouri volunteers, will proceed, on the morning of the 16th instant, to Fort Gardner, and report to Colonel Taylor for duty in the field.

By order of General Armistead: H. GARNER,
Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp.

ORDER
No. 71.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY SOUTH OF THE WITHLACOOCHEE,
Fort Brooke, January 15, 1838.

The first regiment of Missouri volunteers, and the spy battalion of Missouri volunteers, will leave here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for Fort Gardner. The quartermasters of the corps will make their requisition for transportation on the quartermaster at this post, which will be furnished at the rate of four mules for every seventy-five men.

By order of General Armistead:

H. GARNER,
Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp.

ORDER.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY SOUTH OF THE WITHLACOOCHEE,
Camp on the Battle Ground, February, 1838.

It being manifest, from the recent movement in search of the hostiles, that they have broken up into small parties and retired to the swamps and everglades for safety, where they cannot be reached by mounted troops or even by footmen without boats, the Missouri volunteers will forthwith proceed, with as little delay as possible, to Tampa Bay, as it is now out of their power to render further service, during the campaign, against the enemy, and report to Brevet Brigadier General Armistead, who has instructions from the Major General commanding in Florida to discharge them; which it is hoped he will do in the way that is most agreeable to them: that is, to have them mustered out of service at Tampa, or direct it to be done on reaching the several places where they were mustered into service.

The colonel commanding avails himself of the opportunity to tender to Major Hughes, Captain Russel, Jackson Kurd, as well as the officers and men of the companies, *also to Colonel Morgan and the few officers and men of the spies that remained with him*, his sincere thanks for the zeal and devotion with which they have served in the late movement in pursuit of the enemy, as well for the prompt, cheerful, and soldierly manner they have discharged all the duties required of them in wading swamps, penetrating hammocks, and various other privations connected with the prosecution of the campaign in an unexplored wilderness, particularly in Florida. He can assure them he separates from them with much regret, but will recur with much satisfaction to events that occurred whilst operating with them. In conclusion, he can only say they carry with them his best wishes for their health and prosperity, as well as for their speedy return to their homes and happy meetings with their families, relations, and friends.

By order of Colonel Taylor:

S. M. HILL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

DOCUMENTS

SHOWING

The number of suits on the trial dockets of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the seventh circuit during the last three years.

FEBRUARY 18, 1839.

Submitted by Mr. WALL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, *February* 15, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you a return from the clerks of the circuit courts of the Uuited States within the seventh circuit of the number of causes in each district at the terms specified. I have procured these statements to supply a defect in a communication on the same subject to the Senate, from the Department of State, which has lately been printed.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

Hon. G. D. WALL,
Chairman Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

The number of suits on the trial docket of the circuit court of the United States within and for the seventh circuit and district of Ohio are as follows, to wit:

July term, 1836 - - - - - -	78 causes.
December term, 1836 - - - - -	80
May term, 1837 - - - - - -	86
December term, 1837 - - - - -	101
July term, 1838 - - - - - -	103
December term, 1838 - - - - -	114

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *District of Ohio*, } *ss:*

I, William Miner, clerk of the circuit court of the United States within and for the district of Ohio, do certify the foregoing to be a true statement of the number of suits on the trial docket of said court at the terms stated.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name, and affixed the seal [L. S.] of said court, at the city of Columbus, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1839.

Attest: WILLIAM MINER, Clerk.

Blair & Rives, printers.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *District of Indiana*, } *To wit:*

I, Horace Bassett, clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Indiana, do hereby certify that, at the December term of the circuit court of the United States for the district aforesaid, in the year 1837, there were for trial, on the docket of the court, one criminal cause and fifty-one civil causes; and at the May term of said court, 1838, there were for trial one criminal cause and fifty-three civil causes; and at the November term of said court, 1838, there were for trial one criminal cause and eighty-nine civil causes.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court at Indianapolis, the 29th [L. S.] day of January, 1839.

H. BASSETT, *Clerk.*

CLERK'S OFFICE, CIRCUIT COURT U. S. A., *District of Illinois*, } *To wit:*

I, James F. Owings, clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Illinois, certify that, at the following named terms of the United States circuit court for the district of Illinois, there were upon the dockets of said court the following number of suits, to wit:

At the November term, A. D. 1837, there were 24 causes; of which 8 were causes to which the United States of America were party; 1 in chancery; and of which 16 were causes to which individuals were party; 1 in chancery.

At the June term, A. D. 1838, there were 24 causes; of which 14 were causes to which the United States of America were party; 1 criminal; 1 in chancery; and of which 10 were causes to which individuals were party; 2 confessed judgment; 1 in chancery.

At the December term, A. D. 1838, there were 83 causes; of which 14 were causes to which the United States of America were party; 1 in chancery; and of which 69 were causes to which individuals were party; 2 confessed judgment; 5 in chancery.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name as clerk as aforesaid, at Vandalia, this second day of February, A. D. 1839, and of our independence the sixty-third year.

JAMES F. OWINGS, *Clerk.*

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, *District of Michigan*, } *ss:*

I certify that the records of said court show that—

In October term, 1837 - - -	23	cases were commenced.
In June term, 1838 - - -	201	cases were commenced.
In November term, 1838 - -	107	cases were commenced.
Total -	331	cases.

Given under my hand and the seal of said circuit court of the United [L. S.] States, for the district of Michigan, this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

JOHN WINDER, *Clerk.*

A return of the number of suits on the dockets of the circuit courts of the United States, within the respective districts which compose the seventh circuit.

OHIO.

July term,	1836	- - - -	78 causes.
December term,	1836	- - - -	80
May term,	1837	- - - -	86
December term,	1837	- - - -	101
July term,	1838	- - - -	103
December term,	1838	- - - -	114

INDIANA.

December term,	1837	- - - -	52
May term,	1838	- - - -	54
November term,	1838	- - - -	90

ILLINOIS.

November term,	1837	- - - -	24
June term,	1838	- - - -	24
December term,	1838	- - - -	83

MICHIGAN.

October term,	1837	- - - -	23
June term,	1838	- - - -	201
November term,	1838	- - - -	107

It is proper to remark, that in all the above districts judgment is entered at the first term; so that the greater part of the above suits are appearances at the terms stated.

FEBRUARY 15, 1839.

DOCUMENT

RELATING

To the condition of the Bank of Mineral Point, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

FEBRUARY 18, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, February 15, 1839.

SIR: Resolutions have been adopted by the Senate, during its present session, which may perhaps be so construed as to affect injuriously the standing with the public of *all* of the banking institutions of Wisconsin.

I ask leave to submit to the Senate an extract from the report of a committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin, in relation to the Bank of Mineral Point, of which I have been the president since its charter has been in operation.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. DOTY.

To the PRESIDENT *of the Senate.*

The following is a statement of the condition of the Bank of Mineral Point, January 4, 1839, as taken from the report of the committee:

Discounted bills		$65,848 58
Securities		14,495 40
Contingent expenses		1,007 27
Advances on lead		9,730 12
Profit and loss		77 41
Cash—United States Treasury notes	$7,995 37	
Illinois, Missouri, and New York bank notes	17,558 00	
Specie in bank	36,444 44	
Corporation notes	1,494 00	
Cash items	6,006 67	
		69,498 48
Banking-house and furniture		2,331 01
Bank of Wisconsin		5,590 68
Branch Illinois State Bank, at Galena		870 75
Advances on public buildings		908 12
Over drafts		5,187 80
		175,545 62

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Capital stock - - - - - -	$100,000 00
Discount received - - - - - -	743 64
Circulation - - - - - -	53,075 00
Deposites - - - - - -	21,716 98
	175,545 62

The committee close the report as follows:

"From a full and particular investigation of its books and funds, and from the statements of its cashier, under oath, as well as from the general confidence of the community in which it is placed, your committee unhesitatingly express the belief that the Bank of Mineral Point is in a sound and safe condition."

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA,

ADVERSE

To the Sub-Treasury system, and in favor of the incorporation of a National Bank.

FEBRUARY 18, 1839.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

SEC. 1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That the revenue of the United States, whether derived from duties on imports, sales of public lands, taxes, or other sources, belongs to the people, being raised for their use and benefit; therefore, the power to provide for the custody and control of it should rest with their representatives, as free as possible from executive direction.

SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved,* That the dues of the Government, whether for duties on imports, the public lands, postage on letters, or taxes, ought to be receivable in the same currency that the people generally receive, and give in payment, to wit: in gold and silver, or the notes of solvent banks, convertible into specie.

SEC. 3. *Be it further resolved,* That, in the opinion of this Legislature, solvent banks are safer depositories of the public money than individuals; and, for the fiscal purposes of the Government, we have the authority of the present Secretary of the Treasury, and others high in authority, for saying they are "a class of agents, economical, convenient, and useful;" and we have the same authority for saying that personal agencies, in the keeping and transmitting of the public revenue, ought to be avoided, in all practicable cases, because they are less convenient, less secure, and more complex, if not more expensive, than bank agencies.

SEC. 4. *Be it further resolved,* That this Legislature is, and, we believe, a large majority of the people of this State are, opposed to the system of keeping and transmitting the public revenue by personal agencies, whenever it can be avoided; because it is inconvenient, insecure, and expensive; because it is calculated to increase the power of the Executive branch of the General Government, by adding to the number of the Executive appointments; giving too much control to the President over the finances and fiscal action of the Government; because it is adverse to the general interests of the country.

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SEC. 5. *Be it further resolved*, That the idea of an exclusive metallic currency, for the use of the people, or of the General Government, is now impracticable, and opposed to the best interests of the State; and any attempt to make gold and silver or Treasury notes the exclusive medium of payment of dues to the General Government, meets the decided disapprobation of this Legislature.

SEC. 6. *Be it further resolved*, That we concur fully in the opinions expressed by James Madison, late President of the United States, in his message to Congress, delivered on the 3d day of December, in the year 1816, that, "for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the Treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit, and use, wherever it may circulate; the constitution has intrusted Congress exclusively with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description;" and we believe the power ought to be exercised as early as possible.

SEC. 7. *Be it further resolved*, That the constitutionality of a national bank has been sanctioned by General Washington, assented to by James Madison, and conceded by other distinguished patriots and statesmen; that Congress and the highest judicial tribunals of the country have affirmed it; and we can now scarcely consider it an open question.

SEC. 8. *Be it further resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, a national bank properly constituted, (due regard being had to the rights of the States,) cannot fail to be an important auxiliary in carrying into effect the power of Congress to create and regulate a currency of equal value, credit, and use, wherever it may circulate, and to facilitate the fiscal operations of the General Government.

SEC. 9. *Be it further resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested, by all fair and honorable means, to carry into effect the principles and opinions asserted in these resolutions, and vote on all questions that may be presented for their consideration, as will, in the best manner, sustain the true intent and meaning of them.

SEC. 10. *And be it further resolved*, That the Governor of the State be requested to transmit, without delay, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, copies of these resolutions, to be laid before their respective houses.

WM. DE BUYS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.

APPROVED February 6, 1839.

A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

RESOLUTIONS

OF A

CONVENTION OF DELEGATES OF THE PEOPLE OF FLORIDA,

IN FAVOR

Of the repeal or modification of certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of that Territory, incorporating banking and other institutions.

FEBRUARY 18, 1839.
Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, *January* 20, 1839.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions of the convention of delegates of the people of Florida, lately in session at St. Joseph, I have the honor to enclose certain resolutions relating to banks and incorporations; and I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. RAYM. REID.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States.

IN CONVENTION, AT ST. JOSEPH, FLORIDA,
Thursday, December 3, 1838.

Whereas the Congress of the United States of America, soon after the cession of the Floridas to the United States, incorporated by law the Territorial Government of Florida, and delegated the legislative power over all rightful subjects of legislation to an officer called the Governor of the Territory, appointed by, and holding his office at the will of the Executive of the United States, and a body called the Legislative Council, at first appointed, but subsequently allowed to be chosen by certain of the inhabitants of said Territory, Congress expressly requiring report to be annually made to the President of the United States of all the laws made by said Governor and Legislative Council, "to be laid before Congress, which, if disapproved by Congress, were to be thenceforth of no force:"

And whereas, said Governor and Legislative Council have passed numerous acts, incorporating banking, railroad, and other companies; and the Governor of the Territory, in pursuance of certain provisions contained in such acts, has executed and delivered to the Union Bank of Florida bonds amounting to the sum of three millions of dollars in the name of, and binding the Territory of Florida to the payment of the said sum; and

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has made guarantees in the name of said Territory, on bonds of the Bank of Pensacola, to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, which bonds and guarantees have been negotiated, and the money received by said banks respectively:

And the said Bank of Pensacola claims the right, under the charter granted her as aforesaid, to have further guarantees executed to her by the Territory to the amount of two millions of dollars:

And the Southern Life Insurance and Trust Company also claim the right, under the charter granted to them, to have the guarantee of the Territory on their bonds to an amount not limited by law: And the foregoing, with the other banking, railroad, and other charters, contain other grants of powers highly objectionable, and have already produced serious injuries, and are calculated to embarrass the Government of the State in its future operations, and also to produce further great loss, detriment, and injury to the people:

And whereas the Congress of the United States, by their power aforesaid, can remedy and correct the injury for the future, and relieve the people from their embarrassment in this respect:

Be it resolved, therefore, That the early attention of Congress be, and is hereby, earnestly requested to this subject: and this convention, in behalf of the people of Florida, solemnly invoke its aid, in the passage of a law to remedy, as far as practicable, the evils which have already resulted from the improvident and injudicious acts of the Territorial Legislature, and to prevent the disastrous consequences which it is apprehended may ensue, from the same cause; and whilst this convention would deprecate any course calculated to impair the obligation of contracts, or to weaken the credit, or to affect injuriously the character and honor of the people of Florida, they respectfully insist that that honorable body will take such action upon the subject by altering, repealing, or amending the charters which have been granted, or by modifying the same, as will protect the people from further injury, maintain their rights as a free people, and preserve their just interests and privileges.

ROBT. RAYMOND REID,
President of the Convention.
JOSHUA KNOWLES, *Secretary.*

IN CONVENTION AT ST. JOSEPH, FLORIDA,
Saturday, January 5, 1839.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolution adopted by the convention on the subject of banking be engrossed and signed by the president of this convention, and that copies thereof be forwarded to the President and Vice President of the United States, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Be it further resolved, That a copy thereof be also forwarded to the Delegate in Congress from this Territory, with a request that the action of that honorable body be had thereon.

ROBT. RAYMOND REID,
President of the Convention.
J. KNOWLES, *Secretary.*

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE TERRITORY OF FLORIDA,

PRAYING

The passage of a law to authorize the enrolment of a number of volunteers for the defence of that Territory.

FEBRUARY 18, 1839.

Ordered to be printed, to accompany Senate bill No. 160.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Legislative Council of Florida

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That for more than three years past a war of extermination on the part of the Seminole Indians has been prosecuted against the people of this Territory; that hundreds of valuable lives have been sacrificed, and thousands of private property have been destroyed; that although the Government of the United States has shown a proper regard for the safety of the people, and a just sympathy for their sufferings, by extending in some degree relief to the unfortunate, and affording the ordinary protection against the attacks of the enemy; that although the war has been conducted by able and experienced generals, and well appointed armies have been employed, it still continues with all its disastrous consequences, without the hope of termination, by the measures heretofore pursued. The people of the Territory have hailed with the highest approbation the plan proposed by the honorable Secretary of War, in his annual report, both for the defence of the frontier, and for the expulsion of the Indians. They confidently believe, if carried into execution, both will be successful; that those who have been driven from their homes will be reinstated in their possession; that the hardy defenders of the frontiers, who have so long maintained their posts in the presence of the enemy, exposed to every peril, will be enabled to cultivate their fields in peace, and sleep without the apprehension of being awakened by the midnight yell of the savages. They are equally confident that by proper encouragement to emigration and settlement, every portion of the peninsula susceptible of cultivation will in a very short time be permanently located by enterprising emigrants, who will seek the enemy in his lurking places, and relieve the country from his presence. Your memorialists believe this the most efficient plan by which they can be relieved from the disastrous results of this sanguinary and protracted war. Your memorialists have read and attentively considered

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the bill which has been introduced in the Senate, for the accomplishment of this desirable object, and while they admire the liberality of the provisions, and are gratefully impressed for the feelings by which it was dictated, they believe that although it may ultimately effect the purpose designed, that this may be much more certainly and expeditiously achieved by an amendment which they beg leave most respectfully to suggest, and which will be attended with less expense to the Government. Your memorialists believe, without the mutual confidence and protection the settlers would derive from a military organization, without the rules of discipline and subordination, so necessary for their defence against the attacks of the enemy, without the number essential to insure safety, few would be willing to expose their lives and those of their families, by a location within the enemy's country: while under a different system, thousands would be organized in the neighboring States into regiments and companies, and would march under the proclamation of the President, or orders of the Secretary of War, to any point required, prepared to drive the enemy from his hiding places, and make the wilderness their home. In anticipation of such a system, your memorialists are informed that thousands of the hardy mountaineers of Georgia and Tennessee, under enterprising leaders, are now organizing and are ready to march at a moment's warning to fix their destiny in the peninsula of Florida. Your memorialists would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing the President of the United States to receive such number of persons, not exceeding ten thousand, first, from among the citizens of Florida, and the balance, if any, from among the citizens of the different States as may offer their services as settlers in this Territory, to be organized into companies, regiments, and brigades, to be allowed pay and subsistence from their respective places of rendezvous, and to continue for twelve months; to be supplied with forage for six months, and at the close of the war each private and non-commissioned officer to receive a grant in fee simple of one quarter section of land, and the officers in the same proportion, or such other quantities as Congress may direct. Under these provisions your memorialists entertain the most sanguine belief that the war with the Seminoles will be brought to a speedy and successful termination. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

E. L. DRAKE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN WARREN,
President of the Senate.

Approved, February 8, 1839.

R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida.*

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA:

I, John P. Duval, Secretary of Florida, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy from the original memorial in my office; in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Tallahassee, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1839, and of the independence of the United States the 63d year.

[L. S.]

JOHN P. DUVAL.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 18, 1839.

Submitted by Mr. ROBBINS, and ordered to be printed.

Resolutions on the part of the Senate committee of the Joint Committee on the Smithsonian bequest.

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the United States, they having accepted the trust under the will of Mr. Smithson, of London, to execute that trust *bona fide*, according to the true intent and meaning of the testator.

2. *Resolved*, That the trust being to found an institution in the city of Washington for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, the kind of institution which will have the effect intended and described in the most eminent degree will be the kind of institution which ought in good faith to be adopted, as being most in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the testator.

3. *Resolved*, That all experience having shown scientific and literary institutions to be, by far, the most effectual means to the end of increasing and diffusing knowledge among men, the Smithsonian institution should be a scientific and literary institution, formed upon a model the best calculated to make those means the most effectual to that end.

4. *Resolved*, That to apply said trust-fund to the erection and support of an observatory would not be to fulfil, *bona fide*, the intention of the testator; nor would it comport with the dignity of the United States to owe such an establishment to foreign eleemosynary means.

A. ROBBINS, *Chairman.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

PRAYING

The attention of Congress to the important objects of that institution.

FEBRUARY 19, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate of the United States:

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, it was

Resolved, In view of the national importance of the objects of that institution, to submit an exposition of its origin and designs to the consideration of the Executive and Legislative departments of our General and State Governments, and to their fellow-citizens, generally, throughout the United States.

The undersigned were appointed a delegation to visit Washington for the purpose of carrying the above resolution into effect, and we do, in behalf of the institution we have the honor to represent, respectfully solicit the attention of your honorable body to the objects of the society, as exhibited in the accompanying papers, trusting that it may appear proper to Congress to take such order as may seem right, for adding the publications of the society to the national library.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

C. S. STEWART,
J. PROUDFIT,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1839.

Blair & Rives, printers.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR THE

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

"Promote, as objects of primary importance, institutions for the diffusion of knowledge."
WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JAMES BROWN, Esq., of New York, *Chairman.*

Thomas Cock	Lewis C. Beck
John Torrey	Marinus Willett
Alonzo Potter	John Proudfit
Wilbur Fisk	John A. Vaughan
Jacob Abbott	William Adams
Bela B. Edwards	George F. Allen
Leonard Bacon	William B. Calhoun
Calvin E. Stowe	Robert Kelly
Charles Butler	Charles S. Stewart
Cornelius Baker	Anthony P. Halsey, *Treasurer.*
John T. Gilchrist	Gorham D. Abbott, *Secretary.*

The deep interest now appearing in almost every civilized country, in the extension and improvement of popular education and the diffusion of knowledge among men, is a distinguishing peculiarity of the present age. The world seems waking up to the work of the intellectual and moral illumination of mankind. England, France, the Germanic States, and even Russia, appear to be vieing with each other in measures to enlighten and elevate the great body of the people, and to promote the highest interests of literature, science, and art. The appointment of "ministers of public instruction," of "boards,' and "commissioners of education," the societies for the "advancement," and the "diffusion of knowledge," the large private benefactions and public appropriations in furtherance of these objects, indicate the extent and strength of this new impulse in the cause of human improvement.

The United States of America have not less at stake in this great movement of the age than any other nation, and must not be behind the very foremost in this great work of philanthropy. The society named above was designed to accomplish for our country what other instrumentalities are doing for other nations.

This institution was organized about two years since, and was soon after incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York. Its general objects, as its name imports, are to extend the means and improve the character of public instruction; to elevate the standard of our national literature; and to promote the diffusion of knowledge and correct principles among all classes of the community. The society aims to accomplish its objects, by uniting the influence and efforts of literary, benevolent, and philanthropic men throughout the country, in employing the appropriate means. The immediate designs of the society are the following:

1st. The publication and general introduction of a national school library. It is estimated that there are at least FIFTY THOUSAND schools in our

country; and it is now generally, if not universally, admitted, that every one should be supplied with an appropriate library. For this purpose, the society proposed, from the outset, the publication of a series of popular works, upon all those branches of knowledge, most interesting and useful to the great body of the people; including history, voyages, and travels, biography, natural history, the physical, intellectual, moral, and political sciences, agriculture, manufactures, arts, commerce, belles letters, the history and philosophy of education, and the evidences of Christianity; for it is a principle adopted by the committee, "that the universal diffusion of knowledge, imbued with the spirit of Christianity, is indispensable for bringing any people to the full enjoyment of the best civil and social institutions." The committee have already adopted and published one set, comprising fifty volumes, of the most approved works on several of these topics.

Such a library, embracing in its various departments a wide range of subjects suited to the different tastes, ages, circumstances, and capacities of readers, and prepared with special reference to this object, would bring the means of improvement and happiness within the reach of the youth and general population of a country, in a manner without parallel in the history of the world; and, stamped with the impress and breathing the free spirit of the institutions of America, could scarce fail of becoming a means of so enlightening the minds, refining the tastes, and elevating the pursuits of the millions of our youthful population, as to bring them forward better prepared than any generation that have preceded them, to act nobly their part as men, and discharge faithfully their duties as citizens of a mighty republic.

The Legislature of the State of New York, at their last session, passed a law, making it obligatory upon each of the TEN THOUSAND school districts of the State to provide a library. The operation of this law during the three years to come, will occasion the purchase in that State alone, of nearly a MILLION of volumes. Many of the other States, both east and west, have also commenced action on the same subject, and there is every reason to believe that the school library system will soon become universal, and each of the FIFTY THOUSAND schools of our country be furnished by law, or the force of public opinion, with a free circulating library.

Books of the right kind and in sufficient quantities for this purpose are not now in existence; many must yet be prepared specially adapted to the object; and it is a question of momentous importance, shall the books for these libraries be supplied with no other care than what ordinarily attends a hasty selection? Language cannot exaggerate the evils which may follow the careless introduction of improper—possibly immoral—books to our youthful population, nor can the good be estimated which may arise to all the social, intellectual, and moral interests of our country, from the universal diffusion of those of an interesting, pure, instructive, and elevating character.

2d. The second object of the society is the publication of a popular JOURNAL of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE and of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, congenial to the institutions of America, yet somewhat after the plan of the "Penny" and "Saturday" Magazines of England, of which NINETY THOUSAND copies of one, and TWO HUNDRED and FORTY THOUSAND of the other have been circulated weekly, exerting a most salutary influence on the intellectual and moral improvement of society.

3d. A third object is the preparation of a set of TEXT-BOOKS for schools. The great and crying evil of the multiplicity of inferior and improper books

now in use, under this name, is too well known to call for comment. If a new, national, and standard set could be prepared, combining the excellencies of all books used in our own or other countries, teachers would rejoice, parents would be relieved of the constantly recurring evils and expense of a change of school books, and millions of minds would reap incalculable benefits.

The selection of a library specifically adapted to the use of SEAMEN has also been proposed; and likewise the publication of a series of entertaining and instructive works of a more juvenile character than those forming the school and village library, designed to develop the powers of the mind, and mould in virtue the heart of the young reader; a series, bearing the imprint of this society, which parents, who have not the time to examine the multitude of books published, claiming to be of this character, may, with confidence, receive at their fireside, and commit to the hands of their sons and daughters.

The executive committee intended to have asked the contributions of their fellow-citizens, in aid of these great objects, in the early stages of their labors; but the commercial embarrassments of the country which immediately ensued have constrained them to go on silently and almost entirely unaided, until the present time.

No general effort has hitherto been made to obtain the necessary funds; yet, in all other respects, the society has been making a steady and rapid progress, and a wide field of influence and usefulness is now opening before it. The attention of many distinguished men in all parts of the country has been directed to its objects, and very general approbation of the plan throughout the community has been received, verifying the remark of one who has reflected much on the subject, "that the promotion of literature and general instruction has always been a rallying point, which has united the feelings and concentrated the exertions of men, whose opinions on other matters were not only discordant, but irreconcilable. At all times and under all circumstances, this great interest has received from all men, of all parties, a constant and enlightened protection."

To accomplish the object of this society, and to place it at once upon the ground which a national institution of this character ought to occupy, it is necessary to engage the services of authors, to import the publications of similar societies in Europe, and such other books as may assist the labors of the committee, to employ agents, and to stereotype and manufacture anew a second series of fifty volumes, in a style and manner in all respects worthy of the object, and deserving a place in every school room and village of the land.

The executive committee, at a recent meeting, in view of the obvious importance and practicability of these objects, and encouraged by what has already been done, resolved to submit the claims of this undertaking to the consideration of the legislative and executive departments of our National and State Governments, and to their fellow citizens generally, throughout the United States, and respectfully to solicit their co-operation in this great work, and their aid in obtaining such an endowment for the institution as shall make it worthy of our country and our age, and in some measure commensurate with the magnitude and importance of the interests it aims to promote.

JAMES BROWN, *Chairman.*
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, *February* 15, 1839.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, a meeting in behalf of the objects of the institution was recently held in the capitol, in Washington, of much national interest and importance. The following notice, calling the meeting, exhibits its origin and design:

WASHINGTON, *February* 20, 1839.

The Executive Committee of the American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge have recently, in view of the great national importance of the objects of that institution, taken measures to submit those objects to the executive and legislative departments of the General and State Governments, and to their fellow-citizens generally throughout the United States. A delegation in behalf of the society, consisting of Messrs. C. S. Stewart, John Proudfit, John T. Gilchrist, and Gorham D. Abbott, having arrived in this city for that purpose, an informal meeting of the friends of the society was held for consultation on the evening of the 16th instant, and it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to call a public meeting, in order that the delegation may have opportunity to accomplish the objects of their visit.

The undersigned, as such committee, give notice that a public meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, the 20th instant, at the Supreme Court room, at half past seven o'clock, and we do invite the attendance of the officers of Government, of members of Congress, and of our fellow-citizens generally, to hear an exposition of the origin and objects of the society.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
WALTER JONES,
FRANCIS S. KEY,
MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
THOMAS SEWALL.

The proceedings of the meeting thus convened were as follows:

On motion of the Hon. B. F. BUTLER, of New York, the meeting was organized by calling to the chair the Hon. JOSEPH STORY, of Massachusetts; and,

On motion of FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq., of Washington city, the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, of North Carolina, was appointed secretary.

Mr. Justice STORY, on taking the chair, said: That he deeply regretted that the choice had not fallen upon some other person better qualified than himself to introduce to the meeting some exposition of the nature of the views and objects of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. No one, however, could well doubt that they were of great importance, and general interest, and entitled to the most favorable consideration of the public. The leading object of the society was, as he understood it, to secure, through an extensive public patronage, the publication of a series of works of a moral, literary, and scientific character, adapted to the wants of the American people, which, by their extraordinary cheapness and excellence, should aid the cause of education in our common schools, and carry home to the humblest cottage in the country the means of intellectual improvement and rational entertainment. It is well known that a society of a similar character has been for a number of years established in England, under the auspices of Lord Brougham, and other gentlemen of distinguished rank and attainments, and that it has been eminently successful in its operations.

Under its patronage, a series of treatises have been compiled and published, not merely adapted to the wants of English society, but highly useful throughout the civilized world. They have found their way wherever commerce has extended the reach of human enterprise, and have no where been welcomed with more sincere satisfaction than in America, as a means of solid instruction, as well as of refined and elevated pleasure. The last age has been justly celebrated as the era of the establishment of Sunday schools, by which moral and religious instruction have been widely diffused among the humblest classes of society, and thereby new barriers have been erected against the desolating inroads of infidelity and vice.

The present age may be truly characterized as the era of education societies, whose noble purpose it is to advance the common cause of learning, by elevating its standard, and refining its materials; and, at the same time, to warm and cheer the heart, by calling into more active play the powerful influences and consolations of religious truth. The moment is now arrived when the efforts of such a society are demanded from every quarter, to supply the increasing wants of the public.

It is the glory of my native State, that within the first eight years after the foundation of the colony, it created a system of instruction by the establishment of common schools, while the wilderness before our intrepid ancestors was as yet uncultivated, and the reluctant soil scarcely yielded the scantiest food for their pressing necessities; a system which not only furnished a model to all the neighboring colonies, but which, at the distance of two hundred years, still guides and directs the policy of that State; and yet, beneficent as have been the effects of this system, I may truly say, that no where in our country more than in Massachusetts will the importance of such an institution as that which now solicits public attention, be more justly appreciated or more deeply felt. Indeed, if rightly conducted, it cannot fail essentially to promote a higher and more intellectual education, and spread farther and wider the beautiful lights of science, while it nourishes a sound and healthy literature, which will purify the taste, support the morals, and increase the happiness of the whole community.

The chair will be gratified in hearing any observations from any gentlemen who may be disposed to favor the meeting with their views upon the present occasion.

Professor JOHN PROUDFIT, of New York, in behalf of the executive committee of the society, introduced the objects of the meeting, as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: We have the honor to appear before you and this respected auditory, this evening, as a delegation of the American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. I feel it quite unnecessary, sir, to go into any detailed description of its nature and objects. These are sufficiently described by its title. It is an association of American citizens from all parts of our country, (for the organization of this society, as well as its objects, are national,) for the attainment of results connected, as we firmly believe, with the intelligence, morality, and happiness of our countrymen. For the accomplishment of these objects, it takes its place among the voluntary associations of the age, and uses the same instrumentalities which are common to them all. Much has been said, Mr. President, of the dangers and possible abuses of such associations; but to us they appear a new and beautiful form of freedom and philanthropy, seeking to secure the advantages of stronger and more central governments, without incurring their dangers and abuses. The patronage of literature, and the promotion of

great objects of public utility, has, in most other times and communities, depended on monarchies and rich aristocracies. These concentrations of power and wealth are of course unknown under our free institutions. The wants of society have given birth to a substitute for them in the form of voluntary associations. These have manifestly been the offspring of liberty. They were unknown under the monarchies and aristocratic republics of ancient times. They are still unknown and forbidden under heavy penalties under the iron governments of Europe. They first took their rise in England, and were thence transplanted to this country, where they multiplied and developed themselves with a rapidity and energy which showed that the soil was congenial to them.

The society which we have the honor to represent, Mr. Chairman, is one of this class. Its field of labor is America; its materials and instruments will, as far as possible, be American. It aims at the diffusion of pure and wholesome knowledge, imbued with the spirit of Christianity, (the soul and energy of all true virtue,) through the vast and rapidly increasing population of our country.

The secretary of the society, Mr. G. D. Abbott, then rose and said, he was requested to state to the meeting the circumstances of the origin and formation of the institution, and that he would briefly state, that while making the tour of the United States, during the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, his attention had been directed to the power and influence of the press in this country; and that in subsequent visits to England, in the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, he was led to make similar observations there. He had also opportunity to learn something of the operations and usefulness of foreign societies, engaged in using the press and the art of engraving to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of the great mass of society; and a most estimable philanthropist, connected with one of those institutions, remarked to him, on one occasion, that he should consider his life well spent, though he should do nothing else, if he could only be the instrument of establishing a similar institution in America, and urged strongly the adoption of suitable measures to accomplish so desirable an object.

Mr. A. stated that on his return to this country, he commenced a careful examination of the issues of the American press in all its departments, including newspapers, magazines, reviews, pamphlets, ballads, and books. A careful analysis was made of the various issues of the press, in volumes, during the years 1833, half of 1834, and 1835; and a tabular view drawn up, exhibiting the proportions of books in each department.

Mr. A. then exhibited a mass of statistics relating to the publications in England, in France, in Germany, and in this country; newspapers, magazines, and books, showing that ours is one of the most reading communities in the world. He exhibited facts relative to the extensive operations of European societies, engaged in the work proposed by this, and showing the province and the importance of a similar institution in our own country, and the inestimable good which might be accomplished by the systematic measures which such an institution only, is likely to adopt, for securing every advantage that may be obtained from what European governments and institutions are doing to promote the great interests of popular education and the universal diffusion of knowledge. In this way, whatever is found valuable, and adapted to our institutions, may be introduced and imitated by us. We may obtain all the valuable publications that are issued

abroad, that deserve republication and general circulation here; and, by systematic efforts, may collect and diffuse information on the great subject of education in all its departments; ascertain the actual operation and success of the various systems now in operation in the different States of the Union, and of the systems established and the improvements made in other countries; we may thus bring from every quarter, and diffuse far and wide, a knowledge of whatever may be useful to the great cause of public instruction throughout our land. These, and similar facts and considerations, presented in various circles of literary and benevolent men, in different parts of the country, awakened a conviction of the importance and practicability of a national institution of this kind, and led to the organization of the society, and its incorporation by the State of New York.

Mr. A. said the first great object of the society was the publication and general introduction of a national school library. It is estimated that there are at least fifty thousand schools in the United States, and it is now generally if not universally admitted that every one should be supplied with an appropriate library. For this purpose, the society proposed, from the outset the publication of a series of popular works, upon all those branches of knowledge most interesting and useful to the great body of the people; including history, voyages, and travels, biography, natural history, the physical, intellectual, moral, and political sciences, agriculture, manufactures, arts, commerce, belles lettres, the history and philosophy of education, and the evidences of Christianity. It aims thus to bring before the minds of the entire population of the country the richest means of social, intellectual, and moral improvement; and, in the view of the committee, there are few ways in which more extensive, substantial, and lasting good can be conferred upon our country.

Who, for instance, can estimate the benefits to the present and the coming generation, from the wide-spread diffusion of the best productions of American or European minds, on the principles, the methods, and experiments of agriculture? Who can tell the advantage which would result to our whole land, from simply placing in the library of every school-room, a practical treatise on the plans and principles of architecture? Who can foresee the impulse that would be given to the inventive genius of our countrymen, by placing within the reach of all, the discoveries of science, and its principles, as applicable to the mechanical purposes of life? In every point of view, the agricultural, the manufacturing, the commercial—ALL the interests of our country seem to call for the action of this institution, and to require its agency to accomplish for our people what other instrumentalities are doing for European nations.

The second object of the society is the publication of a popular "Journal of Useful Knowledge and of Public Instruction," congenial to the institutions of America, yet somewhat after the plan of the "Penny" and "Saturday" Magazines of England, of which ninety thousand copies of one, and two hundred and forty thousand of the other, have been circulated weekly, exerting a most salutary influence on the intellectual and moral improvement of society.

Another object is the preparation of a set of text books for schools. The great and crying evil of the multiplicity of inferior and improper books now in use under this name, is too well known to call for comment. If a new, national, and standard set could be prepared, combining the excellencies of all books used in our own or other countries, teachers would

rejoice, parents would be relieved of the constantly recurring evils and expenses of a change of school books, and millions of minds would reap incalculable benefits.

Mr. Chairman, the cost of placing a library, like the one before us, in each of the 50,000 schools of our country, would be $1,000,000. What sum will express the benefits?

If we consider alone its bearing upon our pecuniary interests, upon our national wealth, would it not be one of the most politic measures that could possibly be adopted? We have been told by high authority, that the simple invention of the cotton gin has been worth more than a hundred millions of dollars! The discoveries and experiments of Fulton, we all know, have been of priceless value! How many such inventions might we reasonably anticipate from the young and vigorous mind of this nation, with all the practical principles of science brought within its reach? Sir, the age of invention has not passed by.

But I should not do justice to the objects of this institution, or to the feelings of its officers and friends, whom this delegation has the honor to represent, did I not say that, after all, the highest, the crowning good to be anticipated and desired, in the action of this institution, is its influence on the intellectual improvement and moral culture of our people. The fundamental principle of the society is, that the "universal diffusion of knowledge, imbued with the spirit of Christianity, is indispensible for bringing any people to the full enjoyment of the best civil and social institutions;" and though, in every aspect of the subject, viewed in all its bearings, the proposed operations of the society cannot but be of incalculable value, still its moral bearings are infinitely the most important.

It has been asked, by one, Mr. Chairman, I believe of your own State, who has thought much of the importance of training the youthful mind of this nation aright, "who would commit the harp to be tuned by an unskilful hand, if its notes were to vibrate forever!"

Sir, the young hearts of our rising generation are immortal harps! and language cannot overstate the importance of their being tuned in unison with the high principles of morality and piety.

These immortal minds will act in sweet harmony, or in dreadful discord, forever!

> The sun is but a spark of fire,
> A transient meteor in the sky,
> The soul, immortal as its sire,
> Can—*never die!*

But while these, sir, are, I believe, the views of the friends and patrons of the institution, I think I can unhesitatingly say it has no political, no sectarian, no sectional, no party end whatever to serve. Its objects are pure, national, and philanthropic; and it seems to us that they emphatically deserve the most cordial and efficient support of every lover of our country and of our fellow men.

On motion of the Hon. Judge Wayne, of Georgia, who spoke briefly, but impressively, on the value and importance of such a society,* it was

Resolved, That in view of the immense power of the press and of its ascertained tendency in our country, such an institution as the American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge appears eminently desira-

* We deeply regret that the illness of Judge Wayne has prevented him from furnishing his remarks for publication. *

ble; and its influence can scarcely fail to be salutary, and to increase the number of pure and elevating publications, and to diminish those of a pernicious and demoralizing character.

On motion of the Hon. B. F. Butler, it was

Resolved, That the design of elevating the character and extending the influence of public instruction in our country is worthy such an institution; and that the plan of the American school library, if executed as it ought to be, deserves the encouragement of all the Legislatures of our States, and patronage of all the schools and institutions of learning in our land.

Mr. Butler, in offering this resolution, said he ventured to presume that it expressed the sentiments of the meeting, in respect to that part of the design of the society which related to the preparation of a common school library.

Before noticing the points presented in the resolution, he would congratulate the Chair, and every lover of knowledge and of our country, on the fact, that in the objects of the present meeting, the promotion of the great cause of general education, a ground had been discovered on which persons from all quarters of the Union, and of every shade of political or religious sentiment, might meet and act together, in a spirit befitting the character of American citizens and patriots. However discordant or irreconcilable our opinions on other subjects may be, we all agree in this, that knowledge is indispensable to the preservation and usefulness of our institutions; and that it is the part of wisdom and of duty, by every means in our power, to extend its blessings to every corner of the land. The ground on which we are now assembled, is, therefore, not merely common, but holy ground: it is good to stand upon it; the very atmosphere of the place in which we meet is pure, serene, and balmy—too much so for the existence of any feelings save those of patriotic brotherhood.

That the meeting might understand what had already been done by the society towards the preparation of a library for common schools, and might see how entirely free from any sectarian or party bias its designs and doings were, Mr. Butler read the catalogue of the fifty volumes already published by the Messrs. Harper, under the superintendence of the society. Most of the works contained in this collection had been previously published by the Messrs. Harper, as a portion of their Family Library; a part of them, however, he believed had been prepared with some reference to this object, and all had been carefully examined by the executive committee before their adoption for it. In the infancy of the institution, and under the pecuniary embarrassments which commenced soon after its organization, it had been found necessary to make use of the facilities which the Messrs. Harper were capable of furnishing in order to secure the foundation of the school library with the promptitude demanded by the exigency of the case. If, therefore, it should appear to any that the volumes already published were not in all respects as could have been desired for an American common school library, Mr. Butler hoped it would be remembered that the collection had been necessarily gotten up under adverse circumstances, which, if the society was duly patronized, would not hereafter exist; and that it was but the *beginning* of a library. He felt confident, too, that whatever might be the deficiencies of the selection already made, all would agree that it contained a large amount of entertaining and instructive reading; and that a greater national benefit could scarcely be accomplished than to place it within the reach of every common school in the United

States. Those, especially, who in early life had experienced the disadvantages occasioned by a want of books, or by being obliged to resort to works of an inferior character, would not only concur in this sentiment, but would unite with him in the belief that the circulation of this library, imperfect even as it now is, throughout the country, would be hailed by the children and parents connected with our common schools with intense delight; and would create a new era in the history of popular education. But if this be so, who can estimate the benefits which may be expected to result from the additions which may hereafter, from time to time, be made to this collection; additions, many of which will be obtained from native writers, who will be enabled so to adapt their productions to the genius of our institutions, and the character of our people, as to make them instrumental of giving a new impulse and a higher development to American intellect?

It would seem almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of furnishing a due supply of suitable books for the use of our population, and especially of our youth. Books have been aptly called the food of the mind; and if of unsound and pernicious character, how injurious must be their effects. But it admits of no question that the American mind, and especially in the youthful portion of our people, must have, and will have, a full and constant supply of reading matter. If it cannot be obtained in one form, it will be sought in some other; if the best qualities be inaccessible, an inferior kind will be taken; and in the absence of healthful nutriment, even poison will be received, and if its use be persisted in it will soon come to be relished by the appetite it depraves. This explains why it is, that in a community so intelligent and moral as our own, the licentious and vulgar publications referred to by the secretary of the society are, to any extent, patronized by our people. Who, then, can doubt that the welfare of the nation is deeply interested in the present effort?

As to the legislative aid which is referred to in the resolution, Mr. Butler remarked, that it was not expected or desired that the State Legislatures should prescribe, or even recommend, any particular collection of books, but only that they should make provisions, as had been done in his own State, New York, for requiring the trustees or other superintendents of the common schools to procure a library for the use of the pupils; and to assist, so far as their State finances might allow, in the accomplishment of the object. The officers and patrons of the schools should undoubtedly be left to make their own selections; but much assistance might be rendered by the State authorities, and he earnestly hoped that, in every quarter of the Union, they would direct their attention to the subject. From whatever source the funds may be obtained by the school officers for the purchase of a library, it is obvious that, to make the best selections, and with the least expense, they will require the aid of precisely such a society as that now before us. The individuals who have formed it have done so under the solemn conviction that it is the duty of every lover of his country and of his kind, to do what he can to make the American republic what it was designed to be by its founders, not merely a mighty, but an intelligent and virtuous nation—a light to other countries, and a blessing to mankind. If they shall be enabled, by the co-operation of their fellow-citizens, and of the authorities intrusted with the care of public education, to contribute to the great object of placing a small but well selected library in each of our

common schools, they will deserve the thanks of the present age and of posterity.

On motion of the Hon. W. B. CALHOUN, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That in view of the vast importance of extending the means of knowledge and the principles of virtue among our population, that we do cordially commend this institution and its objects to the consideration and support of all our fellow-citizens throughout the Union.

Mr. Calhoun rose and said: This resolution had just been placed in his hands, with a request that he would offer it to the meeting. He offered it with great satisfaction, because he responded fully to the sentiment expressed in it, and because he believed this assembly would respond to it also, as fully and decidedly. The advanced state of the evening precluded the attempt to discuss at large this fruitful topic; nor was he in a situation to do so, however strong the temptation.

Nothing, said Mr. Calhoun, has ever been done by Congress upon this great subject. Diversities of opinion, as to the constitutional power of Congress over it, had effectually prevented any legislative action upon it. But here is an opportunity, presented by this Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which may most happily call into action the influences of those who come here as the representatives of the people. The remark is by no means a hazardous one, that the interests of education seem to be but little regarded here. One would naturally expect that in this place, whatever pertained to the intellectual character of the country would be uppermost in the thoughts of those who come here; that the great system, of which the purposes of this society form so distinguished a part, would absorb the attention of the men of intellect assembled together from every portion of the country. Such is far from being the truth. May not the establishment of this American society have a tendency to correct what we must all feel to be an error? From this point, where we now find ourselves, may we not take a start, which shall lead to a career full of blessings and usefulness? Let this society have annually a meeting here, and bring into actual and vigorous exercise the energies and intelligence of members of Congress in behalf of this great work of diffusing knowledge amongst the entire communities of our country.

It should be a leading purpose of the society to see to it that suitable measures are at once adopted to insure an efficient meeting in this capitol at an early period of the next session of Congress. And not a doubt ought to exist that an entire and most fortunate change may be effected in the tone of public feeling here upon this deeply interesting subject. Should this be the result, the same tone of feeling would readily and necessarily be communicated to every part of the country.

There is another view which should invest this great scheme with a still higher interest. We are every where told, and our people are on all occasions fond of boasting, that the basis of our system of self government is the intelligence of the community. Nothing can be more true. But it being true, who should feel and exhibit the deepest earnestness in the diffusion of this intelligence if it be not the men who hold, by the will of the people, a prominent station before the country? The basis of all our institutions is laid in the intelligence of the people; and as the people become more or less enlightened, the security and perpetuity of those institutions become more or less assured. This, therefore, is a consideration which involves the well-being of our entire frame of Government; and it cannot, without a mani-

fest lack of patriotism and disregard of public virtue, be overlooked by any public man.

In that section of the country where the chairman of this meeting resides, it is well known that there is a strong feeling of devotedness to this great interest—the diffusion of intelligence. That feeling has latterly risen to what may be termed excitement. The schools, which for more than two hundred years have been shedding blessings upon these eastern Commonwealths, are regarded as deficient in the existing state and prospects of the world; and the attempt is now strenuously making to elevate their character and enlarge their usefulness.

The interposition of this society for the diffusion of knowledge, is, in this regard, peculiarly opportune. The youth, whose education on leaving the schools to enter upon the business of the world is but begun, will be furnished by this society with the means of carrying forward that education; and the intellect may thus be cherished, and the heart be improved, by a process of education that shall be going on through life, and reach into eternity. The purposes of the society, in this view, are unspeakably beneficent; and in every light in which this can be regarded, are pre-eminently entitled to the recommendation which the resolution sets forth.

Doctor Sewall rose and said: Mr. Chairman, there is a distinguished stranger now on a visit to our city, and present with us at this meeting, whose name is familiar to us all as a scholar and philanthropist, and whose labors have long been identified with the great objects of education; and although it is a late hour of the evening, I doubt not the audience would listen with pleasure to any remarks he may be induced to make upon this most interesting occasion. I therefore introduce to you Mr. George Combe, of Edinburgh.

Mr. George Combe, of Edinburgh, rose and said: I feel great embarrassment in being thus unexpectedly called on by Doctor Sewall. I came here to listen and to receive instruction; and I have been greatly delighted; but I do not presume that any ideas which I can communicate can prove interesting or new to this very intelligent audience. I shall, however, to show my hearty approval of the cause, throw out such remarks as have presented themselves to my mind. I rejoice exceedingly in being present at this meeting for promoting the diffusion of useful knowledge. I have recently travelled over part of the continent of Europe, and know something of the state of the public mind in Britain; and every where there is a call for education, loud and urgent, in proportion to the degree of liberty enjoyed by the people. The eyes of all the civilized world are bent on free America. If you proceed in the path of prosperty, morality, religion, and reason, the cause of freedom is won in every clime. If you make shipwreck of social order, I despair of the destinies of mankind. But America will not fail in her duty to herself and to the other nations of the earth. Every where, since I entered this country, I have heard the opinion of men of all sects and all parties warmly expressed in favor of education as the only basis of your future greatness and prosperity. We are just merging from the obscurities of the dark ages; we are in a state of transition: we have discovered the vast extent of popular ignorance, and only now, for the first time since the world began, has it been resolved to remove it.

I have listened with great interest to the statistical details that have been presented to this meeting, and to the analysis of the productions of the press in this country. I beg to remark, however, as illustrative of the importance

of education, that the periodical press does not *lead* so much as it *follows* public opinion. In Edinburgh, I was intimately acquainted with some of the gentlemen who conducted the most powerful journals issued by the press of Scotland, and they assured me that the attainments and dispositions of the public mind prescribed boundaries to their exertions which they could not venture rashly to overstep. If they desired to advocate a new principle, moral or political, they could succeed in making an impression only by the most cautious enunciations and frequent reiteration. The Messrs. Chambers had found it necessary, when they commenced their "Edinburgh Journal" for the people, (a journal published weekly, in four pages of large quarto, and sold at three cents,) to introduce into its columns a large infusion of the marvellous, the fictitious, and even a spice of the horrible, to induce the "people" to purchase and to read it. These articles were the "wings" which wafted along a portion of instructive knowledge in every number. After having supped full of the "imaginative," the readers turned at last to the solid and the true; and by a beautiful arrangement of Providence, in constituting the human mind, these remained long after the wild and the fanciful had faded from the memory. They found that in proportion as they led on their readers by insensible and unobtrusive steps to the perusal of truth, they were safe in substituting biography and history in the place of fiction, and that the space dedicated to natural science might be greatly enlarged. Their journal now, at the end of four or five years, enjoys a circulation of 60,000 copies weekly, and is one of the most instructive and moral in the United Kingdom. It is necessary to render a journal instructive, in regard to practical conduct, to insure its permanent success. The Penny Magazine of London, is said at one time to have had a circulation of 240,000 weekly, but it has avoided all moral and practical subjects, and provided chiefly pictures and descriptions of the objects which they present. Its readers are generally among the cultivated classes, and important as it undoubtedly is to cultivate the taste of a nation, there is something wanting of a more practical character for the people, and according to my information, the circulation of the Penny Magazine has very materially declined.

The publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in London, have had a very extensive sale, but one fact may be mentioned in regard to them. Many of their treatises on scientific subjects were not generally read; they were useful to those enaged in the trades and manufactures connected with the sciences; but if you transfer these treatises to the soil of America, it is probable that your general population will find them too technical and abstract for their instruction.

It is impossible to overrate the usefulness of the society which has here met, in providing suitable books for schools. I recollect the impression made on my own mind when I was a child, by my school books. They were "Barry's Collection," &c., the beauties of eminent "writers;" and were composed of "Androcles and the Lion," extracts from Shakspeare, Milton, Thompson, and other poets; from the histories of Greece and Rome; the speeches of the great Chatham and Edmund Burke, &c.; all admirable specimens of English composition, and of intellectual acumen; but I often remarked at the time, that there was not one line in all my books put together dedicated to the description, or explanation, of any thing that I had either heard, or seen, or felt, in my daily life. At home no body repeated

Shakspeare, nor recited Chatham's speeches; and even "Androcles and the Lion" were not heard of except in the nursery. The world of the school was as different from the world of life as if it had related to beings in another planet. At the same time I felt an insatiable curiosity to obtain more ample information concerning things which were spoken about at home, and which I saw and handled; but could find none. This circumstance made a deep impression on me at the time, and I have never ceased to regard it as important. It embodies a principle instructive to all who are engaged in the work of education. It shows that there was, and I fear, in too many instances, there still is, a huge gulf existing between the infant mind and its means of obtaining real and profitable instruction. It is the object of this society to fill up this void with useful knowledge. After I became acquainted with the philosophy with which my name is now generally connected, I saw the cause of this barren wilderness in education. The Creator has constituted the external world in admirable adaptation to the human faculties, but natural science and accurate knowledge of things that exist, and of their influences on human happiness, had not yet reached our schools. It now appears to me that the elementary principles of all the natural sciences, when contemplated in their primitive forms by superior minds, are simple, and that they constitute the native food of intellect. I include in these sciences the knowledge of man's physical, moral, and intellectual nature, and the relations subsisting between them and external objects and beings. One unspeakable advantage of communicating instruction in these truths to youth is, that it furnishes them with a solid basis on which to found their judgments. Under the old system, all was conflicting opinion; authority stood against authority, and in the whole phases of human life, only inapplicable intricacy and inscrutable revolutions could be detected. The causes of good and evil did not appear, and the consequences of actions were scarcely traceable. A people whose education leaves them in such a condition, must to a great extent be exposed to the seduction of passions, of imperfect views of their own interests, and even to the delusions of an excited imagination, leading them into wild speculations and impracticable adventures. An education in natural truth steadies the whole mind, and places passion, imagination, and ambition under the guidance of reason. America needs an education of this kind; because she has no controlling principle in her institutions except the morality and intelligence of the majority of the people.

This society, in framing books for schools, will do well to ask themselves as each volume is presented, "what does this book teach the people to *do*." It is good to *know;* but it is better still to *do*. The history of the past is not a guide to the future, in the present state of civilized society. We are in a state of *transition*, and it is of greater importance to furnish sound, practical principles for the future, than to lead the memory with a minute knowledge of the past. The pages of history are useful chiefly as charts, indicating the shoals on which human happiness has been shipwrecked. We must chalk out new and better lines for our future movements. It is extremely difficult to frame books embodying scientific principles, and applying them to practical purposes; but this object must be accomplished, before truly valuable school books shall be realized.

The plan of having a library in every school is admirable, and should not fall short of the full range of literature and science.

I conclude by adding one other practical remark. When I was in Berlin,

in June, 1837, a member of the council of the minister of public instruction, for Prussia, told me that in one particular, the Prussian system of education appeared to him to be defective: in the lower schools, the girls and boys are educated alike: in the higher schools, those which are attended chiefly by the children of the middle classes, the boys are highly instructed in the elements of science, and the principles of the arts, but the girls are neglected. The consequence has been, that a generation of young men has grown up who do not find the females of their own rank possessed of intelligence sufficient to render them objects of permanent respect, and domestic felicity has suffered, and is suffering, a perceptible diminution from this cause. Whatever you do in education, preserve the women on a footing of equality with the men. The influence of the mother on the young mind is far greater than that even of the father. The father is engaged in arduous toils to provide for the subsistence of his family, and he may often have little leisure to communicate instruction. But the mother is the guardian, the constant companion, and the most efficient instructor of the young. But to enable her to answer the ceaseless inquiries of the child for information, you must provide her with knowledge herself. To be able to rear her offspring with success, she should be instructed in their physical and mental constitutions, and on the influence of external agencies upon them. America boasts of her chivalrous attentions to women. Let her *not* neglect their *education.*

I apologize for these hasty observations, and beg that they may be accepted as a testimony of the interest which I feel in the cause, and not as presented to this enlightened audience as matter of novelty or instruction.

Mr. KEY rose and said, he would not trespass upon the audience by seconding the resolution now before them, but from a desire that sound, practical results should attend this meeting, showing that we have felt what we have heard.

We have heard of this society, its great scheme and beneficent operations. Men high in the confidence of our countrymen have declared their commendation, and the distinguished foreigner has hailed the institution as the dawning of a light that, shining upon our own land, shall send its rays throughout the world.

One of its labors is before us: its common school library. Let every school in our country be supplied with this means of improvement, and every neighborhood thus hear of the society, whose origin and object we have had the gratification of hearing to night. Let it be thus known by its fruits. Let us begin this work. Let those who are assembled here from all parts of our country determine that these volumes shall visit their schools and circulate around their homes. How many are there who could easily make such a present to the schools in their respective neighborhoods. Its cost would not be felt. Its value none can calculate.

Much has been done for the internal improvement of our country. There is an improvement that addresses itself to the hearts and heads of our people, and these constitute the true wealth of a nation.

JOSEPH STORY, *Chairman.*
ROBERT STRANGE, *Secretary.*

THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR THE

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER 17, 1836.

INCORPORATED

BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1837.

PROSPECTUS.

"KNOWLEDGE is like the light of Heaven: free, pure, pleasant, exhaustless. It invites ALL to possession; it admits of no pre-emption, no rights exclusive, NO MONOPOLY."

"Promote, as objects of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of KNOWLEDGE."—*Washington's Farewell Address.*

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY THE COMMITTEE, 142 NASSAU-ST.
NEW-YORK OBSERVER BUILDING.
1839.

NOTE.

Correspondence has already been commenced to some extent, with individuals of influence in different parts of the country, who express interest in the prosperity of this institution, and offer co-operation and support. It is deemed highly desirable that individuals who feel interested in this enterprise should communicate with the committee. They respectfully ask the co-operation of their friends, in all parts of the country, in obtaining names of members, and in securing such pledges of support, literary and pecuniary, as will enable them to act with promptness and decision.

Individuals disposed to become life directors, life members, or members, are requested to signify their intention, as soon as may be, that a list of such names may be prepared, to be attached to the prospectus and reports of the society.

Authors, having manuscripts designed for the committee, may address them to the secretary, or to any of the literary correspondents of the society, with whom they may confer.

Documents and information, relating to the interests of education in any of the States, will be thankfully received.

Those who receive this prospectus, are respectfully requested to submit it to others, who would be likely to take interest in the object.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

NEW YORK, *February*, 1839.
142 Nassau Street.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR THE

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

1. GENERAL DESIGN OF THE INSTITUTION.

The establishment of a national institution for the diffusion of useful knowledge, has, for a length of time, engaged the attention of individuals in different parts of this country. In the course of the past year, measures were adopted in relation to this subject, of which the public has already been informed. The institution has been duly organized; and the executive committee now respectfully submit to the consideration of their fellow-citizens the following statement of its plan and objects:

It is the design of this society to unite the efforts of literary, scientific, wealthy, and benevolent men, in diffusing useful knowledge, and in employing the arts of printing and engraving, in a way most likely to be interesting, salutary, and elevating to the popular mind.

There is in this country, it is believed, at the present time, a demand for the means of knowledge, which may, with propriety, be characterized as a NATIONAL DEMAND; a demand for useful knowledge from all classes of the people far exceeding the supply.

There are, however, in the vast resources of the literature of foreign countries, in the productions of eminent authors at home, and in the enterprise and spirit of our citizens, means amply adequate for the supply of this demand. From these resources the means of wholesome intellectual culture, and of individual and social improvement, may be brought into the circle of every family, and within the reach of every reader.

The materials for carrying out this design are abundant. Delineations of the works of our Creator; the innumerable objects of interest in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; the history of the world; the varied scenes and events of past ages; the origin of nations; the growth of empires; the ruin of cities; the overthrow of kingdoms and thrones; narratives of voyages and travels over every sea and land; the civil and political circumstances; the intellectual, social, and domestic condition of the great family of nations; the biography of the great and good; the progress of knowledge; the opening prospects of society; the discoveries of genius; the improvements in the useful and the ornamental arts; the wide range of science and philosophy, material, intellectual, and moral; in short, the moving worlds of mind and matter, furnish inexhaustible materials for useful publications, adapted to improve and elevate the mind, and to promote the best social and moral interests of society.

In an undertaking of this nature, it were affectation, at this period, not to recognise the influence of the Christian religion, as the great source and the only preservative of all our blessings, individual and national. Its

great truths and sanctions are the only foundation of sound morality, the only defence of public and private virtue, the only safeguard of the social and moral welfare of individuals and communities. Its principles can alone inspire that purity, charity, and order, which are essential to freedom, and without which our free institutions must come to an end.

It is, however, no part of the plan or design, to propagate particular religious doctrines or theories; but to disseminate such useful *practical* knowledge as may not only instruct, but exert among all classes a pure and elevated moral influence in respect to individual duty, in the various relations of life.

It will always encourage the circulation of good books by whomsoever published. It will regard the author or publisher of a useful volume as a co-worker, and a public benefactor. And any individual who will employ the pen or the press in extending the influence of knowledge and virtue, will find in this institution a friend and ally.

It will be a primary object to interest the youth of our country; and to invite and facilitate their acquaintance with works of the most improving character, by issuing them in the best style, and by the free use of valuable illustrative engravings. It is hoped, through the instrumentality of the society, to bring within the reach of the entire youthful population of the land, a rich variety of works, eminently calculated to expand and invigorate the mind, improve the heart, and lay the foundation of real worth of character.

2. IMPORTANCE OF SUCH AN INSTITUTION.

If we trace the progress of publications in the United States, since the commencement of the present century, in character, as well as amount, and observe the vast improvement in books of elementary instruction, and the happy adaptation in general of the style of American authors to popular use, it may be doubted whether in any age of the world, or in any country, such rapid and giant strides were ever before made, in developing the mental energies of a nation. Probably no other nation ever existed, in which the *habit of reading* was so *nearly universal.*

The unparalleled circulation of newspapers and periodicals of every description, has awakened a taste and desire for more solid and extensive reading, which every successive supply will only serve to increase. The authors, editors, and teachers of this age and country, have done more, perhaps, to *wake up* the mind of an *entire population,* than any other set of men that ever lived; and American publishers and printers have never been surpassed in the energy and enterprise with which they have wielded the press.

Our hundred colleges, our academies, high schools, and lyceums, scattered over the whole land; our public school system, the extension and improvement of the means of education in primary and even infant departments; our tens of thousands of Sabbath schools with their libraries, placing hundreds of thousands of volumes in the hands of our juvenile population, have exerted, and are still exerting, a most powerful influence through the whole community, in favor of intellectual and moral cultivation.

If we look forward but a few years, we must see that the great mass of mind, throughout our land, cannot rest satisfied with any ordinary supply of the means of knowledge. The desire for knowledge will constantly

increase, and the more regular and systematic the supply, the more steady and ever increasing will be the demand.

In about twenty years, at the present rate of increase, our population will be doubled. Of course, if the means of intellectual improvement only keep pace with the increase of our numbers, we must, in that brief period, double the amount of all the publications now extant in the land, to say nothing of replacing the millions of volumes, which it is hoped will be worn out by careful use. And who can foretell the yet undiscovered progression which the mind of such a community will make, in its demands for the means of knowledge?

In these circumstances, the question arises, what is to be the character and tendency of the incalculable amount of reading with which this nation must be provided during twenty years to come? and surely it is a question of momentous import. The destiny of our country, and the best interests of man, are dependant on the answer.

If the mind of this nation shall be well informed, well balanced, well disciplined, and regulated by principles of virtue and piety, our glorious institutions will continue. But ignorance, immorality, and *freedom*, cannot co-exist.

With such views as these, can we estimate too highly the importance of a national institution, to aid in providing mental aliment for the people; in systematizing the various departments of knowledge of practical utility, and in issuing publications suited to the varied taste and capacity of different classes and ages, and which may be received with confidence by all, as well adapted to prepare the readers to discharge the duties of intelligent and virtuous citizens?

The committee are also impressed with a sense of the importance of such an institution, from the great and increasing influx of foreign population, for whose intellectual culture no suitable provision is made. During eight months, in the year 1836, from April 1 to December 1, more than 55,000 emigrants arrived at the port of New York.* It is estimated that the average arrival on our shores is more than 10,000 per month, throughout the year. Every additional facility for crossing the Atlantic will be likely to increase the number; and no one can tell how great and numerous the arrivals from the old world will be, when steam-ships shall connect it with the new.†

It is said that there are 30,000 Germans in the city of New York. In Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, the proportion is much greater. The Irish, Swiss, and French, especially in the valley of the west, swell the aggregate of our foreign population to a vast amount. They are cut off, in a great measure, from the use of books and other vehicles of information, circulated in their native tongue at home, and no adequate provision, if any at all, is here made for their improvement.

This institution hopes to render invaluable service to them and to our country, by providing books of elementary instruction and general information on all subjects, expressly for foreigners and their children; and thus to diffuse among them right views of their relations and duties as men, and

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* Custom-house returns.

† Professor Lehmanousky recently stated at Cincinnati, that 500,000 Germans, alone, are preparing to emigrate to this country, the coming year; and Professor Stow, of Cincinnati, who has recently returned from Germany, corroborates the opinion.

as American citizens; of the nature of our Government and civil institutions, and the obligations they impose on all who enjoy their blessings.

Not only do the condition and prospects of our own country, but those of the world, call for such an institution. The cry of waiting millions throughout the earth is for knowledge. Almost every uncivilized people are looking to this country and to England for books, for a printer and a press. Tons of printing type have already been sent from the United States to different portions of the uncivilized world; and the committee, in common with the multitude of enlightended philanthropists who adorn the age, recognise the obligations resting upon us as a nation to spread over the whole earth every species of knowledge calculated to meliorate the condition of man.

In what age of the world, among what people that ever existed, have so many circumstances combined to make such an enterprise not only important and practicable, but almost indispensable? If we consider the necessities of our own country alone, and the yet uncertain issue of the great experiment of a self-governing people, so far, however, successful, can an American think any effort too great or too costly, to save ourselves from the calamity, and the world from the disappointment of a final failure? Our government is one purely of public opinion; our institutions, our laws, our republic itself must be sustained, if sustained at all, by the "*voice of the people;*" and what that *voice* shall be, is to be determined by the general intelligence and virtuous principle which may be diffused through the community.

Let us give heed to the almost prophetic admonition of the father of his country, in the following passage from his farewell address:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? and let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

"It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular Governments. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free Government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric? Promote, then, as objects of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."

3. EXTENT OF THE FIELD.

There can be no question that our country, considering all the circumstances of its present condition and prospects, promises to be one of the greatest reading countries in the world. Already the number of newspa-

pers in circulation is four times as great as it is in Great Britain, France, or Germany, in proportion to the population. And it is highly probable, judging from the data which are accessible, that a greater number of volumes, in proportion to the population, are annually circulated here, than in the mother country, and the ratio is rapidly increasing.

The society has already collected a mass of statistics relative to the progress of the art of printing, showing the extent to which the business of printing and publishing has already been prosecuted in some European countries, as an indication of what may hereafter be expected from it here. They clearly show the magnitude of the field which this society has open before it. Some of these statistics will be embodied in the present pamphlet, if its limits will allow, or they will be given to the public in another form, among the early publications of the society.

The English press alone, estimating from the increase of its issues, during the last ten years, will give to the world, in ten years to come, more than *twenty thousand* new works in the English language, exclusive of pamphlets and reprints. A large proportion of these will be local in their character, and another large proportion will not be adapted to us. Of others, some will be salutary, and some highly injurious in their tendency; and the welfare of the community will depend in a very great degree upon the proportion of these two classes, which succeed in obtaining a permanent circulation.

Besides, therefore, what this society can do in producing works of its own, calculated to instruct and improve the community, how vast its influence may be, if it is well sustained, in selecting from this great mass those works which are fitted to exert a salutary influence, and giving extent and permanency to their circulation; and by thus supplying the mighty mass of mind around us with what is good, help to exclude from it influences which tend to corrupt and destroy.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of citizens held in the Clinton Hall, New York, on the evening of October 17th, 1836, for the purpose of hearing the report of a committee, appointed in May last, to mature a constitution for an "American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," the honorable Albert Gallatin was called to the chair, and Charles Butler, Esq., appointed secretary.

Professor John Proudfit, in behalf of the committee, stated the origin and objects of the meeting.

The Rev. Gorham D. Abbott, agent of the committee, submitted briefly a view of the operations of the press in this country and in Europe; and of the proceedings of the English societies similar in their design to the one proposed.

As the report of his agency, it was stated, that distinguished men in various parts of the country had expressed their deep conviction of the importance and practicability of the object; and that meetings in relation to it had been held at Saratoga, at Hartford, at Andover, and at the State convention of common school teachers in Albany. The minutes of those

meetings, and the resolutions which were adopted, cordially approving the object, were read.*

The communications which had been received by the committee were submitted. More than fifty in number had come to hand, from distinguished individuals in the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. Among the writers were Governors of States, Justices of the United States and State courts, members of the General and State Legislatures, presidents of colleges, professors in theological seminaries, teachers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, and agriculturists.

The letters of most of the following, or extracts from them, were read:

Their excellencies Governor Everett, Governor Vroom, and Lieutenant Governor Robertson; the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen and Chief Justice Hornblower, Anthony Barclay, James Wadsworth, and W. H. Seward, Esquires, expressing the most cordial and hearty concurrence in the objects of the society.

The constitution was then discussed, amended, and adopted, article by article, and with subsequent constitutional amendments, stands as follows:

1. CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this Association shall be "THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE."

ARTICLE II.

The annual payment of five dollars or more, shall constitute an individual a member of this society; of one hundred dollars, within any one year, a life member; of five hundred dollars, a life director, and of one thousand dollars, within the same period, a life director, and an honorary member of the executive committee.

ARTICLE III.

Every member shall be equally entitled to vote at the meetings of the society, shall be eligible to any office, and shall have the privilege of purchasing the publications of the society at a reduced price. Life members and life directors shall also be entitled to receive five per cent. annually on the amount of their payments, in the publications of the society, if applied for within the year.

ARTICLE IV.

The annual meeting of the society shall be held at such time, in the month of November, as the board of directors shall appoint; at which meeting there shall be chosen a president, as many vice presidents as the society may deem proper, and a recording secretary, all of whom shall be ex-officio members of the board of directors, and shall hold the same relation to that board as they do to the society. They shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

* See Appendix.

ARTICLE V.

At the first meeting of the society, there shall be chosen forty directors, who, with the officers and life directors, shall form a board for the general management of the affairs of the society. The elected directors, at the first meeting of the board, shall be divided into four equal classes, whose terms of service, respectively, shall be one, two, three, and four years. At each subsequent annual meeting, one class shall be chosen for the four years next ensuing, the retiring members being re-eligible. The board, at their first meeting, and annually thereafter, shall appoint a treasurer, and choose an executive committee, twenty-four in number, fifteen of whom, at least, shall be residents of the city of New York. They shall make their own by-laws, shall have power to fill vacancies, and shall annually report to the society. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VI.

The executive committee shall elect their chairman and other officers, and make their own by-laws; they shall have the immediate direction of the funds and concerns of the society, but shall not be authorized to render any of its members responsible beyond the amount of their subscription; they shall carry into effect the resolutions of the board of directors; shall have power to call special meetings of the same, and shall continue in office until a new committee is chosen.

ARTICLE VII.

The executive committee shall elect, from their own body, standing committees of publication, each of which shall consist of at least three members; and no volume shall be issued in the name of the society, without the unanimous approbation of one of such committees.

ARTICLE VIII.

The executive committee shall annually report in detail to the board of directors a statement of their operations during the year, together with their existing engagements and works on hand and in progress. Through the treasurer, they shall also make report of all receipts and expenditures, together with the condition of the treasury, its assets, and liabilities. Such report shall be audited by the board of directors.

ARTICLE IX.

The executive committee shall have power to elect honorary members of the society.

ARTICLE X.

Associations formed in aid of the objects and funds of this society, and in accordance with the principles of this constitution, shall be recognised as auxiliary; their members shall be entitled to all the privileges of members of the parent society, and their presiding officers, or other delegates, shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the board of directors.

ARTICLE XI.

No alteration shall be made in this constitution, unless approved by two-thirds of the executive committee, by two-thirds of the board of directors present at a regular meeting, and by a majority of the members of the society present at an annual meeting, or one summoned with notice of its object.

2. SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPOSED PLAN.

1st. The objects of this society are, to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge among all classes of the community, by issuing pure, entertaining, and valuable publications, in a cheap and popular form; to elevate the character of our national literature, and raise the standard of morality, by the introduction and more general diffusion of works of intrinsic merit, in belles lettres, in Christian morals, in the arts, in science, physical, intellectual, and moral; to promote the improvement of our systems of common school education, by providing standard sets of books of instruction for schools, and by procuring and publishing statistics and facts, calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of education in our own and other countries; to provide suitable works of entertainment and information for children and youth; to furnish the means of elementary instruction and general knowledge, in their own language, for resident foreigners and their children; to cherish the general interests of literature, education, and religion, of agriculture, of commerce, and of the arts, by preparing appropriate standard libraries of useful knowledge, embellished with illustrative engravings, and imbued with a Christian spirit, for families and schools, for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the seaman, and the settler in the west, such as every true patriot and enlightened philanthropist must approve; and to establish correspondence with societies and men of literature in our own and foreign lands, engaged in similar objects, with a view to procure every facility for promoting intellectual, social, and moral improvement.

2d. The *means* by which the society hope to accomplish these objects will be, by annual subscriptions, and by donations and bequests from persons who feel interested in giving aid to such an enterprise.

3d. The *management* of the funds, and the general arrangements for carrying into effect the objects of this society, will be vested in a committee of twenty-four, to be chosen by the board of directors at their annual meeting.

4th. The publications of the society will be under the direction of select committees, appointed by the executive committee.

5th. As the object of the society is the diffusion of knowledge through the press, it will not be necessary that a separate system of auxiliaries should be organized and maintained throughout the country, with exclusive reference to these operations, as existing institutions, such as library societies, lyceums, literary institutions, or even a few associated individuals, can do in any place all that is necessary, for the introducing and circulating the society's publications.

The details of arrangements for the co-operation of auxiliaries and for the effective action of the society, will be determined from time to time, as occasion may require.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF EUROPEAN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

The plan of an American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge was suggested by an examination of the structure and operations of various European societies for the advancement of literature, science, and the arts. Almost every branch of knowledge which the human mind can pursue, calculated to further the improvement and happiness of mankind, has somewhere in Great Britain or on the continent called forth an association of congenial spirits for its promotion.

There is also another class of institutions, commenced within a few years past, whose object is to diffuse, among all classes of the community, the *results* of the literary and scientific researches of individuals, as well as of public bodies.

The idea naturally suggested itself that an American society might, with great advantage, avail itself of these labors abroad, and, by corresponding efforts in our own country, do a great and good work in spreading information among the people, and promoting the best interests of the community.

A brief sketch of some of the European institutions will convey an idea of the extent and usefulness of such operations abroad, of the advantages which this society may derive from their labors, and of the importance and practicability of similar efforts in our own country.

There are in London no less than twenty-six associations, comprising 13,300 members, founded for the sole purpose of promoting the interests of learning and science, and for diffusing useful knowledge. Some of these we shall briefly describe.

1. *The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.*

More than one hundred and thirty years since a few individuals in London associated themselves to establish this institution. On the 8th March, 1699, they met for the first time. The declaration which they put forth was brief, simple, and beautifully expressive of their noble object:

"Whereas, the growth of vice and immorality is greatly owing to gross ignorance of the principles of the Christian religion, we, whose names are underwritten, do agree to meet together, as often as we can conveniently, to consult (under the conduct of Divine Providence and assistance) how we may be able, by due and lawful methods, to promote Christian knowledge."

The first meeting of the society consisted of only *five* persons. The numbers gradual increased, until, in about two years, the sphere of their operations became so extended that it was found necessary to divide the institution into two distinct branches.

One branch was incorporated by William III., under the name of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts. This branch became very efficient in its operations, and our forefathers in this country were much indebted to it for many of our early Christian ministers.

The other branch retained the original name, and continued to prosecute its object in two distinct departments, namely: First, the foundation and encouragement of public charity schools; secondly, the distribution of the Bible, the Prayer Book, homilies, and other religious books and tracts approved by the Church of England.

This society has the honor of being the first public body that advocated and supported the general education of the people. In this department of its operations it has done great good. One of its first objects was the establishment of schools in each parish in and about London. In ten years they numbered nearly five thousand children in London alone, receiving the benefit of Christian education through its instrumentality. And in 1741 there had been more than *two thousand* schools founded in different parts of the kingdom by the society's efforts.

In 1784, when Sunday schools were introduced, this society extended its powerful encouragement to this new method of supplying a religious education.

In 1811, it gave origin to the National Society for the Education of the Poor on Christian Principles. The returns made to the Secretary of State of the home department now show more than one million two hundred and seventy thousand children in week day schools, and more than one million and a half in Sunday schools, under the patronage of this society, receiving Christian education on the principles of the Church of England. The national schools are limited to the use of such religious books as are published by this society.

The other department of the society's labors, the circulation of good books, has not been less efficient and useful than this. For more than a century it has been supplying the clergy with cheap standard books for their parishioners; the hospitals, workhouses, and prisons; the army and navy; and the colonies of Great Britain all over the globe.

Through this society, in 1825, every soldier in Great Britain was, by public authority, supplied with a Bible and Prayer Book.

In 1827, every seaman, in her ships of war, was supplied with the same; and the religious publications sanctioned by the society constituted the *Naval Libraries* for her public ships.

In the progress of its operations, the Bible and religious books have been published in different languages, and very extensively circulated.

One great object of the society was, to promote the progress of Christian knowledge in foreign lands.* For this purpose they established foreign committees, of which there are now fifty in zealous and successful operation, diffusing a practical knowledge of Christian truth in the colonies and other foreign dependencies of the empire. Each of the several committees has under its care a particular portion of the foreign field, investigating its condition and wants, and directing the appropriate supplies.

In India, upwards of 200 native congregations have been gathered together by the instrumentality of this society; and when visited by Bishop Heber, they were regarded by him as holding "the strength of the Christian cause in India."

It is more than *one hundred years* since this society established, perhaps, the first mission press in the world, at Vepery, near Madras. Supplies of books, paper, materials for printing, and other stores, have long been furnished annually by this society to various mission stations and schools in the east.

At some of the foreign stations they supply the schools with books of elementary instruction, containing the best moral influences.

The society has publications in Tamil, Persian, Arabic, Teluzoo, Guzzurattee, Hindostanee, and Singalese.

* Principally in the British colonies.

They have local committees and parochial schools established in the principal places in the West Indies, the Bermudas, Prince Edward, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Canadas.

The committee say in their *one hundredth* published report, that "many, very many, pious members of the church, in distant colonies, have been taught to look to the society as the chief source, under Providence, of sound religious knowledge and improvement for themselves, their children, and their children's children, and as a centre and bond of union for the whole British empire."*

This venerable institution had thus, for more than one hundred and thirty years, been prosecuting its objects with great and increasing success. Its influence in promoting the great cause of intellectual and moral improvement, throughout the whole extent of the British empire, it would be difficult to estimate. If we regard its early commencement, or the objects which, from time to time, have engaged its attention, it seems to have been the parent of the great institutions, which have since arisen to wield the press and bless the world.

In 1832 the society appointed a special committee of general literature and education, to take up systematically the work of providing cheap popular publications of an elevated character and moral tendency. The first work they produced was the "Saturday Magazine." London and all the large towns of the kingdom had been inundated with low and pernicious penny publications. A catalogue of the periodicals of this description was made out and submitted to the committee. There was the "Devil in London," "Figaro in London," "The Devil's Walk," "Slap at the Church," and others of similar character.

The example of the Penny Magazine, in supplanting a number of the most frivolous, scurrilous, and blasphemous publications, by substituting a work of real merit and intrinsic interest, convinced the committee of the necessity of cheap popular works of moral tendency to meet the spirit of the times, or, in the language of the Archbishop of Armagh, in the last annual sermon before the society, "to bring the acquisition of knowledge within the guidance and safeguard of sound religious principles, and to combine religious instruction with the pursuits of human learning."

They determined to meet the existing evil on its own ground, and to issue a magazine attractive and superior in its general character, and imbued with a mild Christian influence, in the hope of supplanting the infidel and irreligious works which were pouring forth from the press.

The following extract from the prospectus of the American edition of the Saturday Magazine shows the state of things which gave origin to the publication and the general views of the committee in undertaking it:

"At the time of its adoption, infidel and irreligious publications were most industriously circulated throughout the whole of Great Britain. The friends of social order, of vital religion, and of all the best interests of society, had reason to fear the subversion of the fairest civil, social, and religious institutions of the land. Atheism, infidelity, and irreligion of every form, were at work in the very elements of society. The committee resolved to make a vigorous effort to redeem the increasing power of the press from such baneful perversions, and if possible to make them bear more directly and effectually upon the universal spread of knowledge, in connexion with sound principles of morality and religion.

* Annual report, 1838.

"For this purpose they issued the 'Saturday Magazine,' intending to make it a cheap yet valuable and interesting work, adapted with great care and attention to *all classes* of readers. They hoped, by its cheapness, and the interest and real merit of its contents, to supplant those pernicious publications which threatened irreparable evil to the social system.

"The experiment proved eminently successful. The committee reported, at the close of the first ten months of its publication, 'that it had (with one exception, The Penny Magazine,) outstripped all its contemporaries, in the extent of its circulation. Its regular sale was *eighty thousand* copies a week.' They also added, 'that the licentious and unprincipled cheap publications, which in the early part of the year had been exposed for sale at every corner of the streets of the metropolis, and in the provincial towns, had in a great measure disappeared.'

"At the close of the second year of its publication the committee reported 'an *increase* of nearly FIFTEEN THOUSAND copies to its weekly circulation,' and that 'the average number circulated each week, including the supplements, was more than *ninety-five thousand* copies.' 'The total number sold during the year was more than *four million nine hundred and fifty thousand.*' 'Its influence had not been confined to Great Britain or the British colonies. Most of its principal articles had been translated into foreign languages. Stereotype metal casts from its wood cuts had been supplied to respectable publishers in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, and South America, and communications which had been made from other countries led the committee to anticipate the diffusion of good principles, through the medium of this work, over no inconsiderable portion of the globe."

The present officers of the society are,

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, President.

Rev. George Owen, Cambridge, M. A.
Rev. George D'Oyley, D. D.
Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. } Treasurers.

Rev. William Parker, M. A.
Rev. George Tomlinson, M. A. } Secretaries.

Rev. Thomas B. Murray, assistant Secretary.

The standing committee consists of *sixty-nine*, including the archbishops and many of the most distinguished individuals in Great Britain.

The foreign translation committee consists of *forty-nine.*

The committee of general literature and education consists of *twelve.* Many of the individuals are, however, members of more than one committee.

The influence and usefulness of the institution are greatly promoted by the efforts of local committees established in all the principal cities and towns of the kingdom. They act for increasing its funds, enlarging the sphere of operations, facilitating communication with the parent society, and affording to the districts in which they are established a more easy and extensive supply of the publications.

There are *three hundred district or auxiliary committees* in Great Britain, and *fifty* in foreign parts, acting in co-operation with the society.

The income of the society arises from annual subscriptions, donations, and bequests.

The subscribing members of the society are, gentlemen, *eleven thousand eight hundred and forty-one*, paying, annually, from *one* to *ten* guineas

each; or making a donation varying from £20 to £200, in lieu of an annual subscription. And, ladies, *two thousand seven hundred and eighty-four*, paying, annually, from *one* to *five* guineas; or making a donation from £20 to £100 in lieu of it. Being equal to *fourteen thousand six hundred* annual subscribers of a guinea a year; amounting to $64,800, at par.

Some idea of the extent of the operations and influence of this society may be obtained from the following statement of its income during five years past:

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
In pounds sterling -	£66,269	£70,336	£74,094	£73,236	£80,392
In dollars at par -	$294,234	$312,292	$328,977	$325,168	$356,940

The sales of the works of the committee of general literature and education alone, during the years 1833 and 1834, amounted to £56,000 = $248,640, at par.

The legacies made to this society from its commencement to the year 1836, amount to upwards of £200,000 in cash, bank stock, or funded property = $888,000.

Among these will be found—

One legacy of	Baron Vryhoven - - -	£66,331 4 2,	or about	$294,510	at par.
Do.	Rev. Edward Parkinson - -	20,000 00 0,	"	88,800	"
Do.	Rev. R. Wilkes - - -	17,732 15 5,	"	78,689	"
Do.	Rev. Richard Canning - -	9,945 15 3,	"	44,159	"
Do.	Mrs. Jane Mander - - -	7,064 8 2,	"	31,365	"
Do.	Earl of Kerry - - - -	5,831 13 3,	"	25,892	"
Do.	Mrs. Palmer - - - -	4,000 00 0,	"	17,760	"
Do.	Mrs. Elkins - - - -	3,500 00 0,	"	15,540	"
Do.	Joseph Hudson, Esq. - -	3,000 00 0,	"	13,320	"
Do.	Lord Godolphin - - -	2,000 00 0,	"	8,880	"
Do.	Jacob Bryant, Esq. - - -	2,000 00 0,	"	8,880	"
Do.	Thomas Smith, Esq. - -	2,000 00 0,	"	8,880	"
Do.	Isaac Hollis, Esq. - - -	1,900 00 0,	"	8,436	"
Do.	Henry Braddon, Esq. - -	1,750 00 0,	"	7,770	"
Do.	Mrs. Francis Byrd - - -	1,230 00 0,	"	5,461	"
Twelve legacies of - - - - - -		1,000 00 0,	"	4,440	each.

Many others of £700, 600, 500, 400, 300, 200, and 100.

These are independent of the donations and annual subscriptions, amounting together in one year, (1836,) to £18,658, or $82,841.

2. *The Religious Tract Society.*

This society has been in operation *thirty-five* years. It was instituted in 1799, just *one century* later than the preceding. Its commencement was feeble and comparatively insignificant. The first year it published only tracts enough to form one neat volume. The fourth year its success was so great, and its opening fields of usefulness so important, that the committee, in their report, proposed an extensive enlargement of its plan. With a view to meet the increasing demand among all classes of society, for Christian publications of an elevated character, they proposed to establish "a great depot in London, where the opulent might spend a guinea, and the poor be welcomed with a penny." Since that time its progress in extensive and useful operations has been rapidly onward. The publication of volumes having been commenced with great success, it became by gradual steps an object of prime importance. And now the institution might more appropriately be styled the Religious Book and Tract Society.

The entire set of books alone, which it has issued, makes a handsome library of 300 volumes. The whole catalogue of its publications embraces a list of more than *sixteen hundred.* They say it would require volumes to specify the extent of the circulation and usefulness of their works.

Among the present officers of this society are—

Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, B. D., fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Rev. E. Henderson, D. P., Highbury college, London.

Rev. Charles Scholl, minister of the French Church, London.

Rev. William Jowett M. A., secretary to the Church Missionary Society.

Rev. John Arundel, secretary to the London Missionary Society.

Rev. John Dyer, secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society.

The executive committee, consisting of eight laymen and four clergymen of London, and the officers of the society, conduct the business of the institution.

The book department is perhaps the most valuable and important. The works issued, although chiefly religious, are not exclusively so. They have a valuable volume in duodecimo, on natural history, designed specially to throw light upon the Bible. It is a popular introduction to the study of quadrupeds, on scientific principles, with one hundred engravings. Another on birds, fishes, &c. Also books of Christian travellers. There are twelve handsome volumes of the "Lives of the Reformers," and six of ecclesiastical history. They have republished several American works. Sprague's "Letters to a Daughter," Hall on Education, Bedel's "Is it well?" Todd's "Lectures to Children," "The Young Christian," "Mother at Home," &c.

The arrangement of their publications is very systematic and on a grand scale. The issues are made once a month. The distribution is made all over the kingdom; so that on the first day of each month the publications may be obtained in almost every town and village, and the impression which they thus make is nearly simultaneous throughout the nation. In this way five, ten, and, in some instances, twenty thousand volumes, in a very short space of time, are producing their effect upon the multitude of their readers.

A year or two since, having published a beautiful edition of Wilberforce's "Practical View," the committee received an anonymous order (containing a check for a sufficient amount) to distribute three thousand copies among distinguished men in the realm, including the members of Parliament.

Much attention is paid to books for the young, and a large number of the volumes are devoted to them. All the books are executed in the most tasteful and serviceable manner, and are an ornament to any parlor. Many of them are not surpassed in style or in the excellence or richness of their embellishments by any specimens of typography or engraving.

Notwithstanding the vast number of single volumes which they sell, they are continually planting entire libraries for circulation, not only in Great Britain, but in other parts of the world. In almost every spot where the English language is spoken, the influence of their publications is felt. Nor are they confined to English readers. They have publications in more than *seventy-five* different languages. China, Siam, Burmah, the East Indies, Armenia, Georgia, Australasia, Polynesia, Spanish America, the West Indies, Africa, France, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, and many other lands are receiving, through this society, the translated treasures of English talent and piety.

The society issues three periodicals, the Weekly Visiter, the Magazine, and the Child's Companion, monthly. Of the last two they have circulated twenty thousand and thirty thousand copies. From the profits of these two works alone, the committee were enabled to distribute £150 in useful publications, in China, the East Indies, France, and Spain.

The total circulation of the society's publications, throughout the world, in about eighty different languages, exceeds two hundred and fifteen millions.

The society has more than three hundred and fifty auxiliaries or branch societies in Great Britain, and more than fifty in foreign lands.

They have published books for the young in foreign languages, containing the most valuable truths, and made attractive by engravings. A few years since, they sent seventy-nine thousand publications of this description, in Spanish, to Mexico. They were purchased with great avidity.

The operations of the society are conducted on business principles, and their works are purchased and sold by the booksellers at the same rates of discount as they allow each other.

All the benevolent income of the society is expended by the committee in furnishing their circulating library to destitute places, at reduced prices, or in gratuitous appropriations at home or abroad.

The total receipts of the society, from sales, &c., during the last three years, were as follows:

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
In pounds sterling -	£40,000	£48,299	£56,370	£63,034
In dollars at par -	$177,600	$214,448	$250,283	$279,870

3. *The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.*

The officers are,

Chairman of the committee, the Right Hon. Lord Brougham, F. R. S.

Vice-chairman, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. M. P.

Treasurer, William Tooke, Esq., M. P., F. R. S.

The central committee at London consists of fifty-five. There are also seventy-two local committees, embracing more than one hundred and forty distinguished individuals, in different parts of the kingdom.

This society had its origin in 1827. The prospectus issued by the committee declared its exclusive object to be, to "impart useful information to all classes of the community, particularly to such as were unable to avail themselves of experienced teachers, or who might prefer learning by themselves." "The plan proposed for the attainment of this object, was the periodical publication of treatises under the direction and with the sanction of a superintending committee;" no treatise to be sanctioned by them which should "contain any matter of controversial divinity," or that should "interfere with the principles of revealed religion."

The committee frankly stated in their address to the public, that although they should abstain from publishing works on religious subjects, and should confine their labors to aiding the progress of general knowledge, it was with a firm and gratifying conviction of its beneficial effect upon all classes,

by the indefinite increase of mental enjoyment, the proportionate diminution of gross and degrading indulgencies, and the consequent advancement of morality and religion; that they were fully persuaded that the publications of the society, by opening the mind and giving exercise to the reasoning faculties, would indirectly, indeed, but most powerfully, co-operate in improving moral character, without which all intellectual attainments are vain, and all accession of worldly prosperity worthless and unstable.

At the close of the first year of their operations, the committee announced to the public, "with much gratification, that eminent success had attended their exertions; that all the preliminary difficulties of such an enterprise had been surmounted; and that all the necessary arrangements for publications on the most extensive scale were completed."

"That within nine months after the first treatise was issued, a regular circulation of *twenty thousand* copies was established; and considering that the subjects of all but three of the number had been purely scientific, and could hold out but little temptation to the reader for mere amusement, they could not but infer that the desire for useful information was most extensively spread through the country, and called for increased exertions to lead it to proper ends.

"That the aid which the committee were receiving from men of science and letters, in all parts of the kingdom, while it reflected on the cultivators of sound learning the highest honor, it also removed the necessity of fixing any limits to the operations of the society.

"That their success in endeavoring to make the most useful and exalted truths of science easily and generally accessible, encouraged them to extend their plans, and to present to the public subjects of more extensive interest than those of pure science.

"That they proposed to incorporate a series of works, embracing history and biography; in which the exhibition of *truth* should be the primary object. They had engaged in this department the services of authors, in whose talents and principles the community might safely confide, and whose productions the committee had just ground to expect would preserve the *true spirit of history*.

"The committee did not profess to be answerable for the perfect accuracy of every scientific treatise, in all its details, nor could they vouch for the exact conformity of the representations which different authors might make of the same historical periods or characters. The degree of superintendence which they engaged to exercise, in scientific, historical, or biographical works, was such as to secure that no publication should be inconsistent with the general principles of the society, or conflict with that love of peace and freedom which it was one of their first objects to promote.

"Subject to this general superintendence, the committee conceived that the objects of the society would be better promoted by placing before the readers of its publications the sentiments of able andl iberal men, and thus enabling them to form their own conclusions, as well from the difference as from the agreement of the writers, than by proposing to them, as if from authority, any fixed rule of judgment or one uniform set of opinions.

"That the committee, therefore, would feel disposed, if the general effect of a work was favorable to the objects of the society, to direct its publication; the details to be regarded as the author's alone, and the opinions ex-

pressed on any particular question to be considered as his, and not those of the committee."

Another department which the committee proposed to add was a *library of entertaining knowledge.* "They conceived that much of the reading usually gone through for mere amusement, might be made a source of great improvement. In this series they intended to combine the two objects of instruction and amusement, uniting as much entertaining matter as can be given along with useful knowledge, and as much knowledge as can be conveyed in an amusing form."

The next object they had in view was, *books for the young.* They saw and felt together with all acquainted with the practical management of children, how extremely imperfect and indeed pernicious, were most of the books first put into their hands. The most ridiculous and unmeaning things are to be learnt at an age when the memory most easily receives impressions, and the season is worse than lost for imprinting on it useful lessons, which might last forever. They felt that the bad effects of improper books for youth, on individual character and happiness, could hardly be exaggerated. And it was one of their objects, not only to endeavor to remedy this evil, and to multiply good and wholesome books for the use of children, but to pursue measures for the more general diffusion of right principles upon this very important branch of education.

Another design they had in view, was to substitute a better thing for the miserable popular almanacs, full of the grossest errors, prophecies, and absurdities. One of these had the extraordinary sale of nearly *half a million*, extending and perpetuating the folly of hieroglyphics and astrology. "The British Almanac" and "Companion" to the same, two, perhaps, as valuable works in the department as can be found in the world, were the result of their labors.

Much attention of the committee was occupied in extending information as to the objects of the society, and promoting the perusal of its publications, by means of correspondence, agencies, auxiliary societies, and reading associations; and they relied much on the subscribers for co-operation and aid in this important branch of their labors. In foreign parts, they had found the friends of education ready to unite their efforts with those of the society. In France, some of the publications were regularly translated.

The following summary view of their plan exhibits more clearly its nature and extent:

1. Each scientific treatise to contain an exposition of the fundamental principles of some branch of science; their proofs and illustrations; their application to practical uses, and to the explanation of facts or appearances.

2. For this purpose, the greater divisions of knowledge to be subdivided into branches; any subdivision or branch to be continued in a second treatise, if necessary for a sufficient elucidation.

3. Thus the great division of natural knowledge, commonly called natural philosophy, would be subdivided into different branches, as elementary astronomy, mechanical powers, application of these to machinery, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, optics, electricity, magnetism, &c.; and thus onward, with occasionally a separate practical treatise, to the higher branches of natural philosophy; the object being to furnish the means of acquiring, step by step, the whole of any department of science, to the study of which interest or inclination might lead. Reference to be made to works where the subjects treated are more fully discussed. The

treatises to be furnished with neat engravings on wood, and tables. The plan of publications proposed is as follows:

1. LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Astronomy, plane and physical.
Geology.
Geography, mathematical, physical, and political.
Magnetsim.
Galvanism.
Mechanics.
Hydrostatics.
Hydraulics.
Pneumatics.
Heat.
Optics.
Animal mechanics.
Electricity.
Vegetable physiology.
Chemistry.
Mineralogy.
Meteorology.
Navigation.
Surveying.
Botany.
Architecture.
Dynamics.
Hydro-Dynamics.
Scientific instruments.
Scientific apparatus.
Scientific processes.
Steam engine.
Mill work.
Dyeing.
Bleaching.
Assaying.
Chemical functions of animals.
Chemical functions of vegetables.
Physiology, animal and vegetable.
Thermometer and Barometer.
Familiar account of Newton's Principia.
Familiar account of La Place's Mecanique Celeste.
&c., &c., &c.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry, plane and solid.
Trigonometry, plane and spherical.
The higher algebra and its application.
Calculus, integral, differential, and of variations.
Differences and series.

INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

Fundamental principles of human knowledge.
Association of ideas, and habit.
Signs of thought, natural and arbitrary.
Grammar—language.
Judgment and reasoning.
Evidence and belief; conduct of the understanding.

ETHICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Pains and pleasures.
Motives.
Classification of human actions.
Human obligations.

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Objects of Government and its means.
Legislative, judicial, administrative powers.
Jurisprudence, civil, criminal, preliminary (police.)
Political economy.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE.

Mathematics, Natural Philosophy.
Astronomy, Chemistry.
Anatomy, Metaphysics.
Ethics, Religion, Law.

HISTORY OF ART.

Useful Arts.
Fine Arts.
Navigation.
War.
Commerce.
Manufactures.

HISTORY OF NATIONS.

1. Outline of General History.
2. Greece.
3. Italy and the Roman Empire.
4. Eastern Empire.
5. The Saracens.
6. English History.
   England.
   Scotland.
   Ireland.
7. Germany.
8. France.
9. Netherlands, Holland, &c.
10. Switzerland.
11. Spain.
12. Portugal.
13. Denmark, Norway, Sweden.
14. Prussia.
15. Seljucks, Moguls, Tartars, &c.
16. China.
17. Ottoman Turks.
18. Hindostan.
19. America.
20. Revolution of North America.
21. British colonies.

HISTORY OF INDIVIDUALS.

Patriots.

Bruce.
De Witt.
William Tell.
Hampden.
Sydney.
Russell.
Lord Falkland.
Paoli.
Washington, &c.

Warriors.

Black Prince.
Gustavus Adolphus.
Marlborough.
Turenne.
Wolfe.
Abercrombie.
Blake.
De Ruyter.
Rodney.
Nelson.
St. Vincent.
Duncan.

Discoverers.

Gallileo.
Copernicus.
Bacon.
Tycho Brahe.
Franklin.
Brindley.
Kepler.
Newton.
Leibnitz.
Hervey.
Rennie.
Watt.
Black.
Cavendish.
Priestly.
Lavoisier.
Arkwright.
Smeaton.

Moral Philosophers.

Locke.
Malbranche.
Berkeley.
Grotius.
Turgot.
Smith.

Navigators.

Columbus.	Vaco di Gama.	Cook.
Drake.	Anson.	La Perouse.

Statesmen.

Wolsey.	Sully.	Somers.
Burleigh.	O. Cromwell.	Chatham.

2. FARMER'S SERIES.

To consist of a series of publications, on different subjects connected with domestic and rural economy; with the design of affording to the farmer, the laborer, and the cottager, all the information necessary for well understanding the history, nature, and management of the different domestic animals and their productions; and to give an account of the nature and properties of all trees, plants, and vegetables usually cultivated for food or profit.

The committee remark that less pains have been taken to afford useful information to the husbandman, on subjects connected with his pursuits, than have been bestowed on furnishing information to manufacturers and artisans, while the long winter evenings of those who live in the country, employed in husbandry, afford opportunities peculiarly favorable for acquiring knowledge on all subjects connected with their employments, their interests, and their happiness.

The first division of the series to contain a history of the treatment and management of animals useful to man, and an account of those injurious to him. Of the domestic animals a plain and familiar account to be given of their history, structure, food, habits and diseases; of the way to preserve them in a healthy and useful state; of the best application of their strength, illustrated on the principles of mechanical science; and of the means requisite to secure all the benefits they confer upon man, in articles of food and raiment. In doing this, free use to be made of facts and natural history, and the principles of mechanics, and of chemistry, to be often explained. The works to be interspersed with curious and interesting facts and anecdotes; with drawings of animals, implements, buildings, &c., for purposes of amusement and illustration.

"It is impossible," says the prospectus, "to enter into a detailed statement of the structure and habits of animals, without meeting, at every step, the most impressive proofs of Divine wisdom: it needs scarcely to be observed, that to trace and illustrate these evidences will form an important part of this series of the society's treatises."

Specimen of the general arrangement of the first division of the farmers' series.

USEFUL AND HURTFUL ANIMALS.

1. *In aiding the power of man.*

Horse,	Ass,	Dog, &c.
Ox,	Mule,	

2. *In supplying food and raiment.*

Horned cattle,	Goats,	Hares,
Sheep,	Bees,	Fish,
Swine,	Rabbits,	Poultry.

3. *Hurtful.*

Fox,	Badger,	Mice,
Polecat,	Mole,	Insects,
Weazel,	Rat,	Worms.

THE HORSE.

I. Structure, functions, and habits, particularly with reference to what renders this animal useful to man.
II. The kind best fitted for—
  1. The road.
  2. The plough and cart.
III. Rules for judging of their age, strength, &c.
IV. Breeding and treatment when young.
V. Treatment when fit for work.
  1. Food.
  2. Stabling.
  3. Shoeing.
  4. Yoking.
VI. Diseases.
  1. Prevention.
  2. Symptoms.
  3. Remedies.

CATTLE.

1. Structure, functions, and habits.
II. Kinds best adapted for—
  1. Different soils and climates.
  2. For giving much or rich milk.
  3. For the butcher.
III. Rules for judging of.
IV. Breeding and fattening calves.
V. Treatment, food, &c.
VI. Diseases, &c.

DAIRY.

I. Chemical principles of milk.
II. Butter and cheese; best mode of making; explanation of the process.
III. Milk, cheese, and butter, as articles of diet.

COMMON POULTRY.

I. Structure, functions, habits.
II. Different kinds.
III. Rules for judging of.
IV. Hen houses, breeding.
V. Feeding.
VI. Diseases.
VII. Eggs.
VIII. Feathers.

HONEY-BEE.

I. Structure, &c.
II. Construction and site of bee-hives.
III. Treatment.
IV. Diseases and enemies.
V. Taking the honey.
  1. Honey, as an article of diet.
  2. Making of mead; its properties.

Subjects to be treated of in subsequent divisions.

1. General principles of agriculture.
2. Agricultural buildings and machinery.
3. Hop planting.
4. Sheep farming.
5. Dairy farming and cheese making.
6. Wood and timber.
7. Potatoes, cabbage, and spade husbandry.
8. Farriery.
9. Road making.
10. Bridge building.

3. LIBRARY OF ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

A series of books to meet the wants of that numerous class of readers, in every condition of life, who are desirous to attain knowledge chiefly through the medium of amusement. The *Library of Useful Knowledge*, furnishing the requisite means for those who desire, by diligent reading and study, to inform themselves in science and in history.

This series is designed to be a repository of those numerous and interesting facts in science and literature, which are too scattered to be arranged in a systematic treatise, and which convey much useful information in an amusing form. The object is to present the most attractive parts of knowledge to those who, from want of time or habit of study, are reluctant to make *mental effort*, and lead them to appreciate the value of a full and systematic pursuit of those studies, which, instead of being dry and repulsive, afford great delight and improvement.

Among the subjects to be treated in this library, the following are named:

The menageries.
Natural history of insects.
Natural history of birds.
History and description of substances used in the arts.
History of inventions and discoveries.
The monuments of architecture.
The pursuit of knowledge, illustrated by anecdotes of remarkable persons.
Historical scenes and portraits, or accounts of extraordinary actions and characters.
Interesting trials.

4. THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.
5. BRITISH ALMANAC AND COMPANION.
6. A SERIES OF MAPS.
7. TREATISE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Address to laborers, more than 140,000 copies sold.
Results of machinery.
Rights of industry.
Rights of property.
Division of employment.
Exchanges on equivalents.
Population.
Private consumption, &c.
Public consumption.

The grand experiment of the Penny Magazine, and its splendid success in this country as well as in England, are well known. It was a bold and noble conception, that of publishing a magazine which would require fifty

thousand subscribers to pay its expenses. But its unparalleled success was the commencement of a new era in the *diffusion* of knowledge among mankind. Previous to the birth of this magazine, the periodical literature of the world could scarcely show a work which numbered as many thousand subscribers as there are days in the week.* But in England and America only, the Penny Magazine has poured forth from the press by nearly as many thousands as there are days in the year; and if we estimate the translations in other languages, and the copies of its articles in other works, and all its influence direct and indirect, it may be doubted if any single instrumentality has ever before done so much towards opening the sources and the blessings of knowledge to the great mass of the people.

The committee, in speaking of the happy effects of the plan of rendering good books generally accessible by their cheapness, suggested an enlargement of the sphere of the society's operations. And in acknowledging the assistance which they had derived from different quarters, they say they "are happy to state that in the United States, in Paris, in the Ionian islands, and in Norway, they have efficient and zealous correspondents."

The design of these associations, which have been described, is, as will at once be perceived, the *diffusion* of knowledge already attained. It may be well to enumerate also here a few of the more prominent societies now flourishing in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, whose object is the *advancement* of literature and science by stimulating research, and thus promoting discovery.

4. *The English Statistical Society.*

The substance of the prospectus of its objects and plan of operation is as follows:

1. Objects. To procure, arrange, and publish facts calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of society, with a view to the ultimate detection of the causes which, whether politically, morally, or physically, promote or prejudice the well-being of individual communities or whole nations. *Facts*, in contradistinction from opinions, will receive its exclusive attention.

2. Plan of operations. 1. To subdivide and organize the general council of the society, in such a manner as to enable the council to deal conveniently with all the subdivisions of the subject matter before it. These subdivisions will necessarily be numerous, but are embraced in four great classes, namely:

1. Economical statistics.
2. Political statistics.
3. Medical statistics.
4. Moral and intellectual statistics.

The first class, *economical statistics*, comprehends—

1. The statistics of the natural productions and agriculture of nations.
2. Do. do. manufactures.
3. Do. do. commerce and currrency.
4. Do. do. the distribution of wealth, or all facts relating to rent, wages, profit, &c.

Political statistics furnish three subdivisions:

1. Facts relating to the elements of political constitutions, the number of electors, jurors, &c.

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* Newspapers, of course, are not here considered.

2. Legal statistics.

3. Statistics of finance, of national expenditure, and of civil and military establishments.

Medical statistics, including the great subject of population, so nearly allied to it, will require several subdivisions.

Moral and intellectual statistics embrace—

1. The statistics of literature.
2. Do. education.
3. Do. religious instruction and ecclesiastical institutions.
4. Do. crime.

These leading subdivisions to be assigned to distinct subdivisions of the council; the society, as soon as possible, to open communication with the statistical department, established by Government at the board of trade.

One of its first steps towards collecting fresh statistical information, will be to draw up a good set of interrogatories. It is difficult to overrate the importance of such a measure in the accumulation of knowledge from all quarters of the globe. The preparation and publication of such a set of questions will be as laborious as it is important, and will probably form the chief object of the exertions of the council, during the first year of the society's existence.

The society will also open correspondence with such societies, at home and abroad, as may appear qualified to collect or furnish statistical details.

An important part of the labors of the council will be the arranging, condensing, and publishing information already in existence, but either unpublished, or published only in an expensive or diffused form, or in foreign languages.

The collection of a complete statistical library will also be carried on as rapidly as the funds will admit.

5. *Other British societies.*

1. The Royal Society, incorporated by Charles II., in 1653, by the appellation of "*President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge.*" Its origin is attributed to Hon. Robert Boyle, Sir William Petty, and others. The charter ordains that the council shall always consist of *twenty-one* persons, (the president always one.) Each member pays an admission fee of eight guineas, and is subject to an annual tax of five guineas, unless he redeem it by paying at once fifty guineas. It publishes an annual volume in two parts: "The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London." Men of all ranks and professions have vied in promoting its designs, by communicating every thing in their power relating to natural and artificial discoveries. It has received, also, more than once, the aid of royal endowment. The library and museum are worthy of the institution. There are 750 members.

2. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, formed in 1754. The chief object of this society is to promote these interests, by encouraging useful inventions, discoveries, and improvements. The institution consists of a president, sixteen vice presidents, two chairmen of each of the committees, a principal and assistant secretary, a housekeeper, a collector, a messenger, and members. In pursuance of its objects, they have expended upwards of £50,000, derived from voluntary subscriptions and legacies. No invention or improvement for which a pa-

tent is obtained can receive patronage from the society, as every object which it promotes must be laid open for *public* use and inspection. The society publishes an annual volume of its transactions. The great room of the society is filled with a series of ornamental paintings, illustrating the motto, " *The attainment of happiness, individual and public, depends on the cultivation of the human faculties.*"

There are *nine* committees divided into several classes: committees on agriculture, manufactures, mechanics, trade, chemistry, mineralogy, dyeing; on polite and liberal arts; on papers, correspondence, miscellaneous matters, accounts, &c. They publish an annual volume of their transactions.

3. The Royal Society of Literature. This institution commenced operations in 1833, under the patronage of George IV. Its object is " the advancement of literature, as conducing to the interest and happiness of mankind, by the publication of works of great intrinsic value, but not of that popular character which usually claim the attention of publishers, by the promotion of discoveries in literature; by endeavoring, as far as practicable, to fix the standard, and to preserve the purity of our language; by the critical improvement of lexicography; by the reading at public meetings of interesting papers on history, philosophy, philology, and the arts, and the publication of such of those papers as shall be approved of in the society's transactions; by the assigning of honorary rewards to the authors of works of literary merit, and important discoveries in literature; and by establishing correspondence with learned men in foreign countries, for the purpose of literary inquiry and information."

The society consists of fellows and associates, the latter being divided into *ten* royal associates, who each receive 100 guineas per annum from the privy purse; and *ten* society associates, who are appointed on the funds of the society. Besides these, there are honorary associates. The management of the society is vested in a council, consisting of the president, vice-president, and a certain number of the fellows. Meetings every fortnight, except in midsummer. There are 271 members.

4. The Royal Institution of Great Britain. This was formed in 1800, under the patronage of George III., and incorporated by royal charter, for the purpose of " diffusing the knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life."

The investigations and important discoveries of Sir Humphrey Davy, who lectured here, have conferred great celebrity on this establishment. There are 758 members.

5. The London Institution received the royal charter in 1807. Its objects are " the acquisition of an extensive library of the most valuable books in all languages, ancient and modern; the establishment of rooms for newspapers and other periodical journals, foreign and domestic; the general diffusion of science, literature, and the arts."

To accomplish its purposes, nearly 1,000 gentlemen and merchants subscribed 75 guineas each for the supply of requisite funds. The entire subscription was nearly £80,000. The annual subscription is three guineas. The affairs of the institution are conducted by a committee of twenty-six.

The ground floor of the elegant stone edifice is entirely occupied by the entrance hall, decorated with pilasters and columns, the newspaper, magazine, and committee rooms. A library, 97 feet by 42, is in the second story.

6. The Surrey Institution, founded in 1824, "for the general diffusion of literary and scientific knowledge." Proprietors and subscribers of three guineas a year have access—1. To the news-room, furnished with papers, gazettes, &c. 2. To the reading room, containing the literary journals, new books, pamphlets, &c. 3. To the lectures. 4. To the laboratory. 5. To the library of reference. 6. To the library of circulation.

7. The London Literary Institution, established in 1825, for the diffusion of literature and science among commercial and professional young men.

8. The Mechanic's Institution, founded in 1823, by liberal donations from public spirited and patriotic individuals, for the purpose of "diffusing a knowledge of the principles of the arts and sciences among the mechanics of London, to promote the progress of useful general knowledge among them."

9. British Association for the advancement of Science. The objects and plan of this association are too well known to need a particular description. The following extract, however, from Professor Hamilton's annual report at the meeting in Dublin, in 1835, conveys an idea of the magnificent extent of its design, which cannot fail to interest every one.

"This institution," he remarks, "differs, in its magnitude and universality, from all others. What other societies do upon a small scale this does upon a large one. What others do for London, or Edinburgh, or Dublin, this does for the whole triple realm of England, Scotland, and Ireland, its gigantic arms stretching even to America and India, inasmuch as it is commensurate with the magnitude and majesty of the British empire, on which the sun never sets. But it is not merely in its magnitude and universality, and consequently higher power of stimulating intellect through sympathy, that this association differs from others. It differs also from all others in its constitution and details, in the migratory character of its meetings, which visit for a week each year, place after place in succession, so as to indulge and stimulate all, without wearying or burdening any. * * * * * In calling upon eminent men to prepare reports upon the existing state of knowledge in the principal departments of science; in short, in attempting to induce men of science to work more together than they do elsewhere; to establish a system of more strict co-operation between the laborers in one common field, and thus to effect more fully than other societies can do, the combination of intellectual exertion, so that the labors of the several members are made to combine and harmonize together. * * * * Express requests are also systematically made to individuals and bodies of men to co-operate in the execution of particular tasks in science, and these requests are often complied with."

The reports which this association have called forth, upon the existing state of several branches of knowledge, are astonishing examples of industry and zeal, exerted in the spirit and for the purpose of co-operation.

The association is divided into six sections, on the following subjects:

Section A. Mathematics and General Physics.
" B. Chemistry and Mineralogy.
" C. Geology and Geography.
" D. Natural History.
" E. Anatomy and Medicine.
" F. Statistics.

NOTE.—There are besides the above, other miscellaneous, literary, and scientific societies, as follows:

6. *French Societies.*

I. The Institute, or Royal Academy, created in 1795. It originally consisted of three academies. It was reconstituted in 1803, and divided into four great classes, which are, in effect, so many distinct societies. They are,

1. The Royal Academy of Sciences. This is composed of eleven sections, embracing 62 members; viz: Geometry, 6 members; Mechanics, 6; Astronomy, 6; Geography and Navigation, 3; Philosophy, 6; Chemistry, 6; Mineralogy, 6; Botany, 6; Rural Economy and the Veterinary Art, 6; Anatomy and Zoology, 6; Medicine and Surgery 6. This academy distributes prizes on Statistics, Experimental Philosophy, and Mechanics; for improvements, and useful works or discoveries made in the course of the year. This academy holds its sittings every Monday, from three to five.

2. Sometimes called the Ancient French Academy. It has 40 members, who are employed on French literature, and the French language. It is charged with the compilation of a dictionary in the French language, and the examination of literary and historical works. This academy disposes of an annual prize of 1,500 francs, for the best production on a subject proposed the preceding year, and other prizes, one for the work most useful to public morals. It sits every Thursday, from half past two till half past four.

3. The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. This has forty members, eight associates, and sixty correspondents. It meets every Wednesday, and distributes an annual prize of 1,500 francs.

4. The Royal Academy of the Fine Arts. This has also 40 members, and is divided into five sections; viz: Painting, 14 members; Sculpture, 8; Architecture, 8; Engraving, 4; Musical Composition, 6. They meet weekly.

Each academy has its own regulations, and its own secretary. The first has two secretaries. Each academy is perfectly independent of the other; but the hall, the agency, the secretary's office, the library, &c., are common to the whole. The interests and the funds, common to the four, are managed by a committee formed of two members from each, presided by the Minister of the Interior. Each academy ballots to fill its own vacancies, and the choice is submitted to the approbation of the King. Members of one academy are eligible to the others, and each member receives a

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The Zoological society; number of members, 2,446.
The Linnæn society, incorporated in 1802. Object, Natural History.
The British Mineralogical society. (1799.)
The Entomological society. (1806.)
The Mathematical society.
The Philosophical society of London. (1810.)
The Geological society. (1813.) Several volumes of its transactions published.
The Horticultural society. (1804.) Number of members 1,875.
The Board of Agriculture. (1793.)
The City Philosophical society.
The Astronomical society. (1820.)
The Medical and Chirurgical society. (1805.)
The Meteorological society.
The Philological society.
The Royal Geographical society.
The Royal Asiatic society, instituted for the investigation and encouragement of arts, sciences, and literature, with respect to Asia.
The number and variety of lectures and papers, to which these institutions have given origin, have proved highly beneficial to science.

salary of 1,500 francs. The united public meeting of the four academies takes place annually on the first of May.

This institution was established during the reign of Louis XIV., and is composed of the most distinguished philosophers, literary characters, and artists of France, and corresponds with the learned of every nation. These academies have acquired great reputation, and have exerted a powerful influence on French and European literature and science.

II. The Athenæum of Arts, instituted in 1792. It embraces in its objects every literary and scientific topic, but its principal object is the encouragement of the arts and manufactures. It has been said that no institution has more benefitted society, or acquired a higher or better deserved reputation.

It is divided into six classes: Literature and political economy; the pleasing and fine arts; mathematics and physics, which come under consideration on different appointed days.

III. The Athenæum of Paris. This embraces the most eminent men in every department of science. It was instituted in 1784, and the distinguished and learned lecturers, who have been connected with it, have given it great celebrity. The library, the cabinets of natural history, mineralogy, and chemistry, are valuable. It is supported by annual subscriptions of 120 francs.

IV. The Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, founded in 1802. The object is the melioration of every branch of French industry. It is formed of an unlimited number of members, who pay an annual subscription of 36 francs. Among its members are most of the ministers of State, many public functionaries, the first men of property, and many of the most celebrated literary characters. It publishes, yearly, a bulletin, distributed exclusively to the members of the society, containing notices of improvements made in France and foreign countries. The society meets semi-annually, and the council, who manage it, once a fortnight. The prizes announced for 1834 amounted to more than 70,000 francs.

V. The Royal and Central Society of Agriculture, established 1761. The object is the improvement of the different branches of rural and domestic economy. It is the central point of correspondence for the agricultural societies of the kingdom. There are 40 ordinary, 24 free, and 12 foreign associates, with an unlimited number of native and foreign correspondents. Meetings are held twice a month. The King is the patron.

VI. The French Society of Universal Statistics, founded in 1829, to aid the progress of statistics and the development of every branch of human knowledge. It is composed of titular, honorary, and corresponding members. Titular members pay 300 francs, or 30 francs annually. Honorary members pay 150, or 15 annually. Corresponding members purchase a diploma, which costs 25 francs. The society publishes a monthly journal, and a collection of memoirs, which are distributed gratuitously to the titular and honorary members. Prizes of gold, silver, and bronze medals are distributed annually to authors of works entitled to distinction, which are printed at the expense of the society.

VII. The Athenæum of Foreigners, formed for the prosecution of every branch of science and literature, and in every language.

VIII. The Horticultural Society, established in 1827, to promote the improvement of kitchen and pleasure gardens, the cultivation of fruit trees, plants, and vegetables, destined for food, roots suceptible of employment in

the arts, etc. It publishes a monthly journal distributed gratis to members. The annnal subscription of members is 30 francs.

9. The Geographical Society. This consists of an indefinite number of members who pay 25 francs entry, and an annual subscription of 36 francs. It publishes monthly a geographical bulletin gratis to members; and a collection of memoirs, which they may procure at half price, all aiming at the promotion of geographical knowledge.

10. The National Education Society. This society is engaged in the perfecting every branch of instruction, and meditates a complete system of national public education. To this end it has established an "orthomathique" school. Members pay 25 francs per annum, and receive gratis a bulletin and journal of education.

11. The Asiatic Society, for the encouragement of the Asiatic languages. The minimum subscription of members is 30 francs, which entitles them to a copy of the "Journal Asiatique," published every month, and to the privilege of purchasing, at cost price, the works printed by the society.

12. The Society for the formation and improvement of Elementary Schools in France. Subscription of members 25 francs per annum, and entitles the subscriber to receive the monthly publications of the society.

13. The Royal Academical Society of Sciences. Devoted to the improvement of the sciences, arts, and literature, and embraces many of the most distinguished literati of France.

14. The Society of Belles Lettres.

15. The Society of the Institution, &c. &c.

Conclusion.

Our object in presenting these sketches of European societies, has been to show how much talent and philanthropic enterprise are employed abroad, in associated efforts to advance the interests of literature, science, and the arts; and to diffuse among all classes of the community select publications, adapted to the popular taste, and calculated to promote the highest welfare of men.

If in England such societies have been found desirable, and such results have attended their labors, surely similar ones may exert a most valuable influence in a country like ours, where intelligence and virtue are acknowledged, by common consent, to be the only pillars of all that is valuable in our institutions.

The already protracted length of this pamphlet precludes any further notice of foreign socities, or the insertion of statistics relative to the progress of the press in our own and other countries. Suffice it to say, that the annual issues of the English press average about twelve hundred volumes: those of the French and German, five thousand each. In ten years to come, estimating from the increase during ten years past, there will be issued in England, France, and Germany, more than *one hundred and fifty thousand* new books.

There are more than eighty periodicals in Great Britain, devoted to all the various departments of useful human knowledge. Many of them are conducted with great ability. The number also in France and Germany is very considerable.

From all these foreign resources, as well as from the increasing productions of American talent, the committee hope to bring together, and to issue in the most attractive and substantial manner, whatever may subserve the best interests of society, in its social, intellectual, and moral relations.

The details of the proposed plan of operations are necessarily left to be determined as the enterprise proceeds. The course pursued by the societies which have been described suggests many things which may properly engage the attention of this.

The first great object of the society, is the publication of a library for the schools of our country, designed to embrace, when completed, a few hundred volumes, written and compiled with special reference to the wants of the youth of our country. It will include in the range of its subjects works in the various departments of knowledge, most interesting and useful to the great body of the people; including history, voyages, and travels, biography, natural history, the physical, intellectual, moral, and political sciences, agriculture, manufactures, arts, commerce, the belles lettres, and the history and philosophy of education; the whole to be prepared with a view to the different ages, tastes, circumstances, and capacities of readers. The committee have already adopted and published under their sanction a library of fifty volumes, selected with much care from existing publications, to meet the immediate wants of our schools, while they go on as fast as possible to complete the plan announced in their published prospectus. They present to the country the first fifty volumes, chiefly standard works of permanent interest and value, which have already received extensively the public approbation in this country and in Europe, as the commencement of the series, to be extended from time to time, until it shall comprise a well-selected and comprehensive library of useful knowledge, worthy of a place in every school-room of our country.

It will be the greatest care of the committee that the whole be pervaded and characterized by a spirit of Christian morality, calculated to refine and elevate the moral character of our nation.

The committee are now making arrangments with authors in different parts of the United States, for the preparation of various works adapted to the purposes of the society.

A library for mechanics, another for farmers, one for seamen, one for children, &c. &c., will engage attention so soon as they can be advantageously commenced. Some of the proposed works it is intended to carry through the press as speedily as they can be prepared.

It is expected also that the society will take measures to obtain from England and France such facilities as can be commanded there, for the efficient prosecution of the objects in view, by correspondence with authors, publishers, and publishing institutions; by importing books, stereotype casts, cuts, engravings, &c.; and availing itself of all the advantages which can be derived from that quarter, in carrying forward its designs.

The executive committee respectfully invite the attention of American philanthropists to this subject, and solicit their aid and co-operation in the great work proposed. They believe that the magnitude and importance of this undertaking justify the expectation that an enlightened and benevolent community will cheerfully furnish the necessary funds to prosecute the enterprise.

The committee earnestly solicit that consideration of the subject which

its importance deserves, and will gladly receive from the reader of this prospectus such aid as he may be willing to render.

By order of the executive committee.

JAMES BROWN, *Chairman.*
TIMOTHY R. GREEN, *Secretary.*

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, *Secretary.*
NEW YORK, *February*, 1839.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

The American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge proposed, from the commencement, to devote very early attention to the publication of a series of works, on the more important branches of popular knowledge, to be prepared and issued in a style and manner suited to the purposes of a school library. The primary object was, to have them placed as extensively as possible in the common schools of the country, that they may be loaned to the children, and circulated through them among all the families of the districts. Some of the considerations which have led the society to attach special importance to this plan, are the following:

1. The social circulating library is, unquestionably, the most economical and efficient mode of supplying the means of knowledge to the large mass of young persons between the ages of ten and twenty, in the common school districts, throughout the country, now almost wholly unprovided with books of general information.

2. This class of persons are at a period of life, in which the means of knowledge are of the highest interest and value. In youth, the powers of the mind are all in active exercise. Curiosity is awake; memory is faithful; the attention, not yet distracted by the engrossing cares of active life, gives itself wholly to its work. There is an ardor in the thirst for knowledge, which shows itself in the intense eagerness to *hear* and *know;* and many would seek constant gratification from books, if books could be obtained of a character adapted to their taste and age. This period is the best time in life for storing the mind with knowledge, and almost the only time to acquire a *taste* for its attainment in future years.

3. Such a library will be the means of great advantage and improvement to the schools with which they are connected. It will, in fact, add a new department to the system of education, the influence of which will extend to the whole population. It will concentrate interest in the schools, enlarge the sphere of the teacher's instruction and influence, elevate his employment and office, connecting pleasant associations with it in the minds of the scholars and in the families to which they belong. It will raise the tone of literary interest and ambition among pupils, and relieve the dull routine of mere elementary instruction, by the pleasures of entertaining and useful knowledge. It will be a kind of connecting link, to unite the school with society around, and will naturally form the nucleus of an extended popular library, which, by subsequent yearly additions, will contain

the materials for a general acquaintance with all subjects of interest and benefit to the community.

4. It seems necessary, in order to carry out and complete the work of school education, to provide some such supply of the means of reading. The elementary branches taught in the classes, are rather the instruments by which knowledge is to be acquired, than the acquisition itself. They constitute the preliminary training of the mind, and when this is in some good degree accomplished, how important that the pupil should have opportunity to employ his powers in exploring the field of knowledge. The school teaches the boy to read, and gives him some elementary knowledge of various kinds which enables him to understand books. When this is acquired, we must give him the books, or our work is incomplete.

5. Such a library of simple, interesting, and instructive works, would exert a vast influence in preserving the morals of the community. An entertaining book is one of the strongest keepers a child can have. Its chain is invisible, and it neither chafes nor annoys the wearer. But it is more effectual than almost any other restraint. How many hours would such libraries rescue from idleness; from wicked conversation; from open dissipation and vice? how many from noisy brawls and savage fights? And this, too, just in the most important crisis; for, if a young man's character is saved till he is twenty-one, it is in general saved for life. This plan also, by providing a source of enjoyment and improvement for all the members of a family *at home*, will strengthen the domestic relations and tend to revive and restore the love of domestic pursuits and pleasures. The experience of ages shows that mankind can exist safely and in happiness, only in the form of a vast congeries of *families;* and the more we can strengthen the *love of home*, and bring means of improvement and happiness to every man's fireside, and keep the inmates of the household at home, the better for the virtue and solid happiness of the community.

6. It will be a very effectual mode of supplying the population generally with the means of knowledge. Through the scholars, the books will find their way, in constant rotation, to all the families around; and many circumstances will conspire to cause them to be extensively read by the adult population. Parents are always specially interested in their children's pursuits, and often like to read themselves what their children are reading. And the interesting nature of the subjects, the simplicity and directness of the style, and the practical utility which will every where be aimed at, will fit these works peculiarly to the wants of a large class of our population too much engrossed with cares, or wearied with the toils of life, or of too little mental cultivation to engage in more extended studies.

7. The plan is a very economical one. The amount of useful result is very large, when compared with the expenditure. A book sold to an individual is commonly read but by few, and is then laid aside idle and useless. These books, on the contrary, will circulate continually, and be used by new readers in succession, till worn out. An edition of 1,000 copies, in the ordinary way, will reach perhaps 5,000 or 10,000 minds. But on this plan, circulating among the families of a thousand districts, they will have opportunity to reach *several hundred thousand minds*. Indeed, if it were desired to make known an arrative of facts, as extensively as possible, to the mass of a community, what cheaper or better mode could be devised, than to place a copy in every school to be loaned to the scholars in rotation? A sum not exceeding the ordinary endowment of a professorship in one of our col-

leges will found such a national library, and enable the society to perpetuate its blessings indefinitely among the *rising generation* in our country. Tens of thousands, in our day, hundreds of thousands, millions, yet unborn, would have their minds expanded, and their characters formed, under its benignant influence. Such a library placed in every school in our country, would seem to be one of the most effectual and desirable measures for the general diffusion of knowledge and the improvement of society that could possibly be devised. Its benefits would be incalculable. It seems to the committee, that if the founders of such libraries as the Bodleian, the Harleian, and the Cottonian in England, had devoted one-half their munificent endowments in establishing a suitable library for the common people, with the means of giving it universal circulation among the towns and villages of our mother country, they would have accomplished incomparably more for the improvement and happiness of their countrymen and of the human race, than they have now done, by their princely gifts in the republic of letters.

And they cannot but express the hope that the immense importance of such a benefaction may attract the attention of the opulent in our country, and that patriotic individuals may be found willing to give their influence and a portion of their property to the great work of diffusing among all classes of their countrymen, and through many future generations, the elements of a sound and wholesome literature.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPOSED LIBRARY.

I. HISTORY.

Ancient.
Modern.
American.
United States.

II. VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Europe.
Asia.
Africa.
America.
Polynesia.

III. BIOGRAPHY.

Ancient.
Modern.
American.
Self-made men.

IV. NATURAL HISTORY.

Geology.
Mineralogy.
Botany.
Zoology.
Anthropology.
Anatomy and physiology.

V. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Astronomy.
Geography.
Meteorology.
Mechanics.
Statics and dynamics.
Hydrostatics.
Hydrodynamics.
Hydraulics.

Pneumatics.
Optics and acoustics.
Light and heat.
Electricity.
Galvanism.
Magnetism.
Chemistry.
Hygiene.

VI. INTELLECTUAL SCIENCE.

Psychology.
Ontology.
History of philosophy.
Logic.

VII. MORAL SCIENCE.

Natural Religion.
Evidences of Christianity.
Principles of morals.
Ethics.

VIII. POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Natural law.
Law of nations.
Government.
Civil and criminal law.
Manual of jurisprudence.
Political economy.
Production and consumption.
Rights of industry.
Rights of capital.
Finance and banking.
American Government.
Political economy for the industrious classes.
Patents.
War.
Intemperance.
Gambling, lotteries.
Prisons, penitentiaries.
Frauds.
Empiricism.

IX. AGRICULTURE.

Soil, its varieties and culture.
The vegetable kingdom.
Timber and wood.
Vegetables for the food of man.
Vegetables for the food of animals.
Orcharding.
Horticulture.
Vegetable physiology.
Chemical functions of vegetables.
Management of live stock.
The horse, cattle, sheep, poultry.
The honey-bee and silk-worm.
Animal mechanics.
Chemical functions of animals.
Agricultural economy.
Household economy.
The dairy.

X. MANUFACTURES.

Materials and Processes.
Results of machinery.

XI. ARTS.

General Technology.
Application of science to the arts.
Fine and ornamental arts.
Useful mechanic arts.
Architecture and building.
Road and bridge making.
Carriages.
Steam engine, and its application.
Railroad and canal.
Surveying.
Engineering.
Millwork.
Horology.
Scientific instruments and apparatus

XII. COMMERCE.

Its history.
Articles of commerce.
Navigation.
Effects upon society.

XIII. BELLES LETTRES.

General philology.
History of literature.
Standard works in
Ancient and modern literature.

XIV. EDUCATION.

History of education.
Universities of Europe.
System of general education.
In England.
In Scotland.
In France.
In Prussia.
In the United States.
Philosophy of education.
Improvements of the system.

CHARACTER AND DESIGN OF THE WORKS.

The library is intended to consist, in the outset, of fifty volumes, to be increased from time to time as circumstances may require, until each school is furnished with perhaps two hundred volumes, comprising the foregoing classes of works:

1. *History, ancient and modern.* The whole to contain a condensed but lively and spirited view of the history of the world; its settlement; the distribution of its inhabitants; the families of nations, and of languages; the rise and fall of empires; the present great powers of the earth, and their connexion with the past.

2. *Voyages and travels*, to be compiled from the works of the most celebrated travellers: Anson, Cook, Kotzebue, Humboldt, Drake, Chateaubriand, Bruce, Park, Saussure, Peyrouse, Vancouver, Parry, Franklin, &c. The whole to be so arranged as to bring all parts of the world before the reader, and to convey a general but accurate idea of the various regions of the earth as they present themselves to the eye of the traveller, and prepared in such a way as to impart as much information as possible in respect to the history, geography, and manners and customs of the countries visited.

3. *Biography.* The lives of great and good men who have acted a conspicuous part on the great theatre of this world; and especially the lives of those from whose history good moral lessons may be drawn: Columbus, Washington, Franklin, Jay, Bacon, Newton, Howard, &c.

4. *Natural science*, in its various departments, with a view to impart a general but systematic acquaintance with objects of interest and utility in the three great kingdoms of nature.

5. *Intellectual and moral philosophy*, exhibiting just views of the intellectual and moral constitution of man, the grounds of human obligations, and the nature and claims of duty.

6. *Political philosophy*, presenting the nature and objects of government and law; the principles of civil polity and political economy; the rights and duties of citizens; and various subjects of general interest, affecting the welfare of society.

7. *Agriculture.* To consist of a series of volumes on the nature and properties of soils; the products of the vegetable kingdom; the culture and use of all trees, plants, and vegetables, usually cultivated for food or profit; on the history, nature, and management of the different domestic animals and their productions; in short, on all subjects connected with the pursuits of husbandry, designed to furnish the sons of the farmer in a country destined to such high agricultural interests as ours, the best facilities for acquiring all necessary and desirable knowledge connected with their employments, their interests, and their happiness.

8. *Manufactures and the arts.* A series on the various substances used in manufactures and in the arts; on the application of science to the common purposes of life; with descriptions of processes, inventions, machinery, and its results, calculated to be useful to the artisan, and interesting to every intelligent mind.

9. *Commerce.* Its history and progress. Articles of commerce. Distribution and consumption. The nature of value, illustrating the principles of traffic and the office of the merchant.

10. *Literature and Education.* Comprising a collection of standard works, in English classics, with which every family should be acquainted. Works on education, giving its history, its progress and prospects, the philosophy of its principles, in a way calculated to extend and deepen the interest in universal education.

It will be the object of the society to embrace in the range of the publications all subjects of general interest and utility, and their greatest care that the whole be pervaded and characterized by such a spirit of Christain morality as shall fit it to refine and elevate the moral character of our nation.

The volumes are designed to be of about 250 pp. 12mo.; to be bound in a uniform and very thorough manner, and boxed in sets, so as to be bought, sold, and transported with the convenience and safety of bales of merchandise; and the box to be so constructed as to answer the purposes of a case, when it reaches its final resting place in the school room.

It is, as will be perceived, a flat box, two feet long, one foot wide, and six inches deep, divided by partitions which become shelves when the box

is placed upright, into four compartments. The cover is to be attached by hinges so as to become a door when the box is opened.

EXECUTION OF THE PLAN.

All the arrangements for carrying the design into execution, are in a state of forwardness, so far as they can be, before the necessary funds are secured. It is estimated that $15,000 are required to manufacture the stereotype plates for 50 volumes. If this sum were furnished, the library would be at once completely and permanently endowed, as arrangements can be made with publishers, if the plates are furnished, to supply the market fully and constantly, and defray all the expenses of manufacture and copyright out of the proceeds of the sales. Should, therefore, any benevolent individual, or the community, place in the hands of the society the means to procure these plates, the perpetual supply of the books, at the cost of $20 for the fifty volumes, with their case, would be at once secured.

The society take the liberty, therefore, to lay these suggestions before the community, and they solicit from any individuals who may be interested in the subject a reply to this communication, offering either suggestions in respect to the general interests of the plan, or proposals for furnishing particular books, or aid in raising the necessary funds.

By the constitution of the society, the annual payment of $5, or more, constitutes an individual a member; of $100, within any one year, a life member; of $500, a life director; and of $1,000, within the same period, a life director, and an honorary member of the executive committee. Members of the society are also to be entitled to the privilege of purchasing publications at a reduced price. Life members and life directors will be entitled to receive five per cent. annually on the amount of their payments, in publications, if applied for within the year.

Any individuals disposed, in either of the above ways, to aid the objects of the institution, are earnestly and respectfully solicited to do so, as soon as may be, through the treasurer, A. P. Halsey, Esq., cashier of the New York Bank, to whom all communications relative to financial concerns may be addressed.

Any school or family, any lyceum, or other institution, disposed to subscribe for the library, or any individuals willing to undertake to supply the schools in a town or county, are requested to signify the same to the committee, and the number of copies desired.

Editors of newspapers and other periodicals, friendly to the interests of education and the universal diffusion of knowledge, are respectfully requested to give this prospectus an insertion, and to co-operate with the committee in bringing this important object before the community, and securing its accomplishment.

In behalf of the executive committee,

LEONARD BACON,
THOMAS COCK,
TIMOTHY R. GREEN,
Sub-Committee.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, *Secretary.*
NEW-YORK, *October* 12, 1837.

APPENDIX.

THE CIRCULAR.

The following is a copy of the circular letter addressed to gentlemen in different parts of the country, by the committee appointed to draw up a constitution for an American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

"SIR: A meeting of citizens has recently been held in this city, for the purpose of considering the present condition of the American press; the prospects of our country, as likely to be affected by its influence; and the practicability and expediency of establishing a national institution, on an extended scale, for the diffusion of knowledge, in connexion with pure and salutary principles, similar in its structure and design to European societies for the same purpose. A committee was appointed at that meeting to draught a constitution for such a society, and to take measures to secure extensively the union and systematic co-operation of wise and good men in every section of our country, in furtherance of the principles and objects it is designed to promote. As that committee, we take the liberty of addressing you, respectfully inviting your attention to this subject, and your counsel and aid in the great work proposed.

"It is universally acknowledged that the press is the most powerful agent now acting on the human mind. That our country is to be a field where its power will be pre eminently exerted, is equally clear. The extensive circulation of newspapers, magazines, and other publications of every description, is creating among our population a general habit of reading hitherto unparalleled in the history of nations; and it inevitably follows, that individual and national character will, in a great measure, be formed by the kind of publications which gain the most general circulation among us; and that, consequently, the destinies of our country, and its influence on other nations, will very much depend on the direction which may now be given to the press.

"The principle adopted by the committee is that the universal diffusion of knowledge, imbued with the spirit of Christianity, is indispensable for bringing any people to the full enjoyment of the best civil and social institutions, and that in a country whose institutions depend for their prosperity and stability, not on the arm of power, but solely on the elevating and conservative influence of a pure, enlightened, and well regulated public mind, where the *voice of the people is supreme law*, the importance of diffusing information connected with sound and virtuous principles cannot be overrated. Intelligence and Christian principle constitute the palladium of American liberty.

"Among the incidental advantages that may be expected to follow from the labors of this society, will be the increased attention it will naturally excite towards the cause of education. Already a deep interest throughout our land, in the subject of universal education, based upon the principles

of the Bible, has begun to appear, and the importance of a more liberal and expansive provision for the wants of our rising population is imperatively felt. The mass of uncultivated mind rising up among us, of foreign as well as of native origin, indicates the necessity of some more adequate system for the mental and moral improvement of the community.

"It is known that a large proportion of our juvenile population is coming forward with the rapidity of time, to exercise the rights and perform the duties of American citizens, without any adequate culture either of mind or heart. With multitudes of such character about to exert their influence on the state of society, what can be expected, but that they will fill our cities and villages with crime, and our whole land with the evils and the sorrows attending an ignorant, vicious, and unprincipled population?

"In some other countries, less favored than ours, may be found a far more liberal and generous provision for the instruction of the people than exists among us, if we take into view the whole extent of our territory and the aggregate of our population; and the committee feel convinced, that the moral and intellectual condition of the people, even in the most favored portions of our land, is below the standard which is requisite for the permanent prosperity of our republican institutions. To extend, therefore, the means of diffusing widely among our people *useful knowledge*, the committee cannot but regard as an imperious duty devolving on every good citizen, as a patriot, philanthropist, and Christian.

"In view of such considerations, it is proposed to establish a *national institution* on the plan developed in the subjoined constitution, to which the committee particularly invite your attention. They also solicit your views of the principles it involves; your opinion of the probable reception, by the community at large, of publications to be issued under such sanctions; and of the sympathy and co operation, both of a literary and pecuniary nature, in your district of country, which such an enterprise may be likely to secure."

REPLIES.

The following extracts are from the replies received by the committee:

From his excellency Governor Vroom, Somerville, N. J.

I have long thought such an institution was greatly needed; and, if I can judge rightly of the moral tendency of those agents which are now operating most strongly in the formation of character in our country, I should say there is no time to be lost. The influence of the press is becoming very powerful—especially the periodical press. And we cannot but be sensible, that in too many instances it is prostituted to the basest purposes. Periodical productions, whether they be books, magazines, or newspapers, which circulate most extensively among the least informed classes of society, will necessarily accomplish much for good or for evil. And it is much to be lamented, that among them, there are so many of a decidedly irreligious and immoral character. These are read by the young, the inexperienced, and the ignorant. They almost strip vice of its deformity and crime of guilt. Skepticism and infidelity are encouraged, if not openly inculcated, and every ligament of moral principle unloosed.

How shall this crying evil be met? The press must not be muzzled. Freedom of thought and speech, and the liberty of the press, are among our most sacred inheritances, and they cannot be abridged. I see no other way than for truth and virtue and religion to make use of the same mighty engine, and to wield it with all the energy and force they can command. The antidote must quickly follow, if it do not accompany or precede the poison. The friends of order must act in concert, and under a deep sense of the responsibilities that rest upon them.

I rejoice that action has commenced on this important subject, and upon a scale so broad and liberal as to invite the co-operation of all good men. I will not entertain a doubt of its success; for I think there is enough of soundness and intelligence in public sentiment to sustain it, and sustain it well.

How the objects of the association may be most effectually promoted and attained, is a matter on which there may be an honest difference of opinion. Without going into detail, I would give it as my judgment, that the press should be made subservient to the best interests of all ranks in society, as far as practicable. A purifying process is needed throughout. There is too much corruption in the popular literature of the day, even of the higher order. A pure standard should be raised, and every effort should be made to render it attractive. In literature of a lower grade, there is much to condemn, and something to approve. What is good should be cherished, and strong efforts should be made through the medium of very cheap, popular, and well executed publications, to counteract what is bad, and reform public taste and sentiment.

Whatever form or shape the publications are made to assume, I deem it indispensable that they should all rest on the broad basis of the Bible. Among a Christian people, no system of education or instruction should be countenanced that is not founded on the great principles of the Christian religion. They are essential to the preservation of morality, order, and good government. Civil liberty has no security without them.

From his excelleney Governor Everett, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

The principles set forth in the circular have my full concurrence. The evils alluded to have long been felt and witnessed by me, with serious apprehension; and could the proposed remedy be applied with spirit and concert, I have no reason to doubt it would be effectual.

From his excellency Lieut. Gov. Robertson, Richmond, Virginia.

* * * It is impossible to contemplate the press in any light less imposing than that in which you exhibit it. It is, indeed, as it exists in this country, with no preventive, and scarce adequate corrective checks, the master-power that is to impress finally and rapidly beyond any other influence, a permanent character on the people of the United States, whether as individuals or a nation; and, through them, on all our institutions, political, social, and religious. According to the direction that shall be given

to it, we shall be a wise, virtuous, happy, and united people, or a prey to jealousies and dissensions, carrying disquiet and apprehension to the bosom of every citizen, and entailing, ultimately, degradation and wretchedness on the whole country. It is, then, most worthy the wise and good to unite their efforts, and put forth all their strength, to direct this great engine to beneficent ends; to give all possible efficiency and expansion to its power to do good, and interpose every practicable check to its capacity for evil. No mode more likely to effect this noble object seems to have presented itself to the reflections of the philanthropist here or in Europe, than the one which you, gentlemen, have the honor first to have projected in the new world, and which you now submit to public acceptance. For one, I hail the projected experiment with the greatest cordiality, and shall watch its progress with the most fervent aspirations for its signal success. I cannot doubt but that similar aspirations will accompany the incipient institution among all who love their country, or love their kind, throughout the wide limits of the republic. In this district of country, the friends of useful knowledge and of a pure morality will, I am sure, give cordial welcome and support to a society proposing to itself the accomplishment of the great object which they, too, have so much at heart—the enlightning of the public mind, and the amelioration of public morals.

Please to enrol me as a life member. On the organization of the society the proper officer may draw on me for the amount of my subscription.

From Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey.

I regard the plan as one of the happiest promise. The demand for such a moral agency is urgent indeed: and I rejoice that this movement has been made, to meet a crisis in our country full of interest and danger. The principle adopted by the committee, that the universal diffusion of knowledge, imbued with the spirit of Christianity, is indispensable for the full enjoyment of the best civil and social institutions, must commend itself to every mind, that has in any degree reflected on our condition and prospects. As to the probable reception of publications to be issued under the sanction of the proposed society, I cannot doubt that this district of country will generally give them a cordial welcome, and cheerfully aid in sustaining the enterprise.

From Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

For myself, I hesitate not a moment to give my unqualified approbation of your proposal, and of the plan set forth in the constitution of the society. To me it appears that you have chosen the most solid materials for the basis of the proposed edifice, and columns of the highest order for the support of the superstructure. If it receive merited patronage, it bids fair to be a fabric of national utility and glory, and of a permanency coeval with the continuance of our republic. Your illustration of the subject needs no additional comment. The reasons which you assign for such an institution as you propose, will, I hope, be convincing to the community, and secure

its co-operation. The principle which you have adopted, "that the universal diffusion of knowledge, imbued with the spirit of Christianity, is indispensable for bringing any people to the full enjoyment of the best civil and social institutions," is, in my view, incontrovertible; and while your adoption of it is a pledge of high importance to the Christian portion of the community, it encourages the best hopes of all intelligent and honest citizens. All are alike concerned in the preservation of freedom; all, therefore, who accord with you in the just sentiment, that "intelligence and Christian principle constitute the palladium of American liberty," must feel interested in the success of your benevolent and patriotic enterprise. That it may receive the patronage of the American people, and the benediction of Him who "ruleth among the nations," and who only can "*command* the blessing," is the sincere wish, and will be the fervent prayer, of

Yours, &c.

From James Wadsworth, Esq., Geneseo, New York.

The object of the proposed association appears to me to be most praiseworthy, and, without making any further inquiries, I shall ask the privilege of becoming a life member. The constitution and prospectus appear to be drawn up with great care and ability. I send you by the newspaper mail a little pamphlet, which contains detailed reports respecting the moral and literary effects of the school district library; please lay it before the directors, and if, after examination, the facts set forth in the reports do not convince them of the necessity and importance of preparing a school district library, to be compiled with great care, and with special reference to the intellectual, moral, and religious instruction of our youth, and vended at the cheapest rate, it will be idle for me to add a single word. Please to say, respectfully, to the opulent directors, that if we have not the spirit, during this plethory of wealth, to make the experiment, when will it ever be made?

From Hon. Chief Justice Hornblower, Newark, New Jersey.

The plan meets my cordial approbation, and shall receive all the aid, as well pecuniary as otherwise, that my limited means will permit.

I have not time to express my views of the principles of the institution in detail, but only to say, that if those principles are acted upon in good faith, as no doubt they will be, the society cannot fail to prove a blessing to our country and the world; and will, I have no doubt, receive the patronage and support of the enlightended, benevolent, and patriotic portion of the society in which my lot is cast, and of the moral and Christian community in general.

From Hon. P. P. Barbour, Frscati, Virginia.

I have no hesitation in saying that it meets my decided approbation. Abstractly, I should consider it a sound principle in politics, that no Gov-

ernment like ours, founded upon public opinion, can permanently stand, unless the community on whom it is to operate be virtuous and enlightened. The truth of this principle is proclaimed alike by the writings of wise men and the voice of experience, which has been justly called the "mistress of the world." Although in most of the States, and Virginia amongst them, some provision is made by law for the support of education, yet in none is it so complete as not to need all the collateral aids which it can receive. Amongst them, I know none promising to be more efficient than the proposed scheme. There is a large portion of the population of even the most favored country, who have not leisure for a regular systematic course of study. To all such, there is great value in productions issuing from the press, under the auspices of such a society as is proposed, which, whilst they diffuse knowledge, imbued with morality and the spirit of Christianity, are presented in a form as interesting as they are instructive, and in a compass which enables almost all to take from their daily vocations time enough to read them.

This is no longer matter of speculation; the experiment has been tried in Europe, and experience has given it the impress of her approbation.

From Bradford Sumner, Esq., Boston.

I am exceedingly gratified to find that such a society has been formed, and that so much valuable talent and influence are engaged for its support. The literature of the day, without doubt, needs some reform; and the plan proposed by your society seems to me well calulated to effect the object. Every institution, whose object and tendency are to purify, and to make broader and deeper, the streams of useful knowledge, must meet the approbation, and, to some extent, insure the aid of every Christian and philanthropist. The proper culture of the minds and hearts of coming generations can hardly be overrated; and the society has my best wishes for its success.

From Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., Portsmouth, N. H.

I give it my cordial concurrence. When I consider the condition, operation, and prodigious consequences of the American press, its uncontrolled, and often reckless, power; the cheapness, activity, and eagerness with which it pours forth the streams of poison; the alacrity with which it pampers the basest passions of society; I do conceive that it is one of the first objects of an enlightened and Christian people to endeavor to purify such a fountain of intellectual and moral power, and, by its mighty efficiency, to counteract the mischiefs which it produces. This is to strike at the root of the evil. If the PRESS be the potent and successful engine of moral ruin for bad men, let it be used as the potent antidote to what is bad by good men; and thus be made a prolific source of mercy. Let Christian energy and wealth flood the land with productions, abounding in useful knowledge and holy principles. I know no vestige of ground on which Christians can stand with stronger hopes of more brilliant triumphs, than on an enlightened

press, sustained by an extensive combination of talent, and consecrated to truth and virtue and piety. Here is not only the loftiest, but the only ground where there can be a holy league and effectual union of sacred effort. If the great and good of our land will unite to wield by some condensed operations the almost omnipotent energies of the PRESS, they will in a few years exert an almost miraculous moral influence on our land.

Moreover it is not only necessary that the learned and pious of our country should be awake and active in employing the greatest known engine of influence for the diffusion of useful knowledge, but it is also necessary to make men understand that knowledge should not be their chief object, but that it should be a sanctified knowledge, a knowledge intimately connected with religion, and acquired for the increase of moral power, for the production of a loftier virtue and a more extensive benevolence.

The productions of the English Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge have generally had reference to man only as an intellectual being; and seem to have had too little reference to religious responsibilities and to the momentous truths of revelation. The PRESS, therefore, at this era, loudly calls for the sanctifying influences of Christianity. I am satisfied that a national institution, on an extended scale, for the diffusion of knowledge, in connexion with pure and salutary principles, is one of the most important measures in connexion with liberty and religion, with literature and education, with peace and virtue, that can be adopted in our country; and they also satisfy me that it is my duty, as far as it is within my feeble capacity, to co-operate with your committee and others in the advancement of this design. I have no doubt of its success.

From Hon. Judge Cameron, Raleigh, N. C.

I cordially approve of the views of the committee, and the principles on which the present constitution is framed, and will willingly co-operate with them as far as I have ability, in the furtherance of an enterprise promising such highly beneficial results.

Branches of the society in each State, co-operating with the parent society, located in New York, will be the most efficient plan of spreading its influence.

From Hon. Judge Davis, Boston, Mass.

The plan appears to be seasonable, and will, I trust, be eminently salutary, tending, in some good degree, to alleviate the apprehensions of the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian. In this day of excitement and movement, the susceptibility that is manifested, impelling, as too often occurs, to *evil*, should encourage a belief that it may be influenced to embrace the *good* and the *true*. Your society, in the discreet and efficient performance of its assumed duties, cannot but have a beneficial agency, in counteracting the multiplied stimulants to folly, error, and depravity, and their afflicting attendants. The young, especially, it may be hoped, will experience the precious enjoyment of sober thought and rational inquiry;

nor should we despair of impressing even dissolute wanderers, indulging the hope of beholding them recovered from sad bewilderment, and in their "right mind."

I would merely suggest a wish that, in the execution of the works intended for circulation, under the direction or auspices of the society, *cheapness* may not be too much regarded. The reading public have a right to require better paper, clearer type, and better binding than is too commonly presented to them. Performances of the character indicated by the association, should have a corresponding dress; not merely for immediate attraction, but for permanent preservation and use.

From Wm. C. Gilman, Esq., Norwich, Conn.

The objects of the association appear to be of the first importance, and I have no doubt they will appear more so in the eye of the community after the experiment is made.

From Francis Gillette, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

In accordance with my feelings, permit me, sir, in the first place, to express the sincere joy with which I hail the projected enterprise, and the lively gratitude which, as an American citizen, I feel towards the distinguished gentlemen with whom it originated. In common with many good and patriotic citizens in this quarter, I have long deplored the demoralizing influences of the press; and have looked with anxious solicitude for some remedy that should be at once efficacious and adequate.

Success, certain and glorious, must crown your benevolent efforts in the cause of virtue and mankind.

I hope that men of wealth throughout our country will duly appreciate the importance of this enterprise, and contribute to the funds of the society with a generosity that will enable it to carry out its designs. In no way could they more efficiently subserve the interests of mankind than by co-operating in the great work of disseminating light and truth.

From Hon. W. H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.

I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction, that the object of the proposed institution is the most important which can engage the attention of all wise and good citizens of our country. It is most certain that a Republican Government cannot live but as it is sustained by the virtue and intelligence of the people. This is an old and trite truth. But it is to me quite as obvious that there exist too many indications which show that the tone of moral sentiment, and the standard of intelligence among us, require great improvement.

It seems to me that the present is a propitious period for making the effort. The community are now, more than at any former time, disposed

to reading; and although latitudinarian notions of religion and morals are boldly promulgated, the great mass of the people are yet sound and firm in their adherence to the Christian religion. The number is yet very small of those who will depart from the principle you have adopted: "That the universal diffusion of knowledge, imbued with the spirit of Christianity, is indispensable for bringing any people to the full enjoyment of the best civil and social institutions."

From Chief Justice Durfee, Tiverton, Rhode Island.

In my view, the proposed institution has presented itself in answer to the pressing demands of the present moral and religious wants of the community. The present prevalent appetite for intellectual food, can be satisfied only through the press, and the tastes, passions, and moral feelings of the rising generation will take their character from the publications of the present day.

Every one, who contemplates the present condition of the American PRESS, must regret that an institution on the plan proposed had not been earlier projected. Most of the publications with which the country is flooded, do not seem to aim at any moral good: the object seems to be the excitement of intense feeling with an entire heedlessness as to what such excitement tends.

I approve of the idea of the universal diffusion of knowledge, imbued with the spirit of Christianity. The Christianity of this institution will, I doubt not, be that *essential Christianity* which rises above all sectarianism. I cannot permit myself to doubt that the publications of such an institution, aiming at an improvement of morals and an advancement of useful knowledge, can be any otherwise than most favorably received by the community at large. Let the object be understood and felt, and their favorable reaction will be certain.

From Reverend Dr. Sharp, Boston, Massachusetts.

I have read your circular and the proposed "Constitution of the American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," with lively interest.

We are a nation of readers, if newspaper reading and the perusal of the light and ephemeral productions of the day can give us a title to that character. But although the "newspaper is abroad," exerting a mighty influence on the views and habits of the people, yet every reflecting person must regret that the influence is too often evil and not good.

If this be the character of daily and weekly publications, it is extremely desirable that the press should teem with works of a different kind. We need books for the rising generation and for those who are but "children of a larger growth," "imbued with the spirit of Christianity," and illustrating and enforcing those great moral and social duties, the observance of which is necessary to the preservation and perpetuity of our republican institutions. We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts and reasonings of pure and lofty minds.

The American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, if judiciously conducted, will, I think, to a good degree, meet the necessities of the nation in these respects. The liberal course which is intended to be pursued, avoiding all topics which are purely sectarian, and elucidating great moral and religious principles, in which all Christians are agreed, will remove all occasions for jealousy; and I should hope that men of enlarged minds in every sect would gladly lend their aid in sustaining the society.

From Joseph Cummings, Esq., Savannah, Georgia.

I have examined the circular with care, and highly value the patriotism and philanthropy of those who have originated the institution.

The principles involved are without objection; and I cannot permit myself to doubt that our country will patronise so noble an object, which must have the effect of giving unity to efforts to instruct and benefit the present and coming generations. The Christian and lover of his country cannot but esteem such an object as worthy of his labors.

From John C. Warren, M. D., Boston, Massachusetts.

I beg leave to express my approbation of the sentiments expressed in the circular, and my perfect disposition to unite in the prosecution of those philanthropic designs.

From Thomas Sewall, M. D., Washington, District of Columbia.

I have long thought the PRESS most shamefully perverted by bad men, and shamefully neglected by good men. It is no doubt the great medium through which to regenerate the community. The PRESS, if moved at all, must be done by the associated influence of men; known, respected, powerful, and full of zeal, and then sustained by wealth. I rejoice that a few have already enlisted.

From Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D., South Carolina.

I hasten to express my cordial concurrence in the views expressed in that paper, and to offer every aid in my power to carry into effect, in this region, the purposes of a society established to advance the interests of knowledge and virtue.

From James Brewster, Esq., New Haven, Connecticut.

I am much gratified with the whole plan of the enterprise. *First*, because it is based upon Christian principle as "indispensable to the full

enjoyment of the best civil and social institutions," and constituting the "palladium of American liberty;" and, *secondly*, because the constitution invites the co-operation of all good men without regard to sect or party.

An effort like the one contemplated is called for by more considerations than I can designate.

From Reverend Moses Stuart, Andover, Massachusetts.

I have read it with lively interest. With all my heart I wish you success. Gladly would I do something more than say, "Be ye warmed and be ye filled."

From Reverend Dr. Miller, Princeton, New Jersey.

The principles set forth in your communication are such as I cordially approve. It gives me unfeigned pleasure to find the gentlemen whose names are connected with this plan embarked in an enterprise so enlightened, so solemnly called for, and so likely, if wisely pursued, to serve the best interests of our nation. In such an enterprise, it will give me great pleasure in my humble sphere to co-operate; and although, at my advanced age, and with my multiplied engagements, it is not probable that it will be in my power to render any important assistance, yet my good wishes and prayers shall be cordially given to your efforts, and any thing in the form of labor, that I may be able to contribute, shall not be withheld.

From Eleazar Lord, Esq., Tappan, New York.

The plan is, I think, admirable, alike for its simplicity and its comprehensiveness. No event, assuredly, relating to the prospective welfare of society in this country has occurred for a length of time which, in point of interest, of importance, or of promise, can be compared with that of the proposal of this institution. Of its success—its great, rapid, and far reaching success—conducted as I am confident it will be, I entertain no doubt. But its success, if I am not greatly mistaken, especially its prosperous beginnings, will depend not so much on the accumulation of capital by which to sustain its undertakings, nor on the titles or pretensions of the works published, as on the influence of the society—the influence proper to such an association—the influence which proceeds from confidence already established in the characters of those associated, and of those who conduct the affairs of the institution.

It is, therefore, in my view, a great point so to organize and conduct the concern, that the entire volume and force of that influence may accompany and give impulse to every publication. In this particular, we have the advantage of those who employ the press to bad purposes, and we ought to make the most of it. They can print as well as we, and they can ply all that is corrupt in the hearts and practices of men; but with the personal

moral, intellectual, and Christian influence, to be combined in this institution, and to be boldly exerted in its appropriate sphere, they cannot cope.

From Right Rev. Bishop Smith, Lexington, Ky.

I had heard of the movements with regard to the new society with which you are connected before receiving your circular; and my heart had hailed them with humble gratitude to God, as auspicious of the greatest good to our country, and to the souls of men.

From this remote point, the utmost we can say is, go on and prosper; and the God of all mercy prosper you!

If I were to condense my prayers for my country into the shortest compass, it seems to me that prayer should run—"Sanctify, O Lord, first of all, the pulpits of our country, and then, Lord, vouchsafe to sanctify the press."

From Rev. G. W. Bethune, Philadelphia, Penn.

We have loudly proclaimed that our free institutions are based upon the knowledge and virtue of the people. The necessity of strengthening these foundations of our prosperity has often been urged by our enlightened rulers. Public and private bounty has been lavished upon seminaries of every gradation. In many States, (your own in particular,) all that mere legislation can do has been done to carry opportunities of instruction into every neighborhood. Yet facts prove that some such institution as you propose is necessary to supply the people with useful reading.

Let us, by cheap, entertaining, and widely diffused publications, place useful knowledge before every eye—teach every mind to observe and reason, and we will, by the blessing of the Father of Lights, soon have a foundation for a nobler superstructure of social and political VIRTUE. Lord Brougham never displayed so much his mighty mind, as when he conceived the establishment of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. We may regret that religion mingled so little with his views, but we must admire the power of knowledge.

Establish your institution, scatter your publications far and wide, light the lamp of useful knowledge in every dwelling, make our countrymen *conscious of mental power*, and all the various forms of danger which now flit among our people will flee before it.

Such an institution is necessary to secure the *morals* of our country. Give the people useful knowledge. Place your cheap periodical upon the evening table. Gather around parents and children to look at its pictures, and listen to its well told facts, and that good humor which, like Cowper's tea, "will cheer but not inebriate," and you will keep them from the haunts of vice. The wood cuts allure, the historical anecdotes entertain, and its simple illustrations of natural history awaken a thirst for knowledge, fence their mind from the solicitations of evil, and store the memory with pleasant thoughts to occupy the soul, when, in the hours of labor, the body may be busy. Soon they will demand more, and you may lead them on farther and farther in the ways of wisdom.

The *practicability* of such an institution is beyond a doubt. All that is wanted is money. The experience of the English society proves it. Surely, our men of wealth cannot but see the necessity of stemming the tide of immorality among us, swelled, as it is, by the continual incursion of foreign crime, and the too rapid growth of our newer territories—too rapid, because outstripping the means of education and religion. Such an institution would do more to secure social peace and public virtue than all the courts and prisons in the land, and would yield a priceless dividend upon the gifts to its treasury.

From Clement C. Moore, LL. D., Gen. Theo. Seminary, N. Y.

The very name of it is enough to secure the good wishes of all who are friends to mankind, if the society but act to their name. I stand ready to lend my feeble aid in advancing the great and good end which is proposed.

From Professor Gird, West Point, N. Y.

The correctness of the views which have been taken by the committee, and the excellence of the proposed constitution, will, I should think, be generally acknowledged. Publications issued under the society's sanction cannot fail to be well received by a large and valuable portion of the community.

From Rev. Dr. A. Church, University of Georgia.

So far as I understand the principles set forth in the circular, I can but highly approve them, and sincerely hope that the society may succeed. The objects of the society, as set forth in the 2d article of the constitution, must commend themselves to every friend of virtue and knowledge and religion; and in a particular manner, I think the last as there set forth, a most desirable object, and one which may be accomplished by such means as the society propose to use. We need, *greatly* need, good elementary books of instruction—such as can be procured cheap, and yet are well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. And could there be something like uniformity in these throughout our country, they would be greatly cheapened.

From Rev. Dr. Gillett, Hallowell, Maine.

I feel no hesitation in saying that your institution would receive the hearty concurrence of all wise and good men in this region. Indeed, it is just what the exigencies of the times require; just suited to the spirit of the age. Something of the kind you contemplate must be done, to save our

republican institutions from the catastrophe which all other republics have experienced. And I look forward with confidence to the time when the "American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," shall hold a prominent place among the scientific and benevolent institutions of our day.

From Hon. Thomas Rice, Winslow, Maine.

Could there be a fund, such as we think is contemplated, to enable the society to move on in its operations unembarrassed, and send throughout the land specimens of its publications, we think there would be very little doubt as to their speedy circulation. We would bid you "God-speed" in all your efforts for the good of man, and to preserve, unimpaired to our posterity, the rich legacy of our fathers. And when, instead of the fathers shall be the children, may such as then live in the United States of America behold a virtuous, happy, and enlightened people.

From Geo. Griffin, Esq., New York.

The proposed institution has my best wishes, and I shall be happy to aid in promoting its success.

From Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Boston, Mass.

A society of the kind proposed, under the auspices of such men, is a *desideratum*, and cannot fail of being highly useful. We need to be far better acquainted with the extent to which the means of diffusing knowledge have been spread in our country.

From Anthony Barclay, Esq., New York.

Having often reflected upon, and suggested the desirableness of such an association as is proposed in the circular, I have only to communicate my wish most heartily to co-operate in the objects which have been presented, to the extent of my humble ability.

From M. Willard Hall, Washington, Delaware.

I highly approve the principles and objects of the proposed national institution.

I have long seen the need of some efficient aid to promote general education in this country. The subject is of unspeakable concern, and it is embarrassed with various and great difficulties. To promote it effectually,

it must be viewed in a new light, and brought under influences that have not been extended to it. To credit the public voice, we must suppose that there is an unanimous and hearty approval of all measures adapted to foster and advance elementary education

There is a great need to direct the public taste, to awaken curiosity in search of useful knowledge. Cheap publications, conveying such knowledge in a simple, agreeable form, are much to be desired. In respect to the publications that have been circulated, they have been the means of communicating very little knowledge, and their tendency has not been to implant or cultivate a useful taste or habit of reading. We need publications of *matter*, not of fiction, nor merely of precept or argument.

From Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt, D. D., Bridgeport, Connecticut.

I rejoice, dear sir, as a father and a citizen, as a Christian and a minister of Christ, at the proposed undertaking.

From Joshua B. Whitridge, M. D., Charleston, S. C.

Unless something is done to enlighten the minds and purify the hearts of the people, how long shall we (as a nation) be able to maintain the position we now occupy? How long shall we continue to exert a moral and political influence among the nations of the earth? How long shall we be able to preserve our republican institutions? These are solemn considerations, and well worthy the attention of the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian.

From Enos Barnes, M. D., Rock Stream, Yates county.

If the press, instead of pouring forth an almost irresistible flood of light reading, calculated only to catch the breeze of popular favor, could be so conducted as to spread before the community only those healthful principles so greatly needed, and the want of which is by benevolent and intelligent minds so much deplored, all would soon be well; but as this greatly to be desired improvement cannot, to any considerable extent, be expected, the committee have very wisely a *counteracting influence* in the second article of the proposed constitution; which, if constantly kept in view by the society, will eventually accomplish *all* its friends could desire. And I make this last observation with a full knowledge of the unlimited extent of the meaning: for a discovery by the people of the although gradual, yet sure improvement which the labors of the association must produce, will not fail to increase the number of its admirers and friends; and I doubt not this society will be hailed by millions yet unborn as a mighty engine, greatly auxiliary to the accomplishment of the benevolent purposes of the Almighty towards our guilty world.

From Rev. Dr. Lindsley, Pres. University of Tennessee, Nashville.

I cordially approve the objects which your society proposes to achieve, and also the means by which they are to be accomplished. My thoughts have been for several years past diverted to precisely such an organization. And had I resided in an eastern metropolis instead of a remote western village, I should not have remained silent or inactive to this late day.

I rejoice to witness so auspicious a movement of an enterprise so truly national and so perfectly philanthropic.

From Rev. Pres. T. W. Coit, Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.

The institution proposed by the committee meets my cordial approbation, for they seem resolved to found it upon a principle, the neglect of which has, in my view, made much "useful knowledge" worse than nothing, viz: that the education of the head must be combined with the education of the heart. I have seen so much mischief flow from an exclusive attention to the first of these species of education, that I have at times grown quite skeptical and disheartened about its *utility*. If the pure and philanthropic purpose of the committee can be accomplished, I should rejoice for my country and for mankind. I am fully satisfied, that unless the intellect of this great nation be soon brought more under the control of moral and sacred influences, that no control will govern us but the iron one of despotism. Liberty, and the freest liberty, is compatible with virtue: when this union cannot exist, the resort to physical forces cannot be avoided.

From Rev. Pres. Carroll, Hampden Sidney College, Virginia.

With my own opinion on this subject, of such vital moment to Americans, you are already, in some measure, acquainted. The design of forming such an association, and of making it national, is truly a noble one, and in accordance with the liberal genius of our institutions. For the last ten years I have witnessed the various improvements in the press with a degree of painful solicitude as to the ultimate direction which its increased power might take. I have said to myself, "what if the gigantic depravity of perverted genius and learning shall have a preponderatory influence in wielding the energies of this wonderful engine?" And the recent increase of the works of fiction and other light and ephemeral trash, has made me tremble, lest my fears on this subject might yet be realized. I know of no theatre in the civilized world where the press is likely to wield such an unlimited influence over the civil and moral destinies of man as in our own country. A licentious press of itself would be sufficient to work out our civil, social, and moral ruin, without requiring the lapse of any considerable length of time. To the mind of an intelligent observer your proposed society must appear to take rank amongst those grand conservative measures, called for by the exigencies of the times, and indispensable to the perpetuity of our political and religious interests as a people.

It is high time for patriots, philanthropists, and Christians to bond to-

gether, and determine, if possible, to gain the pre-occupancy of that ground over which the influence of the press in this country will yet extend. It will be too late to do this not many years hence. There is a wonderfully rapid *onward* course in all our efforts as a nation. The influence of the press will follow this law which governs all *American things*. If the virtuous and the good do not manage this engine while they may, it will, of necessity, soon pass into other and different hands, and become in them an appalling mechanism of mischief and destruction.

From Rev. Hector Humphreys, Pres. St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

I most heartily bid you "God-speed" in your excellent undertaking; and any efforts of mine, to promote the circulation of your papers in Maryland, are at your disposal.

From Rev. Joel Parker, Woodville, Mississippi.

I look upon this movement as one of the most cheering evidences that God, in his holy providence, will rescue this nation from the anarchy and infidelity with which it is most alarmingly threatened.

From the Rev. William S. Potts, Marion College, Missouri.

In the sentiments expressed in the circular I most heartily concur. The prostitution of the press in our whole land is most lamentable. The moral influence exerted by a large number of our periodicals is of the most deleterious kind, and ought to call forth the exertions of every friend to the moral and intellectual cultivation of our youth. So many, through covetous motives, have become the panders to vice and folly, scattering through the length and breadth of the land their flippant tales, jests, and scoffs at sacred things, that it is high time some more honorable should stand forth to cater for the moral and intellectual wants of this vast republic. If the public taste has been vitiated, means should be taken immediately to rectify it.

From Samuel Agnew, Esq., Hamilton, Mo.

The object of the circular struck me forcibly, and excited an interest which it intrinsically possesses to produce on every mind, in any proportionate degree alive to the best interests of our country. The purpose is one worthy of the most enlightened patriot and the warmest hearted Christain. I rejoice that so noble and benevolent an enterprise has occupied the attention and enlisted the efforts of those whose character will give reputation and success to this generous enterprise.

It will give me real pleasure to co-operate in any way with the society in

promoting their noble enterprise. This far west needs, in a peculiar measure, the influence of this cheering and Christian effort.

From Benjamin Bakewell, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Being fully convinced of the importance and advantage which might be expected to result from an association of this description, if based on the principles of Christian benevolence and liberality, I shall be glad to receive a copy of the constitution and such other information respecting the views of the society, as may be necessary to form an opinion of them. Should they coincide with my own, I shall be happy to make them known in this community, and urge my fellow citizens to co-operate with the society in carrying them into effect.

It is presumed that an object so noble as the one proposed will have nothing sectarian about it, and as every Christian denomination possesses sufficient knowledge of Divine truth to lead its professors in the path of virtue, if they will honestly and sincerely follow it, no invidious distinctions will exist in an association whose professed object is "the diffusion of useful knowledge, imbued with the spirit of Christianity," throughout the United States.

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*Minutes of the meeting at Saratoga Springs.**

A meeting was held at Saratoga Springs, on Saturday evening, August 6th. of persons friendly to the formation of an American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

The Hon. Judge Woodworth, of Albany, was called to the chair, and Professor S. F. B. Morse appointed secretary.

Professor Proudfit, of the New York University, stated briefly the objects of the meeting. He mentioned that two meetings had recently been held in the city of New York, at which it had been proposed to form a national institution, upon a broad and catholic basis, for the general diffusion of useful knowledge.

For the example which had prompted such a design, we were indebted to the philanthropists of England. It had been felt in that country, that a crisis had arisen which demanded a combination of the talent and virtue of the land, to resist the alarming progress of ignorance and vice; and several noble institutions were now in spirited operation there, conducted on a scale commensurate with the great object to be gained.

The friends of a similar design in this country were happy in acknowledging themselves indebted to the successful experiment made in our fatherland, for the first idea, as well as some of the principal outlines of their plan. And surely if an effort of this kind had been found necessary in England, it was doubly so here. We were citizens of a free republic; and it was a universally acknowledged truth, that under such a government, the only pillars of public order were the virtue and intelligence of the people. It was a truth which thrust itself upon the view every time we

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* Furnished by the politeness of the reporter of the New York Observer.

cast our eyes over the moving, heaving surface of our American population; and though it had long been perceived and admitted, its deep and fearful importance had not yet been fully comprehended. That some effort of this kind should be made, was due to the national character. Who did not perceive that the situation and character of this people was in an eminent degree peculiar; it had no parallel in ancient or modern times. There was an excitability about it which in a peculiar manner exposed us to danger. The elements of society are here in a state of perpetual excitement. They need but a touch to kindle them into flame. Under such circumstances, it was our duty as Christians and lovers of man, to look at posterity, and, while yet it was possible, to strengthen all the safeguards which went to control and to direct into right channels the mighty, irrepressible, ungovernable activity of such a mass of mind. Mere political institutions would be found utterly without force against the movements of such a power; their feeble restraints dropped from it like flaxen thread from the limbs of an awaking giant. It was *moral* restraints alone which could hold in the passions of a great people, free even to licentiousness, and increasing in a ten-fold ratio from the immigrations of every kindred people under heaven. This country enjoyed peculiar facilities for such an enterprise as had been proposed. If we had much to encounter, we had also much to wield. We possessed, in an unshackled press, a power which our English brethren enjoyed in a far less degree. There they had a load of taxation and a rigid system of restricting laws to struggle against. The expense occasioned by the stamp duties was there so enormous that it had prevented British societies, though embodying such an amount of talent, wealth, and the influence attached to rank, from accomplishing much that might otherwise have been effected.

But in America we had none of these obstacles in the way. There was nothing here to hang on the wheels of the national machine; but, on the contrary, our situation combined many facilities for the accomplishment of the design, which ought to encourage its friends in immediately entering on its prosecution.

In the two meetings held in New York, the object had been rather a careful and deliberate consideration of facts, than any attempt at producing popular effect. The result of such consideration had been a deep conviction that the time for such an effort was fully come.

The friends of the design had felt desirous that a meeting should be held upon the subject, at Saratoga, where, as they knew, much talent and influence would at this season be congregated from various and distant portions of our country. A more extended meeting was expected soon to be held in New York, at which definite measures would probably be resolved upon, towards speedily entering on the execution of the plan.

Rev. Gorham D. Abbott, of New York, agent of the committee, then submitted a statement of facts, showing the present condition of the American press; the extent of its influence; the predominant character of its issues; and also gave a general description of the system of operations now in successful progress by national societies in Great Britain, to make the power of the press bear more directly and effectually on the intellectual and moral improvement of the people; and urged the importance and necessity of uniting the influence and efforts of good men in a similar organization for this country.

Rev. Dr. Potter, of Union College, Schenectady, then addressed the meet-
g as follows:

Professor Potter said he had no prepared speech, but he could not refuse
give his humble suffrage in favor of a plan, the avowed object of which
as the spread of *useful* knowledge. He laid emphasis on the word
seful," because all the claims of the plan rested on that feature. Some
the remarks which had been made in its favor might lead to the sup-
osition that the object of the proposed enterprise was the diffusion of *re-
gious* knowledge: but such was not the fact. The object was to dissem-
ate the products of uninspired human learning, but such parts of it as
ere pervaded by Christian morality. As the action of every Christian
ught to be pervaded by a general influence of Christianity, so every book
hich was provided for the use of a Christian land should bear upon its
ont the Christian character. The object, however, was not to print and
rculate religious books: that should be left to the different religious de-
ominations, to whom it properly belonged. This undertaking did not
ofess to touch the peculiarities of any religious sect, nor to provide read-
g for Christians alone; but to provide and to disseminate that which
very true patriot and enlightened philanthropist must approve. It had
en charged upon one of the London societies, that it had divorced litera-
re from Christianity: and it might be said, also, that they had in some
gree separated literature from science. Merely physical science, and its
plication especially to the arts, had hitherto appeared to form the great
ject of that institution; it had not given to Britain a *literature* that was
lculated to refine and to elevate the moral character. The institution
ntemplated by the proposed association designed to embrace in its range
publication physical, moral, and intellectual science, and general history,
e whole to be pervaded and characterized by such a taste for Christian
orals as should fit it to elevate and purify the public character.

He had remarked at the outset that he had laid emphasis on the word
useful," in this undertaking. They heard it often said that "the school-
aster was abroad;" but before he congratulated himself or his country-
en that such was the fact, he must pause. He knew that knowledge
as power; but it was power alike for evil and for good. If he knew
at what the schoolmaster sent abroad was truth alone, then he admitted
ere was ground of rejoicing, for truth was calculated to elevate the mind;
t if it was error, if it was falsehood that was spreading, then was the
asted boon that fruit of the forbidden tree "whose mortal taste brought
ath into the world and all our wo." Better was it that the stream of
owledge should be shut off entirely, than that it should be poured abroad
ten thousand full torrents charged with the elements of moral disease
d corruption. We were in the habit of glorying in the freedom of the
ess; but before this could be a legitimate ground of boasting, we must
ow what was the character of the press. The press might riot in its
erty, and pervert it to a curse. What security had we, in the existing
ate of things, that its power would be rightly used? None, but the in-
rest of those who guided it. The press, in a free country like ours, was
r all. It determined the character of the literature of the people. And
as it so that we had no other or better security for the application of so
ighty an engine than motives merely mercenary? Under such a guid-
ce, what aliment would the press provide for the intellectual appetite of
e people? Just what the people asked for. And what, in this age of

phrenzied agitation, was the kind of aliment for which the human mind would spontaneously ask? Would it be healthy aliment? Was it such as would send the vigor of moral health through the limbs and sinews of this young republic? Ah, no! There was but too much reason to fear that it would be such as was calculated only to madden and to degrade. With what anxious curiosity did the American public lately peruse the loathsome details of one of the foulest crimes, the revolting scenes of the interior of a brothel. He asked every Christian patriot if it was not time that something was done to check this stream of moral corruption? Had not the time come when good men should combine? Might it not with truth be said that the destinies of this republic hung upon an hour? Ought not its true friends to stand by the national fountains and guard them from poison? The design aimed at was to construct an American instrument—an instrument of mighty power—to be wielded by the wealth and intelligence of the American people. They proposed this as a starting point.

The nation had been told, with a taunting sneer, that Americans were a mere business people. He admitted that they were a business people, and he gloried in the fact. Even in that spot, consecrated, as it was, to recreation and enjoyment, they could not rest from business, but it was business of a high and holy character. The cause of temperance had gathered its advocates from all parts of the land, and held them in conclave for days together. To-night they were assembled on another great concern of national importance; and on the next evening another weighty subject of public concern was to be discussed. He gloried in the fact that in this high sense we were a business people. But it had been asserted that we were a mere money-getting people; that the immense amount of talent which distinguished the nation was all combined and all expended in the mere acquisition of property. It was true that great talent was thus engaged, and that vast amounts of property were accumulated. But for what? to be hoarded? to be used for the mere purpose of individual indulgence? It must be confessed that but too much of it was devoted to luxury and ostentation; but still, it was only justice to say that a great part of the national wealth was held by its possessors as a trust for God and for man. If the American people did display unprecedented talent, and industry, and enterprise, they displayed unprecedented liberality also. As to money, if this design proceeded, it must have it. Money constituted the sinews of such an enterprise. It was impossible to send forth millions of sheets daily, unless funds could be procured to start upon. The executive committee have asked the merchants of this land, men whom God has so blessed that they are becoming princes, to be the benefactors of this people, to feed their country with knowledge and truth, and thus send down an influence on the generations to come which shall bless them both for time and eternity.

Professor P. added, that there were the most cheering indications that there existed among the intelligent moneyed men of the land a readiness to patronize such a design. It was not twelve months since an American philanthropist had offered to place fifty thousand dollars in his hands to be applied to the object, and to take all the hazards of loss in case of failure; but the plan not then being ripe for execution, he had since given to the money a different direction. There was reason to expect other such instances of munificent liberality. In every one of our great cities liberal donations might easily be obtained. One hundred thousand dollars at least

should be raised to enable this society to carry its measures fully into effect.

Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, then addressed the meeting. He dwelt upon the importance of diffusing through the entire mass of American society that knowledge which will purify and elevate the whole; alluding to the fact that knowledge in its progress through the world had hitherto been confined to comparatively small portions of human society. It had been like morning light, which gilds the mountain tops but reaches not the valleys.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that a crisis has arrived in our country in which the means of the intellectual and moral elevation of our entire population is due to them and indispensable to the continuance of our invaluable institutions.

Resolved, That the proposed organization of an American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge is a measure urgently demanded by the exigencies of the nation, and wisely adapted to secure its end, and shall receive our cordial co-operation.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Potter, the meeting then adjourned.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, *Secretary.*

Minutes of the meeting at Andover, Massachusetts.

Agreeable to invitation, a public meeting was held on the evening of September 6, 1836, at which the Rev. Dr. Fay, of Charlestown, was appointed chairman, and the Rev. Samuel M. Worcester, of Salem, secretary. The meeting was very fully attended by gentlemen from all parts of the country. After an address by Rev. Gorham D. Abbott, the following resolution, offered by Rev. Dr. Tappan, of Augusta, Me., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have listened with deep interest to the statements of Mr. Abbott, relative to the plan of the proposed "American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and that we regard it as eminently entitled to the patronage of all who would promote the best interests of our country and the world.

WARREN FAY, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL M. WORCESTER, *Secretary.*

Extract from the minutes of the State Convention of Common School Teachers, held at the capitol, in Albany, September 20, 1836.

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest interest the statements by the Rev. Gorham D. Abbott, of the proposed organization and objects of the "American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge."

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the peculiar state of our beloved country calls loudly for such an organization, and that we pledge ourselves to use every effort in our power to promote the objects of said society.

G. B. GLENDINNING,
S. R. SWEET,
Secretaries.

Minutes of the meeting at Hartford, Connecticut.

At a public meeting held in this place September 17, 1836, President Day, of Yale College, was chosen chairman, and Rev. T. H. Gallaudett appointed secretary.

Mr. Abbott made a statement of facts and of the objects of the society, when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting, feeling the deepest interest in the statements made by Mr. Abbott with regard to the state and influence of the American press, and the objects and plan of the "American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," cordially approve of its leading design, and that we will, in the several places of our residence, cheerfully afford this society our aid and co-operation.

T. H. GALLAUDETT, *Secretary.*

From the first message to Congress of the Father of his Country, January 8, 1790.

"There is nothing that can better deserve our patronage than the promotion of science and literature. Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness, and in one in which the measures of Government receive their impressions so immediately from the sense of the community as in ours, it is proportionably essential. To the security of a free constitution it contributes in various ways. By convincing those who are intrusted with the public administration that every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people, and by teaching the people themselves to know and to value their own rights; to discern and provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the exercise of lawful authority; between burdens arising from a disregard to their convenience, and those resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society; to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy but temperate vigilance against encroachment with an inviolable respect to the laws."

WASHINGTON.

"I am a friend to all rational measures for propagating knowledge among all classes of people. I wish success to the project of free libraries. A republican government without knowledge and virtue, is a body without a soul."

JOHN ADAMS.

"By far the most important bill in our own code is that for diffusing knowledge among the people. *No other sure foundation can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness.* Make a crusade against ignorance; establish and improve the law for educating of the common people. And without going into the monitory history of the ancient world, in all its quarters, and at all its periods, that of the soil in which we live, and of its occupants, indigenous and emigrants, teaches the awful lesson, that no nation is permitted to live in ignorance with impunity."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"Throughout the civilized world, nations are courting the praise of fostering science and the useful arts; and are opening their eyes to the principles and the blessings of representative government. The American people owe it to themselves and to the cause of free government, to prove by their establishments for the advancement and *diffusion of knowledge*, that their political institutions, which are attracting observation from every quarter, are as favorable to the intellectual and moral improvement of man, as they are conformable to his individual and social rights. What spectacle can be more edifying or more seasonable, than that of *liberty* and *learning*, each leaning on the other for their mutual and surest support?"

JAMES MADISON.

"Moral, political, and intellectual improvement, are duties assigned by the author of our existence to social, no less than to individual man. * * * Perhaps the very first instrument for the improvement of the condition of men is *knowledge;* and to the acquisition of much of the knowledge adapted to the wants, the comforts, and enjoyments of human life, public institutions and seminaries of learning are essential."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington, (the Farewell Address,) to his countrymen, should be cherished in the hearts of every citizen to the last generation; and, perhaps, at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look at the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy, foretelling events, and warning us of the evil to come. More than forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. * * * Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten?"

ANDREW JACKSON'S *Farewell Address.*

From the Farewell Address to the people of the United States.

"In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

WASHINGTON.

"It is universally admitted, that a well instructed people alone can be a permanently free people."

JAMES MADISON.

"Education is the guardian of liberty and the bulwark of morality. Knowledge and virtue are generally inseparable companions, and are in the moral, what light and heat are in the natural world, the illuminating and vivifying principle. * * * Every effort ought to be made to fortify our free institutions; and the great bulwark of security is to be found in education; the culture of the heart and the head, the diffusion of knowledge, piety, and morality. * * * Upon education we must rely for the purity, the preservation, and the perpetuation of republican government. In this sacred cause we cannot exercise too much liberality. It is identified

with our best interests in this world, and with our best destinies in the world to come."

DE WITT CLINTON.

"For learning be liberal. Spare no cost; for by such parsimony all is lost that is saved; but let it be useful knowledge, such as is consistent with truth and godliness."

WILLIAM PENN.

Message of Governor Wolf to the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

"The improvement of the mind should be the first care of the American statesman; and the dissemination of learning and knowledge ought to form one of the principal objects of his ambition. Virtue and intelligence are the only appropriate pillars upon which a republican government can securely rest; without these, liberty itself would soon degenerate into licentiousness, and our free and liberal institutions, so highly cherished by ourselves, and so much admired and respected by the wise and patriotic of other nations, would be ingulfed in anarchy, and become the reproach of the friends and the derision of the enemies of the equal rights of man, in every quarter of the globe."

GEORGE WOLF.

"Virtue is the soul of a republic. To promote this, laws for the suppression of vice and immorality will be as ineffectual as the increase and enlargement of jails. There is but one method of preventing crimes, and of rendering a republican form of government durable; and that is, by disseminating the seeds of virtue and knowledge through every part of the State, by means of proper modes."

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Dr. Dick, of Glasgow, has dedicated the fifth volume of his works to Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., of Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, as follows:

TO THADDEUS STEVENS, ESQ.,

This volume is inscribed, as a small testimony of respect for his patriotic and benevolent exertions, in procuring the means and promoting the cause of universal education in Pennsylvania, by his obedient servant,

THE AUTHOR.

In one of Dr. Dick's late letters to a gentleman of Philadelphia, he makes this remark: "It is in your country (the United States) that I expect to see the earliest and most splendid exertions made for the UNIVERSAL EDUCATION OF ALL RANKS, AND THE RENOVATION OF SOCIETY.—*Gettysburgh Star.*

MEMORIAL

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MICHIGAN,

PRAYING

An appropriation for the completion of certain military roads in that State.

FEBRUARY 19, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Legislature of the State of Michigan, convened at the city of Detroit, at their regular session for the year 1839, would respectfully call the attention of Congress to the subject of progressing with the several military roads commenced in said State.

The importance of those works for the public defence and security, in case of war or invasion by a foreign power, has often been suggested to your honorable bodies, and has heretofore received your favorable consideration. The great end and aim, however, of their construction cannot be realized, while suffered to remain as at present, only partially completed.

The history of the country demonstrates the importance of Mackinac as a military station, and its distance and almost entire exclusion from all other inhabited parts of the Union, at times when navigation has closed, the great difficulty, delays, and expense in transporting the mail, and the impracticability, if emergency should require it, of transporting troops and munitions of war to that point, at an early day called the attention of the Secretary of War and Congress to the subject of a military road from Detroit to the straits of Mackinac, which was subsequently located, and although several appropriations have been made upon it, only about seventy miles of it is completed. The same reasoning will in a measure apply to the military roads leading from Detroit to Chicago, from Detroit to Grand river, and from Whiteford, in Ohio, to Indiana, and, likewise, the military road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, which has been constructed, but is, for want of repair, almost impassable. They are all of them deemed works of public utility and importance. The location by Government of these roads has essentially enhanced the value of the public domain, on their several routes, by the inducement it has held out to our citizens to purchase and settle along their line in advance, to considerable extent of the present improvements on land, which otherwise would have been unsaleable, and who are now suffering many privations for want of eligible roads.

Blair & Rives, printers.

Your memorialists, therefore, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, would respectfully solicit Congress for suitable appropriations of money or lands, or both, for the continuation of said roads.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That our Senators be instructed, and our Representative requested, to urge upon Congress the importance of the above appropriations.

Resolved, That a copy of the above memorial and resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of State to each of our Senators and Representative.

K. S. BINGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. MUNDY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, February 8, 1839.

S. T. MASON.

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF MISSOURI,

PRAYING

A grant of land in the Oregon Territory, to enable them to form a settlement in said Territory.

FEBRUARY 19, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Knowing the desire of your honorable body to settle the public domain, we, your petitioners, beg leave to state, that there are about *fifty families* of us who wish to form a settlement in the Oregon Territory, on or near the head of the navigable waters of the Columbia river. But, in consideration of the many privations and sacrifices attending the pioneers in such an enterprise, and the advantages which will accrue therefrom to the Government, your petitioners most respectfully *request*, that your honorable body will, in consideration of these circumstances, *grant* such a portion of land to each person actually settling within such boundaries, and within such dates, as the wisdom of your honorable body may prescribe, as shall be an inducement for us, and others, to form such settlement. And your petitioners will ever pray for the prosperity of our beloved country.

ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI, *January* 31, 1839.

Wm. Eckert
Edward Charles Cunningham
A. J. Wilson
Ludwell E. Powell
William Douglass
William Coons
John M. Sanguorthy
A. Tobin
Valentine Knupp
James C. Lackland
J. M. Douglass
Thos. J. Redmon
J. B. Reynal
Antoine Lefaivre
A. Manning
C. G. Spencer
Lovi Smith
J. S. Finney
George W. Matthews
E. P. Barnad
Julius C. Kellam
Daniel Fisher
Wm. Cady
Biel Farnsworth
Alden Farnsworth
S. Cottle
Ora Cottle
Alvord Cottle

Blair & Rives, printers.

Elisha Pike	Wm. C. McCoy
Leonard Beaden	A. Cottle
Thomas Read	P. Gillett
John Bruin	Ira Allen
Deacon Hubbard	R. Miller
Henry Cole	F. Miller
Jas. M. Frans	A. Howland
Charles White	John L. Call
William B. Knott	A. C. Redman
Charles Peck	E. F. Smith
W. S. Hawping	J. J. Holliday
Hector S. Chamberlain	F. G. Davis
Stephen Spencer	T. M. Finney
Ezra Hubbard	Joseph H. Gamble
Lewis Pelton	Teris C. Patton
John Overstreet	

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 19, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SWIFT submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 886) for the benefit of the Choctaw Indians, report:

That on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1836, Congress passed an act for the relief of Joseph Bogy, by which the Secretary of War was directed to deduct from the annuity payable by the United States to the Choctaw Indians the sum of six thousand dollars, and to pay the same to said Joseph Bogy, it being for depredations committed by the said Choctaw Indians on the property of said Bogy in the year 1807, while the said Bogy was a licensed trader amongst the Osage Indians; and in pursuance of said act, the said sum of six thousand dollars was deducted from the annuity due the said Choctaws, and paid to said Bogy, by directions of the Secretary of War. The present bill proposes that the Secretary of War shall re-examine the claim of said Bogy, and if he shall be of opinion that injustice was done to said Choctaws by the provisions of said act, he shall be authorized to refund to said Choctaws all, or whatever portion of said claim shall appear to have been wrongfully withheld from them. On examining the testimony in support of the claim of the said Choctaws accompanying the said bill, the committee find sundry affidavits of chiefs of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, with sundry other papers, tending to show that the depredation committed on the property of said Bogy was of very trifling character; that the Choctaw nation never recognised said claim of said Bogy, and that the same was unfounded and unjust; and also showing that the said sum of six thousand dollars had been deducted from the annuity due the said Choctaws in 1836, and had been paid to said Bogy. From this testimony alone the committee would have found no difficulty in recommending the passage of the bill, and of submitting the propriety of refunding the said six thousand dollars, or any part thereof, to the discretion of the Secretary of War; but on examining the testimony of the said Bogy in support of his claim now on the files of the Senate, the committee find very satisfactory proof that at the time of the depredation committed by said Choctaws, the said Bogy was on the tract of land then and now occupied by the said Osage Indians, trading under a license duly granted to him under the authority of the United States, and that the value of the property lost by said Bogy by the depredation of said Choctaws amounted to the

Blair & Rives, printers.

said sum of six thousand dollars. The committee also find, from the proofs aforesaid, that the Choctaws repeatedly admitted the depredation committed by them on the property of said Bogy, without any pretence at the time that the property did not amount in value to the sum claimed by the said Bogy, but attempted to justify the depredation on the ground that the Choctaws were, at the time, at war with the Osages, and that by their rules of warfare they had a right to seize any property found in the enemy's country. The committee which reported the bill for the relief of said Bogy were of opinion, however, that this state of hostilities was not a sufficient justification for taking and destroying the property of one who was peaceably trading under the authority of the United States, and from this opinion your committee see no cause to dissent; and without repeating the argument used in support of the claim of said Bogy, your committee refer to a written report of said committee, which accompanies the papers of said Bogy, and being satisfied that the claim of said Choctaws is not founded in justice, recommend the rejection of said bill. As there is much testimony applicable to this case, your committee have not thought it necessary to detail it in this report, or to ask that it be printed, but respectfully refer the Senate to the same, most of which has heretofore been printed, and all of which will be found accompanying this bill, or on the files of the Senate accompanying the petition of said Bogy.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 19, 1839.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MERRICK made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate bill No. 294.]

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which was referred the petition of Samuel R. Slaymaker, report:

That it appears from the testimony in this case, that Richard C. Stockton and Samuel R. Slaymaker, having subsisting and independent contracts with the Post Office Department, for carrying the mail between the cities of Washington and Philadelphia, via Baltimore, and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, (the contract of Stockton embracing that part of the route which lies between Washington, Baltimore, and Lancaster, and the contract of Slaymaker covering that part of said route which lies between Lancaster and Philadelphia,) were, by order of the department dated the 25th of November, 1831, required to run daily each way, an express (extra) mail line of four horse post-coaches, over the whole of said route between Washington and Philadelphia, during the suspension of steamboat navigation, or for four months in each year, for the purpose, as it seems, of relieving the great mail between Baltimore and Philadelphia, via Havre de Grace, of the more weighty matter, and thus expediting its transmission. The order directing the establishment of this express or extra line of stages fixes the compensation to be allowed for the same upon the whole route at not more than $6,300. And that price appears to have been paid to the said R. C. Stockton and S. R. Slaymaker, for the years 1831–2 and 1832–3.

In April, 1833, the department having made other arrangements, at considerable expense, which were deemed sufficient to insure the expeditious transmission of the whole of the great mail between Baltimore and Philadelphia, via Havre de Grace, ordered, in November of that year, the discontinuance of the express or extra line of stages above mentioned, and notified the parties that the compensation before allowed for that service would thenceforward cease.

It seems, however, that in the subsequent month of December, the department saw fit, at the instance of the contractors upon the route via Havre de Grace, (who appear to have been the same persons, Stockton and Stokes, who held the contract for the greater part of the route via Lancaster, to wit from Baltimore to Lancaster,) to order the postmasters at Baltimore and Philadelphia to send the heavy mail by the line via Lancaster, with a view

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to relieve the mail upon the route via Havre de Grace; thus from the same motive again directing the same service to be performed upon the route via Lancaster, which had originally induced the establishment of the express (or extra) line upon this route; the department it would seem overlooking inadvertently the material circumstance that the contractors were not the same throughout the whole extent of each route—Slaymaker being the contractor from Lancaster to Philadelphia. It further appears, that Slaymaker thus having the same amount of service thrown upon him, though not by any express new arrangement between himself and the department, yet by order of the department, conceived it to be a virtual renewal of the pre-existing arrangement, and unhesitatingly performed that service with diligence and fidelity, and at great cost to himself, for the years 1833–4, and 1834–5. The committee cannot, under this view of the case, hesitate to recommend that payment should be made to Slaymaker for this service. It is alleged by Slaymaker that he performed this service upon all that part of this route which lies between York and Philadelphia. But inasmuch as Stockton and Stokes were the regular contractors upon this route from Washington to Lancaster, and they were the parties bound by their contract upon the route via Havre de Grace, to transport the whole of this mail matter, and were to receive, without doubt, what they deemed an adequate compensation for so doing, and it was evidently for their relief and at their request that the department had ordered this heavy mail to be transported via Lancaster, the committee think there can justly be no allowance made for so much of the service on this route as they (Stockton and Stokes) did or were bound to perform, and therefore can make no allowance to Slaymaker for any service performed on that part of the route which lies between York and Lancaster. They therefore report a bill directing the proper officer of the department to allow and pay to S. R. Slaymaker ratably for the distance between Lancaster and Philadelphia, the same compensation for the years 1833–4, and 1834–5, as was allowed and paid for the extra line upon this route to Stockton and Slaymaker for the years 1831–2, and 1832–3.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MICHIGAN,

IN FAVOR

Of the construction of a steam revenue cutter, to be employed on the Northern Lakes.

FEBRUARY 20, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representative requested, to use their best efforts to procure an appropriation and authority from the General Government to cause to be constructed a steam revenue cutter of sufficient magnitude and capacity, to be furnished and manned as the necessity of the case may require, to navigate Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Michigan.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of our Senators and Representative in Congress.

K. S. BINGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. MUNDY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, February 8, 1839.

S. T. MASON.

Blair & Rives, printers.

LETTER

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION OF DELEGATES OF THE PEOPLE OF FLORIDA,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a constitution or form of government for the people of Florida, as adopted by said convention.

FEBRUARY 20, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

TALLAHASSEE, *February* 11, 1839.

SIR: Under the instructions of the convention of the delegates of the people of Florida, I herewith enclose the constitution adopted by the convention.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT RAYMOND REID,
President of the Convention.

R. M. JOHNSON, *Vice President of the United States.*

A CONSTITUTION, OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT, FOR THE PEOPLE OF FLORIDA.

We, the people of the Territory of Florida, by our delegates in convention, assembled at the city of St. Joseph, on Monday, the 3d day of December, A. D. 1838, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-third year, having and claiming the right of admission into the Union, as one of the United States of America, consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, and by virtue of the treaty of amity, settlement, and limits between the United States of America and the King of Spain, ceding the provinces of East and West Florida to the United States; in order to secure to ourselves and our posterity the enjoyment of all the rights of life, liberty, and property, and the pursuit of happiness, do mutually agree, each with the other, to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Florida.

ARTICLE I.

Declaration of Rights.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognised and established, we declare:

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and published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the truth shall be a justification, and the jury shall be the judges of the law and facts.

16. That no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, but by presentment, indictment, or impeachment.

17. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

18. That retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared penal, or criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* law shall ever be made.

19. That no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed.

20. That the people have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together to consult for the common good; and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

21. That the free white men of this State shall have a right to keep and to bear arms for their common defence.

22. That no soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

23. That no standing army shall be kept up without the consent of the Legislature; and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

24. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

25. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors, shall ever be granted, or conferred, in this State.

26. That frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

27. That to guard against transgressions upon the rights of the people, we declare that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of Government, and shall forever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto, or to the following provisions, shall be void.

ARTICLE II.

Distribution of the powers of Government.

1. The powers of the Government of the State of Florida shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: Those which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another; and those which are judicial to another.

2. No person, or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances expressly provided in this constitution.

ARTICLE III.

Executive Department.

1. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Florida.

2. The Governor shall be elected for four years, by the qualified electors, at the time and place where they shall vote for Representatives; and shall remain in office until a successor be chosen and qualified, and shall not be eligible to re-election until the expiration of four years thereafter.

3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States ten years, or an inhabitant of Florida, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, (being a citizen of the United States;) and shall have been a resident of Florida at least five years next preceding the day of election.

4. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; who shall, during the first week of the session, open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly; and the person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but, if two or more shall be equal, and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor, by the joint vote of the two Houses; and contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

5. He shall at stated times receive a compensation for his services, which shall not be increased, or diminished, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia thereof.

7. He may require information in writing, from the officers of the executive department, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

8. He may by proclamation, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that shall have become dangerous from an enemy, or from disease; and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next meeting, designated by this constitution.

9. He shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

10. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

11. In all criminal and penal cases, (except of treason and impeachment,) after conviction, he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law; and in cases of treason, he shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to grant reprieves and pardons; and he may in the recess of the Senate respite the sentence, until the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

12. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, with such device as the Governor first elected may direct, and the present seal of the Territory shall be the seal of the State until otherwise directed by the General Assembly.

13. All commissions shall be in the name, and by the authority, of the State of Florida, be sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor, and attested by the Secretary of State.

14. There shall be a Secretary of State appointed by joint vote of both

Houses of the General Assembly, who shall continue in office during the term of four years; and he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes, and vouchers, relative thereto, before the General Assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by law.

15. Vacancies that happen in offices, the appointment to which is vested in the General Assembly, or given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be filled by the Governor during the recess of the General Assembly, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session.

16. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses of the General Assembly, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journals, and proceed to reconsider it; and if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by a majority of the whole number elected to that House, it shall become a law; but in such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively; and if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor, within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the General Assembly by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

17. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, be re-passed by both Houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

18. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, refusal to qualify, resignation, or absence from the State, the president of the Senate shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining to the office of Governor, during the term for which the Governor was elected; unless the General Assembly shall provide by law for the election of a Governor to fill such vacancy; or, until the Governor absent, or impeached, shall return, or be acquitted.

19. If, during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the president of the Senate shall be impeached, removed from office, refuse to qualify, resign, die, or be absent from the State, the speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner administer the Government.

20. The president of the Senate, or speaker of the House of Representatives, during the time he administers the Government, shall receive the same compensation which the Governor would have received.

21. The Governor shall always reside, during the sessions of the General Assembly, at the place where their sessions are held, and at all other times wherever, in their opinion, the public good may require.

22. No person shall hold the office of Governor, and any other office or commission, civil or military, either in this State, or under any State, or the United States, or any other power, at one and the same time, except the

president of the Senate, or the speaker of the House of Representatives, when he shall hold the office as aforesaid.

23. A State treasurer and comptroller of public accounts shall be elected by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, at each regular session thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

Legislative Department.

1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in two distinct branches, the one to be styled the Senate the other the House of Representatives, and both, together, "The General Assembly of the State of Florida," and the style of the laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened."

2. The members of the House of the Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified voters, and shall serve for the term of one year, from the day of the commencement of the general election and no longer, and the sessions of the General Assembly shall be annual, and commence on the fourth Monday in November in each year, or at such other time as may be prescribed by law.

3. The Representatives shall be chosen every year, on the first Monday in the month of October, until otherwise directed by law.

4. No person shall be a Representative, unless he be a white man, a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of the State two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the county for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

5. The Senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors, for the term of two years, at the same time, in the same manner, and in the same places, where they vote for members of the House of Representatives: and no man shall be a Senator unless he be a white man, a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this State two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the district or county for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained the age of twenty five years.

6. The Senators, after their first election, shall be divided, by lot, into two classes, and the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, and of the second class, at the expiration of the second year, so that one-half thereof, as near as possible, may be chosen for ever thereafter, annually, for the term of two years.

7. The House of Representatives, when assembled, shall choose a Speaker, and its other officers, and the Senate, a President, and its other officers, and each House shall be judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

8. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may prescribe.

9. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish

its members for disorderly behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.

10. Each House, during the session, may punish by imprisonment any person not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings, provided such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the end of the session.

11. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published immediately after its adjournment, and the yeas and nays of the members of each House shall be taken and entered upon the journals upon the final passage of every bill, and may, by any two members, be required upon any other question, and any member of either House, shall have liberty to dissent from, or protest against, any act or resolution, which he may think injurious to the public, or an individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

12. Senators and Representatives shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to, or returning from, the same, allowing one day for every twenty miles such member may reside from the place at which the General Assembly is convened; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

13. The General Assembly shall make provision by law for filling vacancies that may occur in either House, by the death, resignation, (or otherwise,) of any of its members.

14. The doors of each House shall be open, except on such occasions as in the opinion of the House the public safety may imperiously require secrecy.

15. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

16. Bills may originate in either House of the General Assembly, and all bills passed by one House may be discussed, amended, or rejected by the other; but no bill shall have the force of law, until on three several days it be read in each House, and free discussion be allowed thereon, unless in cases of urgency four-fifths of the House, in which the same shall be depending, may deem it expedient to dispense with the rule; and every bill having passed both Houses shall be signed by the Speaker and President of their respective Houses.

17. Each member of the General Assembly shall receive from the public Treasury such compensation for his services as may be fixed by law, but no increase of compensation shall take effect, during the term for which the Representatives were elected, when such law passed.

18. The number of members of the House of Representatives shall never exceed sixty.

ARTICLE V.

Judicial Department.

1. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, courts of chancery, circuit courts, and justices of the peace: *Provided*, The General Assembly may also vest such criminal jurisdiction as may be deemed necessary in corporation courts; but such jurisdiction shall not extend to capital offences.

2. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the State, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this constitution, as may from time to time be prescribed by law: *Provided*, That the said court shall always have power to issue writs of injunction, mandamus, quo-war-ranto, habeas corpus, and such other remedial and original writs as may be necessary to give it a general superintendence and control of all other courts.

3. For the term of five years from the election of the judges of the circuit courts, and thereafter, until the General Assembly shall otherwise provide, the powers of the supreme court shall be vested in, and its duties performed by, the judges of the several circuit courts within this State, and they, or a majority of them, shall hold such sessions of the supreme court, and at such times, as may be directed by law.

4. The supreme court, when organized, shall be holden at such times and places as may be provided by law.

5. The State shall be divided into at least four convenient circuits, and until other circuits shall be provided for by the General Assembly, the arrangement of the circuits shall be the western, middle, eastern, and southern circuits, and for each circuit there shall be appointed a judge, who shall, after his appointment, reside in the circuit for which he has been appointed, and shall, at stated times, receive for his services a salary of not less than two thousand dollars per annum, which shall not be diminished during the continuance of such judge in office; but the judges shall receive no fees, or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under the State, the United States, or any other power.

6. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction, in all matters, civil and criminal, within this State, not otherwise excepted in this constitution.

7. A circuit court shall be held in such counties, and at such times and places therein, as may be prescribed by law, and the judges of the several circuit courts may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when directed by law.

8. The General Assembly shall have power to establish and organize a separate court or courts of original equity jurisdiction; but until such court or courts shall be established and organized, the circuit courts shall exercise such jurisdiction.

9. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the appointment, in each county, of an officer to take probate of wills, to grant letters testamentary, of administration, and guardianship; to attend to the settlement of the estates of decedents and of minors, and to discharge the duties usually pertaining to courts of ordinary, subject to the direction and supervision of the courts of chancery, as may be provided by law.

10. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be, from time to time, appointed or elected, in and for each county, in such mode, and for such term of office, as the General Assembly may direct, and shall possess such jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law; and in cases tried before a justice of the peace, the right of appeal shall be secured, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

11. Justices of the supreme court, chancellors, and judges of the circuit courts, shall be elected by the concurrent vote of a majority of both houses of the General Assembly.

12. The judges of the circuit courts shall at the first session of the Gen-

eral Assembly to be holden under this constitution, be elected for the term of five years, and shall hold their offices for that term, unless sooner removed under the provisions made in this constitution for removal of judges by address or impeachment; and at the expiration of five years, the justices of the supreme court, and the judges of the circuit courts, shall be elected for the term of and during their good behavior; and for wilful neglect of duty, or other reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly: *Provided, however*, That the cause or causes shall be stated at length in such address, and entered on the journals of each house: *And provided further*, That the cause or causes shall be notified to the judge, so intended to be removed, and he shall be admitted to a hearing, in his own defence, before any vote for such address shall pass; and in such cases, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journals of each house respectively.

13. The clerk of the supreme court, and the clerks of the courts of chancery, shall be elected by the General Assembly; and the clerks of the circuit courts shall be elected by the qualified electors, in such mode as may be prescribed by law.

14. The justices of the supreme court, chancellors, and judges of the circuit courts, shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace, throughout the State; and justices of the peace in their respective counties.

15. The style of all processes shall be, "the State of Florida," and all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of the State of Florida, and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the same."

16. There shall be an Attorney General for the State, who shall reside at the seat of Government. It shall be his duty to attend all sessions of the General Assembly, and, upon the passage of any act, to draught and submit, to the General Assembly, at the same session, all necessary forms of proceedings under such laws, which, when approved, shall be published therewith, and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall be elected by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office for four years; but may be removed by the Governor, on the address of two-thirds of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and shall receive for his services a compensation to be fixed by law.

17. There shall be one solicitor for each circuit, who shall reside therein, to be elected by the joint vote of the General Assembly, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and shall receive for his services a compensation to be fixed by law.

18. No justice of the supreme court shall sit as judge, or take part in the appellate court on the trial or hearing of any case which shall have been decided by him in the court below.

19. The General Assembly shall have power to establish in each county a board of commissioners for the regulation of the county business therein.

20. No duty, not judicial, shall be imposed by law upon the justices of the supreme court, chancellors, or the judges of the circuit courts of this State.

ARTICLE VI.

The right of suffrage and qualifications of officers; civil offices; and impeachments, and removals from office.

1. Every free white male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and who shall be, at the time of offering to vote, a citizen of the United States; and who shall have resided, and had his habitation, domicil, home, and place of permanent abode in Florida, for two years next preceding the election at which he shall offer to vote; and who shall have at such time, and for six months immediately preceding said time, shall have had his habitation, domicil, home, and place of permanent abode in the county in which he may offer to vote, and who shall be enrolled in the militia thereof, (unless by law exempted from serving in the militia,) shall be deemed a qualified elector at all elections under this constitution, and none others; except in elections by general ticket in the State or district prescribed by law, in which cases the elector must have been a resident of the State two years next preceding the election, and six months within the election district in which he offers to vote: *Provided*, That no soldier, seaman, or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States, unless he be a qualified elector of the State, previous to his enlistment as such soldier, seaman, or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States, or of the revenue service, shall be considered a resident of the State, in consequence of being stationed within the same.

2. The General Assembly shall, at its first session, provide for the registration of all the qualified electors in each county; and thereafter, from time to time, of all who may become such qualified electors.

3. No president, director, cashier, or other officer of any banking company in this State, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Senator, or Representative to the General Assembly of this State, so long as he shall be such president, director, cashier, or other officer, nor until the lapse of twelve months from the time at which he shall have ceased to be such president, director, cashier, or other officer.

4. The General Assembly shall have power to exclude from every office of honor, trust, or profit, within the State, and from the right of suffrage, all persons convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

5. No person shall be capable of holding, or of being elected to any post of honor, profit, trust, or emolument, civil or military, legislative, executive, or judicial, under the government of this State, who shall hereafter fight a duel, or send, or accept a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which may be the death of the challenger, or challenged, or who shall be a second to either party, or who shall in any manner aid or assist in such duel, or shall be knowingly the bearer of such challenge, or acceptance, whether the same occur, or be committed in or out of the State.

6. No person who may hereafter be a collector, or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or be eligible to any office of trust, or profit, under this State, until he shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be accountable.

7. No Governor, member of Congress, or of the General Assembly of this State, shall receive a fee, be engaged as counsel, agent, or attorney, in any civil case, or claim, against this State, or to which this State shall be a party, during the time he shall remain in office.

8. No Governor, justice of the supreme court, chancellor, or judge in this State, shall be eligible to election, or appointment, to any other and different station, or office, or post of honor, or emolument under this State, or to the station of Senator, or Representative in the Congress of the United States, from this State, until one year after he shall have ceased to be such Governor, justice, chancellor, or judge.

9. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit, under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

10. No minister of the gospel shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Senator, or member of the House of Representatives of this State.

11. Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, civil and military, before they enter upon the execution of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do swear (or affirm) that I am duly qualified, according to the constitution of this State, to exercise the office, to which I have been elected, (or appointed,) and will, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of this State, and of the United States."

12. Every person shall be disqualified from serving as Governor, Senator, Representative, or from holding any other office of honor, or profit, in this State, for the term for which he shall have been elected, who shall have been convicted of having given or offered any bribe to procure his election.

13. Laws shall be made by the General Assembly to exclude from office and from suffrage those who shall have been or may thereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crime, or misdemeanor; and the privilege of suffrage shall be supported by laws, regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practices.

14. All civil officers of the State at large shall reside within the State, and all district or county officers within their respective districts or counties, and shall keep their respective offices at such places therein as may be required by law.

15. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to regulate by law in what cases and what deduction from the salaries of public officers shall be made for neglect of duty in their official capacity.

16. Returns of elections for members of Congress, and the General Assembly, shall be made to the Secretary of State, in manner to be prescribed by law.

17. In all elections by the General Assembly, the vote shall be *viva voce*, and in all elections by the people the vote shall be by ballot.

18. No member of Congress, or person holding or exercising any office of profit under the United States, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly of this State, or hold or exercise any office of profit, under the State; and no person in this State shall ever hold two offices of profit, at the same time, except the office of justice of the peace, notary public, constable, and militia offices.

19. The General Assembly shall by law provide for the appointment, or election, and the removal from office, of all officers, civil and military, in this State, not provided for in this constitution.

20. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the House of Representatives.

21. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate ; and when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation ; and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

22. The Governor and all civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office: but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State ; but the parties shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE VII.

Militia.

1. All militia officers shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty, within the bounds of their several companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under such rules and regulations as the General Assembly may from time to time direct and establish.

2. The Governor shall appoint all the officers of the executive staff, except the Adjutant General, and Paymaster General, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The majors general and brigadiers general, and commanding officers of regiments, shall appoint such staff officers as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, No person shall be eligible to any staff appointment, unless he holds a commission in the line.

ARTICLE VIII.

Taxation and revenue.

1. The General Assembly shall devise and adopt a system of revenue, having regard to an equal and uniform mode of taxation, to be general throughout the State.

2. No other or greater amount of tax, or revenue, shall at any time be levied, than may be required for the necessary expenses of Government.

3. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of an appropriation by law; and a regular statement of the receipts and the expenditures of all public moneys shall be published and promulgated annually with the laws of the General Assembly.

4. The General Assembly shall have power to authorize the several counties and incoporated towns in this State to impose taxes for county and corporation purposes, respectively, and all property shall be taxed upon the principles established in regard to State taxation.

ARTICLE IX.

Census and apportionment of representation.

1. The General Assembly shall, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and every tenth year thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the State, and to the whole number of

free white inhabitants shall be added three-fifths of the number of slaves, and they shall then proceed to apportion the representation equally among the different counties, according to such enumeration, giving however one representative to every county, and increasing the number of representatives on a uniform ratio of population, according to the foregoing basis, and which ratio shall not be changed until a new census shall have been taken.

2. The General Assembly shall also, after every such enumeration, proceed to fix by law the number of senators which shall constitute the Senate of the State of Florida, and which shall never be less than one-fourth, nor more than one-half of the whole number of the House of Representatives; and they shall lay off the State into the same number of Senatorial districts, as nearly equal in the number of inhabitants as may be, according to the ratio of representation established in the preceding section, each of which districts shall be entitled to one senator.

3. When any Senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, the counties of which such district consists shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district, and no county shall be divided in forming a district.

4. No new county shall be entitled to separate representation, until its population equal the ratio of representation then existing; nor shall any county be reduced in population by division below the existing ratio.

5. Until the apportionment of representation by the General Assembly, as directed in the foregoing section, the several counties shall be entitled to the following representatives, viz: Escambia three; Walton one; Washington one; Jackson three; Franklin two; Calhoun two; Gadsden four; Leon six; Jefferson three; Madison one; Hamilton one; Columbia two; Alachua two; Duval two; Nassau one; St. Johns three; Mosquito one; Dade one; Monroe one; Hillsborough one: And until the apportionment of senators under the census as aforesaid, there shall be sixteen Senatorial districts in this State, which shall be as follows:

The county of Escambia shall compose the first district.

The counties of Walton and Washington shall compose the second district.

The county of Jackson shall compose the third district.

The county of Calhoun shall compose the fourth district.

The county of Franklin shall compose the fifth district.

The county of Gadsden shall compose the sixth district.

The county of Leon shall compose the seventh district.

The county of Jefferson shall compose the eighth district.

The county of Madison shall compose the ninth district.

The county of Hamilton shall compose the tenth district.

The county of Columbia shall compose the eleventh district.

The county of Alachua shall compose the twelfth district.

The county of Duval shall compose the thirteenth district.

The county of Nassau shall compose the fourteenth district.

The counties of St. Johns and Musquito shall compose the fifteenth district.

The counties of Dade, Monroe, and Hillsborough, shall compose the sixteenth district.

And each Senatorial district shall elect one Senator, and the seventh district shall be entitled to two.

ARTICLE X.

Education.

1. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the United States for the use of schools and a seminary or seminaries of learning, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all moneys derived from any other source applicable to the same object, shall be inviolably appropriated to the use of schools and seminaries of learning, respectively, and to no other purpose.

2. The General Assembly shall take such measures as may be necessary to preserve from waste or damage all land so granted and appropriated to the purposes of education.

ARTICLE XI.

Public domain, and internal improvements.

1. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the prevention of waste and damage of the public lands now possessed, or that may hereafter be ceded to the Territory or State of Florida, and it may pass laws for the sale of any part or portion thereof; and, in such case, provide for the safety, security, and appropriation of the proceeds.

2. A liberal system of internal improvements being essential to the development of the resources of the country, shall be encouraged by the Government of this State, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as practicable, to ascertain by law proper objects of improvement in relation to roads, canals, and navigable streams, and to provide for a suitable application of such funds as may be appropriated for such improvements.

ARTICLE XII.

Boundaries.

1. The jurisdiction of the State of Florida shall extend over the Territories of East and West Florida, which, by the treaty of amity, settlement, and limits between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1819, were ceded to the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Banks and other corporations.

1. The General Assembly shall pass a general law for the incorporation of all such churches, and religious, or other societies, as may accept thereof; but no special act of incorporation thereof shall be passed.

2. The General Assembly shall pass no act of incorporation, or make any alteration therein, unless with the assent of at least two-thirds of each house, and unless public notice in one or more newspapers in the State shall have been given, for at least three months immediately preceding the session at which the same may be applied for.

3. No banking corporation shall be created or continue, which is composed of a less number than twenty individuals, a majority of whom at least shall be residents of the State; and no other corporation shall be created or continue, composed of a less number than ten, of whom at least five shall be residents of this State.

4. No bank charter, or any act of incorporation granting exclusive privileges, shall be granted for a longer period than twenty years; and no bank charter shall ever be extended or renewed.

5. The charters of banks granted by the General Assembly, shall restrict such banks to the business of exchange, discount, and deposite; and they shall not speculate or deal in real estate, or the stock of other corporations or associations, or in merchandise or chattels, or be concerned in insurance, manufacturing, exportation, or importation, except of bullion or specie; shall not act as trustee in anywise, nor shall they own real estate or chattels, except such as shall be necessary for their actual use in the transaction of business, or which may be pledged as further security, or received towards, or in satisfaction of previously contracted debts, or purchased at legal sales, to satisfy such debts; of which they shall be required to make sale within two years after the acquisition thereof.

6. The capital stock of any bank shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, and shall be created only by the actual payment of specie therein; and no bank shall borrow money to create or add to its capital, or to conduct its business, and no loans shall be made on stock.

7. All liabilities of such banks shall be payable in specie, and the aggregate of the liabilities and issues of a bank shall at no time exceed double the amount of its capital stock paid in.

8. No bank shall make a note or security of any kind, for a smaller sum than five dollars; and the General Assembly may increase such restriction to twenty dollars.

9. No dividends of profits exceeding ten per centum per annum on the capital stock paid in shall be made; but all profits over ten per centum per annum shall be set apart and retained as a safety fund.

10. Stockholders in a bank, when an act of forfeiture of its charter is committed, or when it is dissolved or expires, shall be individually and severally liable for the payment of all its debts, in proportion to the stock owned by each.

11. Banks shall be open to inspection, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint a person or persons, not connected in any manner with any bank in the State, to examine at least once a year into their state and condition; and the officers of every bank shall make quarterly returns to the Governor, of its state and condition, and the names of the stockholders, and shares held by each.

12. Non user for the space of one year, or any act of a corporation, or those having the control and management thereof, or intrusted therewith, inconsistent with, or in violation of the provisions of this constitution, or of its charter, shall cause its forfeiture; and the General Assembly shall, by general law, provide a summary process for the sequestration of its effects and assets, the appointment of officers to settle its affairs, and no forfeited charter shall be restored. The foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent the General Assembly from imposing other restrictions and provisions in the creation of corporations.

13. The General Assembly shall not pledge the faith and credit of the State to raise funds in aid of any corporation whatsoever.

14. The General Assembly shall, at its first session, have power to regulate, restrain, and control all associations claiming to exercise corporate privileges in the State, so as to guard, protect, and secure the interests of the people of the State, not violating vested rights, or impairing the obligation of contracts.

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendments and revision of the constitution.

1. No convention of the people shall be called, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

2. No part of this constitution shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in the House of Representatives, and three times in the Senate, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly; neither shall any alteration take place until the bill so agreed to be published six months previous to a new election for members to the House of Representatives; and if the alteration proposed by the General Assembly shall be agreed to at their first session by two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each house, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

ARTICLE XV.

The seat of government.

1. The seat of government of the State of Florida shall be and remain permanent at the city of Tallahassee, for the term and time of five years, from and after the end of the first session of the General Assembly, to be holden under this constitution; and after the expiration of the said five years, the General Assembly shall have power to remove the seat of Government from Tallahassee, and fix the same at any other point: *Provided*, That the General Assembly shall, immediately after the expiration of ten years from the end of the said first session thereof, fix permanently the seat of government.

ARTICLE XVI.

General provisions.

1. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves.

2. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this State from bringing with them such persons as may be deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States: *Provided*, They shall have power to enact laws to prevent the introduction of any slaves who may have committed crimes in other States.

3. The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws to prevent free negroes, mulattoes, and other persons of color, from immigrating to this

State, or from being discharged from on board any vessel, in any of the ports of Florida.

4. Treason against the State, shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his confession in open court.

5. Divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed but by the judgment of a court, as shall be prescribed by law.

6. The General Assembly shall declare, by law, what parts of the common law, and what parts of the civil law, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be in force in this State.

7. The oaths of officers, directed to be taken under this constitution, may be administered by any judge, or justice of the peace, of the Territory or State of Florida, until otherwise prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XVII.

Schedule and ordinance.

In order that no inconvenience may arise from the organization and establishment of the State Government, it is declared:

1. That all laws and parts of laws, now in force, or which may be hereafter passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, not repugnant to the provisions of this constitution, shall continue in force, until by operation of their provisions or limitations, the same shall cease to be in force, or until the General Assembly of this State shall alter or repeal the same; and all writs, actions, prosecutions, judgments, and contracts, shall be, and continue, unimpaired; and all process which has heretofore issued, or which may be issued, prior to the last day of the first session of the General Assembly of this State, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State; and nothing in this constitution shall impair the obligation of contracts, or violate vested rights, either of individuals or of associations, claiming to exercise corporate privileges in this State.

2. All fines, penalties, forfeitures, obligations, and escheats, accruing to the Territory of Florida, shall accrue to the use of the State of Florida.

3. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken, before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in the name of, the State; and all bonds, executed to the Governor of the Territory of Florida, or to any other officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the Governor or other proper State authority, and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for, and recovered accordingly; and all criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen, or which may arise, before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, and which shall then be depending, may be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State.

4. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices and appointments in the Territory, under the authority of the United States, or under the authority of the Territory, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices and appointments, until superseded under this constitution; and all actions at law, or suits in chancery, or any proceeding pending, or

which may be pending in any court of the Territory of Florida, may be commenced in, or transferred to, such court of the State as may have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

5. This constitution shall be submitted to the people for ratification at the election for Delegate on the first Monday of May next. Each qualified voter shall express his assent or dissent to the constitution, by directing the managers of said election to write opposite to his name on the poll book, either the word, "*Constitution*," or "*No constitution*." And in case the time of election for Delegate be changed to any other day than the first Monday of May next, then the judges or clerks of the county courts respectively, shall appoint managers to hold an election on the said first Monday of May, for ratification of the constitution, and said managers shall conduct said election in the manner provided by the laws of the Territory respecting elections, and make return of the result of such vote forthwith, by depositing the original poll book in the clerk's office of their counties respectively, and by transmitting a certificate of the result to the president of the convention, who shall forthwith make proclamation of the same; and in case the constitution be ratified by the people, and immediately after official information shall have been received that Congress have approved the constitution, and provided for the admission of Florida, the president of this convention shall issue writs of election to the proper officers, in the different counties, enjoining them to cause an election to be held for Governor, Representative in Congress, and members of the General Assembly, in each of their respective counties. The election shall be held on the first Monday after the lapse of sixty days, following the day of the date of the president's proclamation, and shall take place on the same day throughout the State. The said election shall be conducted according to the then existing election laws of the Territory of Florida: *Provided, however*, That in case of the absence, or disability of the president of the convention, to cause the said election to be carried into effect, the secretary of this convention shall discharge the duties hereby imposed upon the president; and in case of the absence, or disability of the secretary, a committee consisting of five, to wit: Leigh Read, George T. Ward, James D. Westcott, jr., Thomas Brown, and Leslie A. Thompson, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties herein imposed on the secretary of the convention; and the members of the General Assembly, so elected, shall assemble on the fourth Monday thereafter, at the seat of government. The Governor, Representative in Congress, and members of the General Assembly, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately after their election, under the provisions of this constitution, and shall continue in office in the same manner and during the same period they would have done, had they been elected on the first Monday in October.

6. The General Assembly shall have power, by the votes of two-thirds of both Houses, to accede to such propositions as may be made by the Congress of the United States upon the admission of the State of Florida into the national confederacy and Union, if they shall be deemed reasonable and just, and to make declaration of such assent by law; and such declaration when made shall be binding upon the people and the State of Florida as a compact; and the Governor of the State of Florida shall notify the President of the United States of the acts of the General Assembly relating thereto; and in case of declining to accede to such proposition, or any part thereof, the General Assembly shall instruct the Senators and Represen-

tive of the State of Florida in Congress, to procure such modification or alteration thereof as may be deemed reasonable and just, and assent thereto, subject to the ratification of the General Assembly by law as aforesaid.

7. The courts of this State shall never entertain jurisdiction of any grants of land in the Floridas, made by the King of Spain, or by his authority, subsequent to the twenty-fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and eighteen, nor shall the said courts receive as evidence, in any case, certain grants said to have been made by the said King of Spain, in favor of the Duke of Alagon, the Count Punon Rostro, and Don Pedro de Vargas, or any title derived from either of said grants, unless with the express assent of the Congress of the United States.

Done in Convention, held in pursuance of an act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, entitled "An act to call a Convention for the purpose of organizing a State Government," passed, 30th day of January, 1838, and approved, 2d February, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, the President of said Convention and Delegates, representing the people of Florida, do hereunto sign our names, this the eleventh day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-third year; and the Secretary of said Convention doth countersign the same.

ROBERT RAYMOND REID, *President.*

Walker Anderson	E. Carrington Cabell
John L. McKinnon	J. McCants
Danl. G. McLean	John C. McGehee
Stephen J. Roche	Joseph B. Watts
E. Robbins	Wm. B. Hooker
Cosam Emir Bartlett	Wilson Brooks
Thomas Baltzell	George E. McClellan
Saml. C. Bellamy	John F. Webb
Alfred L. Woodward	I. Garrison
Richard H. Long	E. K. White
Rich. C. Allen	A. W. Crichton
Banks Meacham	Oliver Wood
John W. Malone	Wm. Haddock
George T. Ward	Jose Simeon Sanchez
W. Wyatt	Edwin T. Jenckes
James D. Westcott, jr.	David Levy
Leigh Read	W. H. Williams
A. Bellamy	William Marvin
John N. Partridge	J. B. Brown
William Bunce	Edmund Bird

JOSHUA KNOWLES, *Secretary.*

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original.

JOSHUA KNOWLES, *Secretary.*

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN COMPLIANCE

With a resolution of the Senate, relative to the operations for increasing the depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

FEBRUARY 20, 1839.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 19, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the Chief Topographical Engineer, and accompanying documents, which embrace all that is called for by the resolution of the Senate, of the 11th instant, requiring information relative to the operations for increasing the depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi river, except the orders given and reports received in reference thereto, and the amount necessary for the continuance of the work. The orders and reports are so voluminous that it will require some time to copy them, but copies will be transmitted at the earliest period by which they can be prepared, when an estimate of the amount requisite for the continuance of the work, which, for reasons assigned in the report, cannot now be given, will also be furnished.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 19, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this bureau, for a report, of a resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 11th instant.

The resolution desires information on the following points:

1st. "What has been done or is doing towards increasing the depth of water at the mouths of the Mississippi?" In answer, I have the honor to submit a copy of a report from Captain Talcott, dated the 13th instant, which, together with a report from the same officer, dated November 15,

Blair & Rives, printers.

1838, and published in Senate document No. 1, page 224, embraces all the information possessed in reference to this inquiry. Within a few days the surveys referred to in the report of the 15th November have been completed and delivered.

2d. "The orders given and reports received in relation thereto." These will be obtained without delay from the office of the Chief Engineer, from which the work at the mouths of the Mississippi has been lately transferred to this bureau, and the copies be made as soon as practicable.

3d. "The amount of appropriation now necessary, if any, for the continuation of the work."

It is not in my power to answer this inquiry satisfactorily, because the extent of the operations for the ensuing year has not yet been determined.

A special board has been organized, to which was submitted the question of the best plan for improving the mouths of the Mississippi. The board agreed in opinion upon the plan to be pursued, but differed in reference to the force requisite to carry the plan into effect; in consequence of which each member delivered his own views, in separate reports, to the War Department. Should those of Colonel Totten be approved, the estimate which he submitted may probably be sufficient for the next season. But in my judgment, should that be the case, and the operation be thus limited to the efforts of one dredging-machine, two additional discharging-boats ought to be procured, in order to obtain from the machine its maximum of useful effect.

4th. "Detailed statements of the expenditure under former appropriations." To meet this inquiry, I have the honor to submit copies of the abstracts of expenditures for each quarter. More detailed statements cannot be furnished without taking copies of every voucher, which, from the time it would require, would probably defeat the desire to answer the resolution during the present session.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *February* 13, 1839.

SIR: In reply to your request that I would furnish you with a statement as to what has been done for increasing the depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi river since my last annual report, I have the honor to state that the dredge is now operating on the bar of the northeast pass; and, at the date of the last communication from the superintendent, (28th January,) had made a cut one hundred feet wide, and nine hundred feet long, and to a depth of sixteen feet; and this had been done in ten days, viz: from the 17th to the 28th January.

The time from the 10th October to the 12th January was spent in sundry essays on the bar for short intervals, in moving the dredge and mud vessels to the mouth of Red river and back, which occupied one month, including the time spent there; and, finally, on the 21st December, the dredging was suspended by order of the Engineer Department, dated 8th December, and was not resumed until the 12th January. From the 12th to the 17th the

dredge was operating on a mud lump about mid channel of the pass, but, in consequence of heavy weather, was compelled to abandon that position before entirely eradicating the obstruction.

I have also to add that all the maps have been finished, and that branch of the service closed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. TALCOTT.

Col. J. J. ABERT, *Chief of Topographical Bureau.*

A.

Abstract of disbursements on account of appropriation for "improving the depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi river," during the quarter ending on the 30th June, 1837.

Voucher No.	1,	paid to	George Harley - - -	$537 64
" "	2,	"	Carey & Hart - - -	31 75
" "	3,	"	Henry Delaney - - -	375 74
" "	4,	"	John Vaughan & Son - -	3,000 00
" "	5,	"	Levi Morris & Co. - -	3,000 00
" "	6,	"	George Lee - - -	10 00
" "	7,	"	John E. Matthieu - -	63 33
" "	8,	"	James W. Glass - -	62 90
				7,081 36

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 30, 1837.

A. TALCOTT,
Agent Engineer Department.

B.

Abstract of disbursements on account of appropriation for "improving the depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi river," during the year ending the 30th September, 1837.

No. of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid.	Amount of purchase or expenditure.
1	Copper bolts and spikes -	George Harley - - -	$717 00
2	Iron workmanship - -	Henry Delaney - - -	567 55
3	Materials and workmanship	John Vaughan & Son - -	3,000 00
4	Materials and workmanship	Levi Morris & Co. - -	1,350 00
5	Instruments - - -	E. G. W. Blunt - - -	160 00
6	Services - - -	John E. Matthieu - -	100 00
7	Services - - -	James W. Glass - -	50 00
8	Labor - - -	George Lee - - -	25 00
9	Iron workmanship - -	Henry Delaney - -	1,057 16
10	Iron workmanship - -	Henry Delaney - -	382 92

C—Continued.

Number of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid, or of whom purchased.	Amount.
50	Lumber	George Landell & Son	$115 83
51	Sails for schooners Beaver and Otter	James Forten & Sons	1,146 91
52	Masts and spars	Jacob & William Donaldson	306 71
53	Medicine chest	Joseph C. Tumpenny	228 25
54	Navy and pilot bread	John Hartman	130 90
55	Medicine chests	J. C. Tumpenny	65 69
56	Stores, schooner Otter	James Carstairs	276 50
57	Stores, schooner Beaver	James Carstairs	275 38
58	Pilotage	David Ore	22 37½
59	Pilotage	William Marshall	22 37½
61	Labor	Manuel Brown	18 57
62	Labor	John Fuller	25 00
63	Labor	George Lee	30 00
64	Watchman	Nicholas Morgan	30 00
65	Labor	Walter Naves	20 00
66	Clerk and draughtsman	J. W. Glass	50 00
67	Materials and workmanship, Balize	John Vaughan & Son	251 96
68	Compasses, log glasses, &c.	J. M. Hughes	19 25
69	Materials and workmanship, new schooners	John Vaughan & Son	2,000 00
70	Steam-engine	Levi Morris & Co.	180 00
71	Dredging apparatus	Levi Morris & Co.	2,700 00
72	Machinery	Levi Morris & Co.	612 96
73	Inspector	J. E. Matthieu	150 00
74	Painters' work	William H. Bennett	77 00
75	Shipping crews	James Hughes	14 50
76	Sperm oil	Coffin & Landell	65 25
77	Wood	John Thompson	25 49
78	Transportation	A. T. Hale	154 50
79	Transportation	S. V. Talcott	157 30
80	Hardware	Boyd & Paxon	49 92
81	Hardware	Boyd & Paxon	61 25
82	Patent deck lights	Thomas Nelson	23 50
83	Tarpaulin deck covers	Jesse Williamson	73 12
84	Transportation	Charles King, jr.	142 80
85	Transportation	A. Hotchkiss	142 80
86	Transportation	A. Gray	142 80
87	Transportation	Russell N. Isaacs	142 80
88	Transportation	J. E. Cropsey	142 80
89	Anchors	John P. Austin	784 00
90	Clerk and draughtsman	J. W. Glass	17 75
91	Freight	C. & F. King	13 10
92	Transportation	Robert Meade	130 30
93	Transportation	J. W. Glass	161 10
94	Transportation	Robert Fowler	13 60
95	Office furniture	William P. Walter	1 75
96	Transportation	W. R. Hackley	142 80
97	Office rent	Charles Watres	82 50
98	Drawing paper, blank books, &c.	E. & G. W. Blunt	172 85
99	Instruments	E. & G. W. Blunt	1,791 00
100	Copper and steel wire, &c.	E. & G. W. Blunt	104 27
101	Repairing instruments	E. & G. W. Blunt	82 49
102	Signal cones, levelling staves, &c.	E. & G. W. Blunt	138 25
103	Steel brands	Robert McKay	13 55
104	Clerk hire	Robert Fowler	32 25
105	Hardware	Abbott & Knight	56 88
106	Books	E. & G. W. Blunt	15 37
107	Storage and oil	Coffin & Landell	85 10
108	Lumber	William Carman	14 20
109	Hose and pipe	William Eckfeldt	125 31
110	Stationery	E. L. Carey & A. Hart	104 56
111	Tents and poles	Andrew Fenton	126 00

C—Continued.

Number of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid, or of whom purchased.	Amount.
112	Machinery	Jacob Frick	$53 30
113	Ballast casks	John Hay	32 00
114	Plumbers' work	Hart & Flanagan	23 98
115	Cabin stove	J. Holland	20 87
116	Binnacle lamps, &c.	J. W. Hughes	18 81
117	Russia and cotton canvass	George Helmbold	1 85
118	Copper bolts and spikes	George Harley	307 12
119	Workmanship on dredging apparatus	Levi Morris & Co.	2,000 00
120	Iron, steel, &c.	Morris & Jones	190 34
121	Carriage hire	John Powell	25 00
122	Postage	Philadelphia post office	23 28
123	Blocks	Patterson & Myers	32 72
124	Blocks	Patterson & Myers	290 60
125	Chain cables	A. & G. Ralston	232 17
126	Wheel-house and turning	A. & J. Sheerman	6 36
127	Salt	Jonathan Thomas & Co.	30 00
128	Transportation	Andrew Talcott	108 20
129	Freight	Union Transportation Line	3 00
130	Materials and workmanship, schooners 3 and 4	John Vaughan & Son	2,500 00
131	Pay roll, schooner Beaver	Pay roll schooner Beaver	135 00
132	Pay roll, schooner Otter	Pay roll schooner Otter	130 00
133	Labor	Jeptha Reed	117 00
134	Freight	John Forsyth	12 00
			37,774 88

BALIZE, LOUISIANA, *March* 24, 1838.

A. TALCOTT.

E.

Abstract of disbursements made by A. Talcott, agent for the United States Engineer Department, during the first quarter of the year 1838, *on account of the appropriation for "improving the depth of the water at the mouth of the Mississippi river."*

No. of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid, or of whom purchased.	Amount.
1	Sperm oil	Thompson & Black	$21 25
2	Crockery ware	Robert Tyndale	74 01
3	Stores	James Carstairs	676 43½
4	Hydrometers, scales, weights, &c.	James R. Chilton	46 75
5	Rigger's work	M. & J. Brown	114 00
6	Flushing	John H. Blyr	17 88
7	Hire of shears, blocks, and falls	Hugg & Co.	18 00
8	Plumber's work	Charles M. Sandgran	91 99
9	Ship chandlery	J. Feinour & Son	97 89

E—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid, or of whom purchased.	Amount.
10	Coke	Philadelphia Gas Company	$38 40
11	Ship bread	John Hartman	119 34
12	Dies for marking public property	John D. Jennings	24 50
13	Lettering plates	R. P. White	3 25
14	Mattresses and blankets	A. B. Wilson & Co.	355 10
15	Pine wood	Cooper's wharf	120 25
16	Materials	Joseph Oat	105 17
17	Wire brush	H. Bellergear & Co.	15 00
18	Wharfage and fuel	E. Chambers	165 26
19	Repairing chronometers	Frederick Patton	25 00
20	Lumber	George Landell & Son	190 07
21	Cabin furniture	Thomas Rawlins	24 00
22	Whale boat and oars	Marmaduke Albertson	171 50
23	Silver watches	Baily & Kitchen	100 00
24	Pine wood	Doughten & Lingo	118 53
25	Night watch	Nicholas Morgan	40 00
26	Cartage	George Shearer	2 25
27	Materials	John Vaughan & Son	128 54
28	Painting	Wm. H. Bennett	33 35
29	Stationery	E. L. Carey & A. Hart	5 50
30	Instruments and repairing instruments	Edward Draper	358 50
31	Shipping crew	James Hughes	19 25
32	Oak wood	John Thompson	12 62
33	Wharfage	Maria Wood	24 00
34	Labor	Brown & Frazier	208 75
35	Inspector	J. E. Matthieu	155 00
36	Hardware	Boyd & Paxon	116 18
37	Hardware	Boyd & Paxon	86 70
38	Pilotage	John Crumpit	36 00
39	Transportation	C. A. Belin	133 90
40	Inspector	J. E. Matthieu	100 00
41	Gig boat and oars	Baily & Marcy	135 00
42	Repairs schooner Beaver, workmanship, and materials	Baily & Marcy	325 93
43	Transportation	George E. Chase	22 70
44	Freight	P. A. Decan	54 00
45	Transportation	J. Pemberton	135 90
46	Transportation	George G. Meade	165 30
48	Transportation	John McC. Baker	50 00
49	Office furniture	C. Flint	49 00
50	Transportation	George E. Chase	45 40
51	Whale boat	Thomas Price	80 00
52	Stationery	William McKean	28 00
53	Porterage	George G. Meade	7 25
55	Pilotage	James L. Lathrop	19 25
56	Towing	J. Pena	10 00
57	Lead castings	Hemphill & Turner	17 00
58	Tin paper-cases	William Long	19 50
59	Stone ballast	P. Depass	15 00
61	Labor	William Artless	8 00
62	Fresh beef, &c.	A. Auchinleck	10 75
63	Advertising	John Gibson	4 00
64	Silver watches	Whittemore, Blair, & Co.	110 00
65	Spades, &c.	A. Kirkman & Co.	21 00
66	Hardware	William A. Ryan	15 38
67	Office rent	L. A. Finley	90 00
68	Ferriage, porterage, &c.	George E. Chase	18 57
69	Repairing instruments	Henry Williams	8 00
70	Painting office sign	J. J. Fox	9 00
71	Assistant engineer	George E. Chase	678 00

E—Continued.

No of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid, or of whom purchased.	Amount.
72	Transportation	A. G. Steere, { By G. E. Chase,	$166 10
73	Assistant engineer	A. G. Steere, { curator }	245 00
74	Pilotage	David Shepherd	45 50
75	Fresh beef	John Pero	9 00
76	Pilotage	Joseph Richardson	5 00
77	Wood	Meranders Wall	50 00
78	Castings, &c.	C. F. Stone	41 92
79	Stores	Thomas W. Baker	8 52½
80	Fines, &c.	Sheriff of Charleston, S. C.	14 10
81	Wood and tallow	William Patton	226 50½
82	Pilotage	Stephen Adkins	19 00
83	Fresh beef	J. Lassare	11 87½
84	Wood	Antonio Canovos	120 00
85	Wood	Roque Leornardy	45 37½
86	Pilotage	John Capo	31 00
87	Pilotage	George Woodward	150 00
88	Pilotage and wharfage	F. A. Browne	21 02
89	Wood	Owen Meade	65 00
90	Wood and stores	Thomas Orman	80 80
91	Wood	Harvey Williams	224 00
92	Pilotage	William Roberts	50 00
93	Fish, vegetables, &c.	Robert Fowler	15 62
94	Stores	James Veacock	420 94
95	Board	James Veacock	8 00
96	Sundries	Walton & Co.	1,866 29½
97	Sundries	Walton & Co.	1,618 69
98	Carpenter's work	John Butler	39 37½
99	Coffin	Alfred M. Morgan	11 00
100	Medical attendance	J. Leland Miller	24 50
101	Bricks	Henry Palmer	1 00
102	Fresh beef	J. Arena	7 00
103	Fresh provisions	R. Fowler	6 87½
104	Freight	Bien & Cohen	7 15
105	Lumber	Michael Carrune	6 36
106	Lumber	William Watlington	30 95
107	Labor	Edward Harper	19 80
108	Fresh provisions	John Pero	9 99
109	Utensils, &c.	S. Salters	26 00
110	Bunting	W. D. Talbot	15 00
111	Sundries	Pilots' Benevolent Association	6 81½
112	Fresh meat	Henry Arien	6 25
113	Carpentry	John Clark	9 00
114	Sundries	William H. Sidell	19 12½
115	Sundries	William H. Sidell	15 18½
116	Repairing watch	H. A. Norris	6 50
117	Watches	R. N. Isaacs	75 00
118	Cleaning watches	R. N. Isaacs	5 00
119	Transportation	William R. Hackley	46 00
120	Transportation	William H. Sidell	178 80
121	Transportation	H. A. Norris	178 80
122	Transportation	J. W. Glass	12 00
123	Transportation	J. E. Cropsey	36 00
124	Transportation	A. Hotchkiss	12 00
125	Transportation	C. King, jr.	12 00
126	Transportation	R. N. Isaacs	12 00
127	Transportation	H. Selden	12 00
128	Transportation	F. Schroeder	232 80
129	Stores	James H. Leverich	58 10
130	Stores	James H. Leverich	52 97
131	Watches	Hyde & Goodrich	101 00
132	Transportation	A. Talcott	169 90
133	Transportation	A. Gray	12 00

E—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid, or of whom purchased.	Amount.
134	Transportation	J. Pemberton	$36 00
135	Transportation	R. S. Moore	170 00
136	Transportation	S. V. Talcott	12 00
137	Transportation	A. Hale	12 00
138	Transportation	G. G. Meade	36 00
139	Transportation	R. L. Meade	12 00
140	Transportation	G. E. Chase	102 10
141	Repairing watches	Whittemore, Blair, & Co.	8 00
142*a*	Patent rules and triangles	Alfred Moret	10 37½
142 *b*	Towing	Bien & Cohen	155 00
143	Boat and oars	William H. Sumner & Co.	51 50
144	Boat, oars, and ensign	Joseph Morrison	127 00
145	Oars	A. McArthur	12 00
146	Boat and sundries	Richard Swain	135 25
147	Sundries	George E. Chase	11 62½
148	Stores	Irwin, Hall, & Walton	161 32
149	Stores	Irwin, Hall, & Walton	516 11
150	Stationery	Norman, Steel, & Co.	21 15
151	Pay roll	Engineers, laborers, &c.	230 94
152	Pay roll	Officers and crew of sch'r Beaver	223 33
153	Pay roll	Sch'r Otter—officers and crew	218 88
154	Pay roll	Sch'r Otter—officers and crew	289 90
155	Pay roll	1st brigade engineers	2,625 50
156	Pay roll	Laborers attached to 1st brigade	417 51
157	Pay roll	2d brigade—engineers and laborers attached	2,689 61
158	Pay roll	Laborers attached to 2d brigade	22 80
159	Pay roll	Officers and crew of L. B. Balize	1,525 35
160	Pay roll	Officers and crew of L. B. Balize	831 33
161	Fresh provisions	A. Q. Breath	39 25
162	Sundries	A. Talcott	3 00
163	Pay roll	Brigade engineers, &c.	1,105 50
164	Transportation	R. J. Alexander	145 90
165	Transportation	C. A. Belin	13 00
166	Pay roll	Engineers 1st brigade and laborers attached	1,040 16
167	Pay roll	Engineers 2d brigade and laborers attached	1,249 00
			27,666 94

BALIZE, LOUISIANA, *March* 31, 1838.

A. TALCOTT,
Agent Engineer Department.

F.

Abstract of disbursements made by A. Talcott, Agent for the United States Engineer Department, during the second quarter of the year 1838, on account of the appropriation for "increasing the depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi river."

No. of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid, or of whom purchased.	Amount.
1	Postage	Post Office, New Orleans	$29 52
2	Shipping crew	Smith & George	79 00
3	Fresh beef	H. Arien	16 03
4	Telescope	Hyde & Goodrich	38 00
5	Boring apparatus	A. Hill	141 25
6	Lumber	J. M. Duncan	39 60
7	Provisions	C. Fevrier	7 90
8	Sundries	George E. Chase	9 50
9	Potatoes	James Veacock	12 25
10	Bread	Daquin Brothers	56 93
11	Transportation	Andrew Talcott	78 00
12	Transportation	A. Q. Breath	90 00
13	Repairs of boat	F. Soss	29 00
14	Glass funnels	W. M. Sergent & Co.	5 50
15	Provisions	Robert Fowler	4 00
16	Duck, &c.	Walton & Co.	137 38
17	Duck and nardware	Walton & Co.	216 25
18	Sundries	Walton & Co.	76 46
19	Transportation	A. T. Hale	12 00
20	Board, &c.	A. C. Jones	27 12
21	Washing	Mrs. Finn	9 37
22	Freight	A. Prada	60 00
23	Wood	B. Williams	30 00
24	Board, &c.	J. Baker	26 62
25	Fresh meat	C. Fevrier	7 80
26	Muslin	Solomon Salters	17 62½
27	Fresh meat	H. Arien	10 00
28	Postages	New Orleans post office	27 27
29	Fresh meat	A. Silver	10 50
30	Spy glass	Hyde & Goodrich	15 00
31	Domestic	M. & B. Mullen	42 98
32	Dry goods	M. & B. Mullen	106 58
33	Stationery	William McKean	57 25
34	Glass jars	William M. Sergent & Co.	3 25
35	Copper	Walton & Co.	1,675 67
36	Muslin, &c.	Walton & Co.	33 68
37	Sundries	Walton & Co.	141 00
38	Sundries	Walton & Co.	538 47
39	Sundries	Walton & Co.	134 14
40	Sundries	Walton & Co.	338 65
41	Shipping men	John Smith & Co.	81 00
43	Lumber	Thomas Laycock	92 12
44	Fresh meat	Henry Arien	32 00
45	Fresh meat	C. Fevrier	15 50
46	Freight	E. Neuman	44 59
47	Washing ship linen	S. Long	6 67
48	Board and sundries	A. C. Jones	25 37
49	Transportation	George E. Chase	86 15
50	Bread	Daquin Brothers	196 12
51	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	238 15
52	Hardware, &c.	Walton & Co.	119 06
53	Services, &c.	George E. Chase	610 00
54	Paints, &c.	J. R. Odell	158 62
55	Stone	M. H. Deveraux	271 63
56	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	160 99

F—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid, or of whom purchased.	Amount.
57	Blacksmith	Jason Girard	$19 42
58	Domestic	M. & B. Mullen	32 12
59	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	132 53
60	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	169 87
61	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	103 50
62	Lumber and joiners' work	James Bass	1,161 55
63	Beef	John E. Mauhieu	13 00
64	Castings	J. Drummond	582 65
65	Blacksmith	Jason Girard	68 49
66	Pilotage	Pilots' Benevolent Association	24 50
67	Blacksmith	Jason Girard	47 54
68	Blacksmith	Jason Girard	64 25
69	Blacksmith	Jason Girard	98 62
70	Bedding, &c.	P. Cadit	203 00
71	Sundries	B. Brower & Co.	228 38
72	Painter	J. R. Odell	203 87
73	Wood	S. E. Belknap	60 00
74	Workmanship and materials	R. Mans	962 15
75	Fresh provisions	James W. Glass	25 00
76	Freight	E. Neuman	7 00
77	Anchors	Victor Wiltz	11 20
78	Muslin	M. & B. Mullen	22 53
79	Board	Mess schooner Beaver	29 86
80	Iron chest	W. A. Violett	50 00
81	Small stores	William H. Sidell	55 48
83	Paint oil	Morgan & Co.	234 50
84	Hardware	Walton & Co.	112 99
85	Hardware	Walton & Co.	272 11
86	Hardware	Walton & Co.	847 05
87	Hardware	Walton & Co.	479 94
88	Sundries	James Carter	57 20
89	Rent of office	Palfrey & Co.	60 00
90	Labor	James Kamp	34 50
91	Glazing	J. R. Odell	34 75
91	Board	Samuel Thompson	339 14
93	Blacksmith	Jason Girard	245 81
94	Tin ware, &c.	Long & Aldrich	93 62
95	Stores	Irwin, Hall, & Walton	252 73
96	Stores	Irwin, Hall, & Walton	442 94
97	Stationery	William McKean	45 50
98	Medicines	Sickles & Co.	23 50
99	Sheaves	James Carter	12 00
100	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	169 39
101	Mosquito bars	P. Cadit	120 00
102	Ferrenting	M. & B. Mullen	2 25
103	Freight of chains	J. D. Denegre	23 75
104	Repairing watch	Hyde & Goodrich	15 00
105	Hardware	Long & Aldrich	639 18
106	Blacksmith	Jason Girard	216 09
107	Blacksmith	Jason Girard	349 26½
108	Transportation	Andrew Talcott	51 00
109	Postages	New Orleans post office	39 53
110	Lumber	Baily & Marcy	3,237 25
111	Machinery	Levi Morris & Co.	803 00
112	Ferriages	R. M. Berry	54 75
113	Transportation	George G. Meade	24 00
114	Transportation	Henry Selden	142 80
115	Fresh provisions	George Miller	4 50
116	Sundries	Solomon Salters	52 93½
117	Sundries	W. D. Tolbortt	8 93½
118	Board	Mess schooner Beaver	42 30
119	Repairing boat	H. A. Norris	4 00

F—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid, or of whom purchased.	Amount.
120	Subsistence	H. R. Crash	$13 00
121	Sundries	H. A. Norris	14 62½
122	Sundries	Russel N. Isaacs	12 70
123	Sundries	William D. Tolbortt	44 25
124	Repairing boat	F. Soss	4 50
125	Subsistence	Charles Linguist	3 12½
126	Paint oil	Peter M. Cullum	6 50
127	Netting	A. Dechaux	7 50
128	Paints	Kensington Lead Works	222 43
129	Ship chandlery	John C. Karsher	568 82½
130	Joiners' work	J. C. & A. Kean	593 75
131	Sails	James Forten & Sons	586 47
132	Observatory tent	James Forten & Sons	116 07
133	Passage	Bark Ella Hand	15 00
134	Services	Horace Hale	250 00
135	Services	A. Q. Breath	98 00
136	Blacksmith work	Henry Delany	621 99
137	Blacksmith work	Henry Delany	333 29
138	Blacksmith work	Henry Delany	55 45
139	Sundries	Levi Morris & Co.	1,001 67
140	Dredging machine	Levi Morris & Co.	1,336 12
141	Board	L. Foster	8 00
142	Bricks	Benjamin C. Williams	6 50
143	Services	Captain J. R. Jones	18 00
144	Services	Captain E. W. Willett	14 00
145	Ship chandlery	John C. Kartsher	1,372 50
146	Seamen's wages, &c.	James Hughes	172 25
147	Seamen's wages, &c.	James Hughes	172 25
148	Ballast	Brown & Frazier	52 50
149	Services	M & J. Brown	99 00
150	Services	M. & J. Brown	99 00
151	Transportation	E. W. Willett	6 00
152	Services	George Lee	180 00
153	Boats and oars	J. Morton & Co.	124 50
154	Services	William H. Bennett	6 00
155	Services	Smith Turner	33 00
156	Flags	C. S. Wilson	20 00
157	Oak wood, &c.	J. Burrough, jr.	46 60
158	Lumber	Wainwright & Gillighan	10 29
158	Cabin tables	B. R. Bacon	12 00
160	Salt	John Thomas	5 30
161	Services	Engineers, &c., &c., &c.	14,783 60
42	Copper	J. P. Austin	1,834 94
			45,465 61½

A. TALCOTT,
Agent Engineer Department.

NEW BRIGHTON, ST. I.,
November 3, 1838.

G.

Abstract of disbursements made by A. Talcott, agent for the United States Engineer Department, on account of appropriation for "increasing the depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi river," during the third quarter of the year 1838.

No. of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1	Freight	Steamboat New Castle	$33 75
2	Washing	L. Lemon	9 66
3	Wood	S. J. Wilkie	25 00
4	Wood	J. Davis, jr.	243 75
5	Lumber	T. Laycock	41 20
6	Refreshments for men	William Thompson	25 00
7	Ruler and ink	D. Felt & Co.	1 75
8	Mess beef	Palms & Johnson	196 75
9	Provisions	James Veacock	6 75
10	Omnibus tickets	Horace Hale	9 75
11	Port wine	J. Purden & Brothers	11 00
12	Stores	Irwin, Hall, & Walton	227 56
13	Repairing and cleaning watch	Blair & Lanes	11 00
14	Wood	J. Davis, jr.	215 00
15	Shipping men	Phillip & Smith	7 00
16	Bread	Daquin Brothers	276 33
17	Wood	Samuel Dowty	110 50
18	Freight, &c.	Walton & Co.	95 29
19	Washing	L. Lemon	9 16
20	Laborers	Baily & Marcy	7,188 18
21	Workmanship and materials	James H. Bass	1,573 62
22	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	50 99
23	Provisions	R. Laurence	522 00
24	Provisions	James Veacock	29 62½
25	Towing and passages	Joseph Clark & Co.	47 50
26	Stores for Balize	Joseph Clark & Co.	98 58
27	Rope, &c.	Joseph Clark & Co.	99 80
28	Services	A. M. Jourdan	90 00
29	Coffee and tea	David Ranken	22 94
30	Hardware	Walton & Co.	672 14
31	Blacksmith's work	Jason Girard	352 51
32	Washing	Margaret Finn	11 50
33	Postages	Horace Hale	34 00
34	Transportation	Charles King, jr.	154 80
35	Transportation	Richard J. Alexander	172 90
36	Transportation	William R. Hackley	154 80
37	Transportation	Charles A. Belin	145 90
38	Pine wood	F. F. Barean	180 00
39	Transportation	Horace Hale	166 00
40	Postages	New Orleans post office	10 94
41	Provisions	A. Q. Breath	46 25
42	Wood	Samuel Dowty	85 00
43	Shipping men	J. Tanda & Co.	6 00
44	Stores	R. Laurence	63 50
45	Wood	J. F. Peterson	103 25
46	Rations	Mess schooner Otter	20 57
47	Stores	Mess schooner Beaver	9 35
48	Stores	James W. Glass	109 78
49	Diving	William Jackson	10 00
50	Fresh meat	R. Laurence	7 50
51	Copper	William Vance	333 26
52	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	79 48
53	Wood	Samuel Dowty	185 00
54	Services	E. Willett	50 00
55	Fresh provisions	R. Laurence	59 50

G—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid.	Amount.
56	Crockery	W. L. Thompson	$12 75
57	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	196 88
58	Materials	Baily & Marcy	670 75
59	Castings	J. Drummond	164 17½
60	Sundries	Walton & Co.	110 94
61	Shipping men	Phillip & Smith	15 00
62	Castings	J. Drummond	371 80
63	Sundries	Long & Aldrich	22 50
64	Sundries	Long & Aldrich	189 37
65	Pilotage	Pilots' Benevolent Association	17 50
66	Pilotage	Pilots' Benevolent Association	19 25
67	Castings	J. Drummond	71 12
68	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	22 30
69	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co	52 04
70	Provisions	R. Laurence	30 50
71	Provisions	R. Laurence	12 50
72	Copper nails	F. Pascal	16 50
73	Washing	Jane S. Gould	7 50
74	Wood	Samuel Dowty	102 50
75	Wood	Samuel Dowty	655 50
76	Services	R. Jones	27 10
77	Freight	J. D. Denigre	5 40
78	Board	Horace Hale	2 25
79	Services	A. M. Jourdan	75 00
80	Hire	A. C. Jones	4 18
81	Transportation	Horace Hale	5 00
82	Ferriages	A. M. Jourdan	2 25
83	Board	A. C. Jones	13 99
84	Board	Jacob Baker	8 62½
85	Washing	Jane S. Gould	11 00
86	Stationery	William McKean	64 50
87	Stationery	David Felt & Co.	7 00
88	Provisions	R. Laurence	39 50
89	Port wine	J. Christee	18 25
90	Leeches	Sickles & Co.	12 00
91	Shipping men	Phillip & Smith	18 00
92	Stores for Otter	Joseph Clark & Co.	242 11
93	Stores for Beaver	Joseph Clark & Co.	336 13
94	Fresh provisions	R. Laurence	50 75
95	Wood	A. D. Lannaux	40 00
96	Freight	J. D. Denigre	7 05
97	Stationery	E. Johnson	21 62
98	Washing	Mary Talbortt	7 87½
99	Wood	A. D. Lannaux	160 00
100	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	81 97
101	Provisions	R. Laurence	37 33
102	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	143 07
103	Provisions	R. Laurence	22 46
104	Provisions	R. Laurence	86 00
105	Provisions	R. Laurence	31 00
106	Provisions	R. Laurence	42 46
107	Provisions	Joseph Clark & Co.	175 05
108	Freights, &c.	Tow-boat Grampus	19 50
109	Postages	New Orleans post office	26 80
110	Washing	Jane S. Gould	6 81
111	Shipping men	Phillip & Smith	6 00
112	Passages	Tow-boat Pacific	23 00
113	Hardware	Walton & Co.	25 33
114	Shipping men	Phillip & Smith	3 00
115	Copper	J. Stewart	83 48
116	Sundries	A. C. Jones	13 23
117	Services	E. W. Willett	9 [illegible]

G—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid.	Amount.
118	Hire schooner James Cornick	W. D. Talbort	$335 00
119	Board	A. C. Jones	10 00
120	Services	H. Hermans	338 72
121	Boat	James Reid	5 00
122	Services	Robert Jones	50 00
123	Castings	J. Drummond	60 13
124	Services	Thomas Walsh	3 33
125	Services	Lewis Middleton	38 18
126	Services	A. M. Jourdan	75 00
127	Services	R. Jones	60 00
128	Flat-boat	Samuel Dowty	150 00
129	Services	Horace Hale	460 00
130	Oil	John P. Austin	529 50
131	Sheeting	Jacobs & Cushman	43 50
132	Sundries	John P. Austin	139 86
133	Sundries	John P. Austin	57 81
134	Sundries	John P. Austin	32 79
135	Sundries	John P. Austin	30 05
136	Bread	John Hartman	49 77
137	Bread	John Hartman	49 26
138	Sundries	John P. Austin	47 25
139	Sails, &c.	James Forten & Sons	469 43
140	Sails, &c.	James Forten & Sons	469 43
141	Subsistence	James Carstairs	279 39
142	Subsistence	James Carstairs	279 39
143	Blocks, &c.	Joseph S. Myres	184 65
144	Blocks, &c.	Joseph S. Myres	184 65
145	Cooking utensils	J. Feinour & Son	29 76
146	Cooking utensils	J. Feinour & Son	29 76
147	Nails, lead, &c.	C. M. Sandgran & Co.	124 02
148	Hawser pipes	Park & Tiers	15 65
149	Hawser pipes	Park & Tiers	15 65
150	Oil	Coffin & Landell	9 00
151	Medicines	J. C. Trunpenny	46 80
152	Medicines	J. C. Trunpenny	46 80
153	Sundries	John P. Austin	14 03
154	Pilotage	David Orr	85 50
155	Services	Joseph Frazier	68 50
156	Services	Joseph Frazier	68 50
157	Sundries	John P. Austin	196 25
158	Sundries	John P. Austin	247 63
159	Copper nails, &c.	J. Vaughan & Son	21 46
160	Wharfage	J. L. Walton	24 00
161	Coal	Benjamin Hart	3 50
162	Sundries	John P. Austin	73 22
163	Sundries	John P. Austin	409 22
164	Paint and oil	Kensington Lead Works	116 60
165	Smithery	Henry Delany	770 40
166	Lumber	George Landell & Sons	204 84
167	Chains and anchors	Owen Roberts	749 17
168	Sundries	John P. Austin	479 35
169	Chains and anchors	Owen Roberts	39 66
170	Copper, nails, &c.	George Harley	249 29
171	Masts	J. & W. Donaldson	374 40
172	Sundries	John P. Austin	468 23
173	White lead	B. S. Hart	34 00
174	Oak joists	George Landell & Son	6 50
175	Hardware	Boyd & Paxon	31 91
176	Hardware	Boyd & Paxon	31 87
177	Bowsprit, &c.	J. & W. Donaldson	9 75
178	Boathook, staff, &c.	J. & W. Donaldson	13 00
179	Services	J. C. & A. Keen	804 44

G—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid, or of whom purchased.	Amount.
180	Stationery	E. L. Carey & A. Hart	$24 24
181	Bell	George Harley	84 40
182	Pilotage	E. Price	19 50
183	Building schooners	John Vaughan & Son	2,428 65
184	Wharfage	John Vaughan & Son	718 01
185	Sundries	John P. Austin	66 82
186	Services	John Collins	42 00
187	Freight	Lewis Davis	3 75
188	Transportation	Wm. H. Sidell	154 80
189	Transportation	George G. Meade	154 80
190	Transportation	Henry Selden	154 80
191	Transportation	S. V. Talcott	154 80
192	Transportation	P. Harvy	22 50
193	Transportation	R. Meade	154 80
194	Transportation	F. Schoeder	154 80
195	Transportation	H. A. Norris	154 80
196	Transportation	R. N. Isaacs	154 80
197	Transportation	A. Hotchckiss	154 80
198	Transportation	J. E. Cropsey	154 80
199	Transportation	Andrew Gray	154 80
200	Transportation	J. Pemberton	154 80
201	Freight	Rogers & Co.	48 50
202	Chairs	William Conklin	23 87½
203	Table	John Standridge	10 50
204	Sundries	John Standridge	44 76
205	Drawing board	Pierson & Bogart	23 62
206	Drawing board	Pierson & Bogart	49 12
207	Locks, &c.	Samuel Walters	30 00
208	Muslin	Robert Pettitt	3 75
209	Instruments	E. & G. W. Blunt	490 00
210	Table covers	Elijah Lewis	9 89
211	Chains	Levi Morris & Co.	1,590 33
212	Portfolio	R. Kernan	4 75
213	Coal	Keef & Kite	6 00
214	Drawing board	Samuel Walters	17 50
215	Drawing board	Samuel Walters	9 87
216	Expenses	John P. Austin	29 62
217	Paper and frieght	John P. Austin	107 75
218	Shovel	Henry Dickerman	9 50
219	Sheeting	F. E. Bernard	3 00
220	Carriage hire	John Powell	13 25
221	Transportation	James Carr	154 80
222	Transportation	C. J. Whiting	154 80
223	Transportation	R. S. Moore	154 80
224	Transportation	James W. Glass	154 80
225	Machinery	Levi Morris & Co.	456 76
226	Services	Estate of Captain Fisher	64 38
227	Postages	Philadelphia Post Office	15 78
228	Services	Pay roll for services	13,585 77
229	Transportation	Andrew Talcott	261 80
			52,341 72½

NEW BRIGHTON, *September* 30, 1838.

A. TALCOTT,
Agent Engineer Department.

H.

Abstract of disbursements made by Andrew Talcott, agent for the United States Engineer Department, on account of the appropriation for "increasing the depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi river," during the fourth quarter of 1838.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	Cost.
1	Joseph Clark & Co.	Provisions	$48 35
2	Joseph Clark & Co.	Provisions	135 95
3	Joseph Clark & Co.	Medicinal stores	11 87
4	Joseph Clark & Co.	Provisions	137 96
5	David C. Kerr	Services	5 00
6	Phillips & Smith	Shipping men	45 00
7	A. D. Lannaux	Wood	80 00
8	Joseph Clark & Co.	Provisions	30 00
9	Nimrod Houren	Coals	25 00
10	James Denegie	Freight	6 30
11	A. D. Lannaux	Wood	260 00
12	P. Donoho	Passage	5 00
13	Phillips & Smith	Shipping men	6 00
14	Joseph Clark & Co.	Medicinal stores	15 00
15			
16	Joseph Clark & Co.	Provisions	59 47
17	Joseph Clark & Co.	Provisions	59 50
18	A. Lannaux	Wood	304 00
19	A. Lannaux	Wood	198 00
20	A. M. Jourdan	Services	50 00
21	A. M. Jourdan	Passages	10 75
22	H. Nicholl	Services	24 00
23	James D. Denegie	Freight	6 30
24			
25	Phillips & Smith	Shipping men	51 00
26	New Orleans post office	Postages	30 16
27	Peter M. Cullum	Oysters	5 50
28	Joseph Clark & Co.	Provisions	319 60
29	Jane S. Gould	Washing	13 00
30	Joseph Clark & Co.	Provisions	943 43
31	Joseph Clark & Co.	Provisions	81 18
32			
33	Tow-boat Pacific, boy	Passages	5 00
34	H. Hale	Expenses	25 50
35	H. Hermans	Medical attendance	56 64
36	Mary Talbott	Washing	4 50
37	J. Linnell	Passages	10 00
38	William B. G. Taylor	Fresh provisions	7 50
39	Peter M. Cullum	Services	35 00
40	Robert Jones	Services	60 00
41	F. Laming	Mileage	145 50
42	H. Pederson	Services	6 00
43	Tow-boat Pacific	Fuel, &c.	28 50
44			
45	Joseph Clark & Co.	Provisions	95 37
46	Dennis Finn	Provisions	9 50
47	S. Dowty	Wood	357 50
48			
49	Walton & Co.	Ship chandlery	143 08
50	Jane S. Gould	Washing	8 00
51	R. Laurence	Fresh provisions	74 50
52	R. Laurence	Fresh provisions	73 87
53	R. Laurence	Fresh provisions	53 50
54	Thomas Bein	Wood	160 00
55	Phillips & Smith	Shipping men	9 00
56			

H—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	Cost.
57	Joseph Flazen	Hosiery	$23 00
58	P. S. Salvadore	Wood	30 00
59	E. W. Willett	Provisions	8 62
60	E. Johnson	Stationery	21 50
61	Walton & Co.	Hardware	46 65
62	John W. Bennett	Pilotage	130 00
63	James Prague	Lumber	25 74
64	G. N. Morrison & Co.	Medicines	61 79
65	F. Laming, M. D.	Services	183 88
66	C. Bishop	Provisions	29 34
67	C. Bishop	Wood	528 00
68	Jane S. Gould	Washing	12 17
69	William M. Fleming	Pilotage	75 00
70	Nimrod Houren	Fuel	112 50
71	Joseph Clark & Co.	Medicinal stores	36 00
72	Peter M. Cullum	Services	15 00
73	Robert Jones	Services	30 00
74	Thomas Bein	Wood	744 00
75	N. Houren	Freight	11 00
76	A. C. Jones	Board	18 00
77	Peter M. Cullum	Expenses	8 62
78	Horace Hale	Expenses	35 65
79	Phillips & Smith	Shipping men	6 00
80	Joseph Clark & Co.	Sundries	69 55
81	Joseph Clark & Co.	Sundries	621 95
82	Joseph Clark & Co.	Sundries	362 10
83	Joseph Clark & Co.	Provisions	521 79
84	R. Laurence	Fresh beef	59 37
85	R. Laurence	Fresh beef	37 31
86	R. Laurence	Fresh beef	43 75
87	New Orleans post office	Postages	27 22
88	R. Laurence	Fresh beef	37 31
89	R. Laurence	Fresh beef	59 37
90	R. Laurence	Fresh beef	51 25
91	James Denegie	Freight	9 20
92	Walton & Co.	Hardware	104 35
93	Long & Aldrich	Tin ware	13 50
94	Jane S. Gould	Washing	8 00
95	James Drumamond	Smithery	337 52
96	B. R. Latham	Pine wood	41 25
97	E. Johnson	Stationery	8 00
98	Juani Lé Lamire	Glazing	4 50
99	James Nicholson	Port warden	10 50
100	B. Clark	Passages	20 00
101	Horace Hale	Services	460 00
102	Tow-boat Mohican	Passages	10 00
103	Peter M. Cullum	Services	33 25
104	F. Laming, M. D.	Services	100 00
105	Lema Rolls	Services	4,765 55
			13,561 93

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., *February*, 1839.

A. TALCOTT.

I.

Abstract of disbursements made by Andrew Talcott, Agent for the United States Engineer Department, on account of the appropriation for "increasing the depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi river," during the fourth quarter of 1838.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	Cost.
1	Benjamin Pike & Son	Instruments	$7 50
2	James Blensley	Drawing board, &c.	71 54
3	R. J. Alexander	Transportation	8 90
4	Edmund Draper	Rules and triangles	169 00
5	Charles A. Belin	Transportation	8 90
6	Philadelphia Post Office	Postages	6 63
7	R. L. Meade	Transportation	22 60
8	Gray & Bryant	Desk and boxes	26 00
9	James Carr	Transportation	24 00
10	R. S. Moore	Transportation	24 00
11	C. J. Whiting	Transportation	12 00
12	C. A. Belin	Transportation	9 00
14	Levi Morris & Co.	Chain and buckets	1,499 17
17	James W. Glass	Transportation	24 00
18	Bowne & Co.	Sundries	6 00
19	Bowne & Co.	Sundries	176 05
20	David Felt & Co.	Stationery	148 95
21	New York Post Office	Postages	46 79
22	E. & G. W. Blunt	Repairing instruments	15 00
23	John P. Austin	Sundries	290 44
24	John P. Austin	Sundries	61 73
25	John P. Austin	Sundries	73 76
16	Service rolls	Services	5,611 00
26	Benjamin Pike & Son	Instruments	24 00
27	William Harris	Surgical instruments	41 00
			8,407 95

New Brighton, S. I., *February*, 1839.

A. TALCOTT.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MICHIGAN,

TO OBTAIN

The passage of a law to authorize the exchange of such school lands in that State as may be occupied by actual settlers, and to grant pre-emption rights to such settlers.

FEBRUARY 20, 1839.
Ordered to be printed.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That our Senators and Representative in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to use their best exertions to obtain the consent of Congress for this State to select other lands belonging to the United States, which are unoccupied, in lieu of those lands which were located upon the improvements of actual settlers, for university and State purposes; and, also, that they endeavor to secure to such settlers their right of pre-emption to such lands, so that its benefits shall extend to the widow and children of any deceased settler.

K. S. BINGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. MUNDY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, February 8, 1839.

S. T. MASON.

Blair & Rives, printers.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MICHIGAN,

IN FAVOR

Of the erection of a light-house and pier at the mouth of Clinton river.

FEBRUARY 20, 1839.

Ordered to be printed.

Whereas, the east part of the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal is now under contract, partially constructed, and is expected to be finished ready for navigation in the course of the ensuing summer or fall; and, whereas, without the appropriation hereinafter mentioned, it is believed that great and serious injury will result to the interests of this State, as well as to the interests of commerce and navigation in general, for want of a light-house, and the necessary improvements at the mouth of the Clinton river, which is the port of entry for, and the natural point of communication with said canal, by means of said river; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representative be requested, to use their utmost endeavors to obtain from the Congress of the United States, at the present session of that body, an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a light-house at the mouth of the Clinton river, on the north side thereof, at Belvidere, Macomb county, Michigan, and of building a pier, and otherwise improving the harbor at said place.

K. S. BINGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. MUNDY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, February 8, 1839.

S. T. MASON.

Blair & Rives, printers.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS,

TO OBTAIN

The passage of a law establishing a surveyor general's office in that State.

FEBRUARY 20, 1839.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Whereas, the State of Illinois is essentially an agricultural State, and the greater proportion of her inhabitants are deeply interested in every thing relating to the security and permanency of our land titles; and whereas, the surveys of the lands in this State have been effected by an officer of the General Government whose office is in another State, and over whom our courts of justice have no control; and whereas, there is but a single complete copy of the original field-notes and plats of these surveys now in existence by which the metes and bounds of our lands are to be ascertained, and their location identified; and whereas, these field-notes and plats are constantly liable to be lost or destroyed by fire, abrasion from constant use, their corrosion by time, bad ink, and the various accidents to which pamphlets and loose papers are constantly liable, many of which are now almost illegible; and whereas, it frequently occurs in the legal investigation of the titles to our lands, in our courts of justice, that certified copies of these field-notes are required as evidence; and whereas, these field-notes and plats are beyond the control of the civil authorities of this State, and have to be procured by the parties litigant, at great expense of time and money, before they can with safety go to trial; and whereas, we have heretofore indulged the well-founded hope that a surveyor general's office would, before this time, have been established in this State by the General Government, for completing the survey of our lands; and whereas, these just expectations, so long and fondly indulged, are likely to be blasted, as appears by the recent recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington to the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, dated June 20, 1838, and also to the Hon. R. M. Young, dated January 3, 1839, in both of which he urges the necessity of attaching the State of Illinois to the Iowa and Wisconsin surveying district, the office of which is established at Dubuque, in the Territory of Iowa, for the more speedy survey of the lands in the State of Illinois; and whereas, by the removal from St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, of the original field-notes and plats of our lands to a surveyor general's office at Dubuque, in the

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Territory of Iowa, would make these necessary papers more inaccessible to our courts of justice, a measure directly opposed to the best interests of the State, and subversive of her best rights and reasonable expectations; and whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the interests of this State to have the original field-notes and plats of survey on which the titles of our lands are founded and their location ascertained recorded and kept within this State, and always accessible to our courts of justice, placed as far as possible beyond the reach of accidents or loss; therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their utmost exertions to procure the passage of a law establishing a surveyor general's office in this State.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WILLIAM L. D. EWING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. H. ANDERSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA,

PRAYING

The modification of the naturalization laws.

FEBRUARY 21, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of Louisiana,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That they are native born American citizens, and deeply imbued with all that love of country which its glorious and free institutions are calculated to awaken, and as such, they view with feelings of deep regret the circumstances under which they feel themselves constrained to address you. They find themselves in this, their native land, the liberty of which was consecrated by the blood of their forefathers, aliens to many privileges guarantied by the existing laws to foreigners, whereby they have a preference over us, which we cannot but consider impolitic and unjust.

They believe that the naturalization laws have ceased to accomplish the beneficent purposes for which they were at first instituted, viz: the mutual advantage of our common country and her immigrant citizens; that hordes of foreigners cemented together by social, political, and religious ties, alien to the obligations which they so readily incur in our country, are daily permitted to acquire equal rights, immunities, and privileges, with her native inhabitants, for the proper employment of which we have no adequate guarantee.

Your petitioners are not specifically connected with either of the great political parties of the United States; they consist indiscriminately of whigs and democrats; and, in making this avowal, they cannot but call the attention of your honorable body to the fact, that the charge of employing bribery in obtaining masses of immigrant voters to control our elections, has, for years past, been constantly made in almost all the elections throughout the United States. It cannot then be charged to us, that we are employing our constitutional privilege, in endeavoring to bias your minds in favor of one party or the other, but we consider it a conceded point on all hands that there is strong ground for suspicion that the sacred right of suffrage is daily prostituted throughout our country by both parties in the unwarran-

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table employment of foreigners at the ballot boxes, and the welfare, happiness, and liberty of our beloved country thereby placed in imminent peril. This is a rapidly increasing evil, and, without some adequate remedy, we fear that in the course of another generation our glorious institutions will be either subverted or finally overthrown. But whether the fact be admitted or not as having actually occurred, the possibility of such a contingency is enough to awaken the keenest apprehensions in the mind of every sincere patriot.

The present facilities by which foreigners are enabled to obtain all the rights and privileges of American citizens, are highly injurious, in the opinion of your petitioners, to the safety and perpetuity of our free institutions. Coming to this country imbued with all the feelings and prejudices of monarchical Governments, themselves the vassals and serfs of arbitrary and aristocratic despots, they know not the responsibility incurred by the exercise of the elective franchise, and in their zest for what they consider liberty, they exercise licentiousness; for with them these words are too often synonimous.

Let the patriot cast his eye throughout our country and witness the dreadful deterioration of morals and increase of crime in the United States in the last ten or fifteen years; let him note the infliction of summary and impulsive vengeance substituted for the majesty of the *lex scripta* or written law, to whose supremacy the people of the United States were formerly so proverbially subservient; let him see hordes of beings in human form, but destitute of any intellectual aspirations, brought up to the polls and bought and sold like cattle at the shambles, whose votes are to control the destinies of the noble native inhabitants of the United States; let him perceive the crime of perjury, so common of late as almost absolutely to have ceased to awaken those feelings of horror which it formerly engendered in the American community; let him witness all these and he cannot but unite with us in supplicating our rulers for protection from the fearful consequences which must inevitably flow from these accumulated inroads upon our national character, and were he to trace still further the cause of all these evils, he would find that they originated from foreign immigration.

To one who has not looked with attention to this subject, the immense number of foreigners landed in our Atlantic cities would appear almost incredible. Within the last few months, some hundred thousands have arrived, many of whom are the refuse of the prisons and almshouses in Europe, and an instance stands recorded of seven hundred *convicts* having been sent to this country from one place in Europe.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into a detailed account of the situation, mental, physical, moral, or pecuniary, of large portions of foreign immigrants; the records of the prisons, hospitals, and alms houses, throughout our country, which have already been submitted to you, bear evidence more conclusive than could be drawn from any other source.

To you, as the Representatives of the people, to whose hands is confided the power to guard against the subversion of our free institutions, in the name of all those dear and inestimable rights so firmly guarantied to us by the great Magna Charta of our freedom, by the memories of those revolutionary patriots who sealed their devotion to the cause with their sacred blood, we appeal and ask, ere it be too late, some check to the evil of which we complain. The country, from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is suffering from the dreadful infliction. Every lover of his country looks with fear and anguish upon the present situation of the foreign

party throughout the United States; we fear for the continuance of free religion, of equal rights, of the protection of the laws, of trial by jury, of the inviolability of the writ of habeas corpus, and all those privileges which constitute us a happy, free, and independent people.

These evils of which we complain are not the mere chimerical or visionary fancies which occasionally arise in the minds of our citizens on subjects of a political nature, they are every day realized by thousands of instances, as varied and dispersed as are the cities of our glorious country. We feel them as an incubus, hanging around and watching with a suspicious eye all our movements.

We distinctly disavow any wish or intention to interfere with or in any manner abridge or abrogate any of the privileges enjoyed by foreigners who are already naturalized citizens, or those who have declared their intention of becoming so, for we hold to the principle that so soon as a foreigner has complied with the requisitions of the naturalization laws, and forsworn allegiance to his foreign sovereign, he is *de jure* an American citizen; we wish to secure to them all those privileges which we ourselves enjoy; but we desire also to have ourselves and our posterity secured from the future influence of strangers, aliens, and enemies now in a distant land, for we cannot close our eyes to the dangers which are gathering around us, and wish to procure the passage of such a law as will be calculated to put native born and naturalized citizens at least on an equal footing—for we conceive that a man born in this country, cradled in the lap of liberty, nursed under the auspices of our free institutions, who, when the first burst of patriotism awoke in his youthful mind, thought of and gloried in the deeds of his ancestors, whose tongue scarce could lisp ere it was taught the hallowed name of Washington, and who never knew any save those principles acquired under the glorious blessings of liberty, the history of his country taught him in his early youth, and familiar with her laws and institutions; when arrived at the age of manhood, if he wanted but one month, or one day, of being twenty-one years of age, is denied the right of suffrage, whilst a foreigner coming to this country, imbued with all the feelings of the land in which he was born, and unacquainted with our laws and institutions, if he happened to be under the age of eighteen at the time of his arrival, is entitled, without any formality, the moment he arrives at the age of twenty-one, to the right of voting; this we call unnatural and unjust. Again, a native American is bound to attain the age of twenty-five years before he can become a member of Congress, or thirty-five before he can become a Senator of the United States; but a foreigner who arrives at the age of twenty, need only remain long enough to become a citizen, and is eligible to a seat in Congress, or thirty and become a United States Senator; this, it might be said, had not, or would never happen, but with the number of foreigners daily becoming naturalized, such a circumstance might readily occur.

These are a few amongst the many evils which might arise out of the present system of naturalization, and, as a natural consequence, as they increase in numbers, so will they desire political power in proportion to those numbers; and it may not diverge far from a correct calculation when we say there are now in this country five millions of foreigners ready at any time to follow the bidding of their leaders, and sustain one of their own class, who might be a candidate for any office.

The arrogant assumption of political power with which a public meeting of adopted citizens, (although acting as his friends,) recently dared to cate-

chise the high executive of an independent American State, as regards his official course towards a foreign criminal, who had escaped from punishment in his own land, from which insolent examination, even by his own native countrymen, his conscientious interpretation of the laws of our country should have been an adequate protection, was a manifest breach of privilege, and has been powerfully expressed, by an eloquent writer, as but the first ripple of that gigantic flood which, if we neglect the warning, will ere long sweep away every vestage of our country's hallowed institutions.

Your memorialists have endeavored thus briefly to lay before you the views we have adopted on this, to us, highly important subject, and, in approaching your honorable body, while they disclaim *in toto* any attempt to dictate the course which you should pursue, yet so long as they can appeal to your honorable body as friends, brothers, and native countrymen, they will venture to address you with the utmost confidence; they, therefore, solicit the entire repeal of the acts now in force providing for the naturalization of foreigners, and that your honorable body will make ample provision by law, for the protection of the United States from the indiscriminate influx of foreign immigrants, both of which they deem necessary for the preservation of our republic and her glorious institutions.

Your memorialists cannot doubt, should their requests be delayed, that ere long, in appealing to your honorable body, or your successors, themselves or their children will have to sue at the footstool of a power whose feelings, prejudices, and aspirations will be alien to their own. They cannot but believe that ere long the masses of foreigners in the United States will, under the auspices of their foreign leaders, array themselves as a distinct party in our country. When that period shall arrive, which the facility of foreign naturalization cannot long postpone, in vain may they ask exemption from the dangers from foreign influence which now surround them; they will have been already consummated, already will the liberties of our country have been overthrown. And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY,

PRAYING

The erection of a lighthouse at the inlet of Little Egg harbor.

February, 20 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of New Jersey and elsewhere, together with masters and owners of vessels, continually in the habit of using the new inlet of Little Egg harbor, New Jersey, respectfully set forth that said inlet is, owing to its situation and the depth of water in its channels, equal, if not superior, as a harbor (for all coasting vesels) to any other on the seacoast within our knowledge.

We, therefore, beg leave to lay before your honorable body the necessity of making an appropriation for the purpose of constructing a *light house* at said inlet, which would, in our opinion, render it accessible, at all times, by vessels coastwise, and would, no doubt, prevent many disasters which may otherwise occur by shipwreck. The probable cost of a permanent lighthouse at said inlet would be fifteen thousand dollars.

We, therefore, earnestly solicit your early attention to this subject, and respectfully submit this, our petition, to your most favorable consideration, with full assurance that you will take pleasure in granting a request which is of so much importance not only to ourselves, but a large portion of the commercial community.

Very respectfully your humble petitioners.

Dated at Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, January A. D. 1839.

Timothy Pharo
Joseph W. Pharo
Samuel S. Downs
Stephen Willets, jr.
Semore White
Samuel Wever
Wm. Soay
Jonathan W. Johnson
James Lane, jr.
Barton White
Thomas Sawyer
Arthur H. Thompson
Thomas Hornor
Burnet Rose
David E. Sawyer
Job Rose
James Southmrd
Francis B. Rose
A. A. W. Willits
Josephus Soay
Isaac Jenkins
John Dean

Blair & Rives, printers.

Samuel Lippincott
Jesse Stiles
Anthony Atwood
Reuben White
Barnt Slaght
James M. Downs
Daniel Mathis
Samuel S. Atwood
George E. Burton
John Wever
James B. Lane
Isaiah Adams
Noah Edwards
Peter Andrews
Joseph Hornor
Isaac Downs
Joseph Gale
Jonathan Brown
Charles Crume
Joseph A. Wever
[Illegible]
Joseph P. Adams
Micajah S. Mathis
Jonas M. Mathis
Joseph B. Cox
Thomas Shinn
Samuel Parker
John H. Low
Benjamin Hoonan
James B. Sapp
Hezekiah Brown
John Rockhill
A. Jones
James Rogers
Chalkly Scaman
Caleb H. Cramer
Joseph B. Cramer
Jacob Ireland
Amasa B. Mathis
Nathan L. Mulliner
Phinehas Burton, jr.
John Berry
Elijah Palmer
John D. Thompson
John Willits
Hezekiah Slim
William Alsworth
James Price
James Gaskill
Jonathan Shinn
Arthur T. Willits
Charles B. Pharo
John R. Pharo
Jeremiah Spragg
Wilkisson Cranmer
Joseph Cranmer
Rena L. Johnson
Isaac Couch
Beriah Mathews
Thomas J. Hartshorne
Daniel Flanagin
Benjamin S. Willits
Duncan S. Oliphant
Fountan Janes
James C. Slaght
James Nale
Thomas Hughes
Joseph Lippincott
Isaac Cathcart
Mordecai A. Gifford
Joseph Allen
Phineas Spencer
Elkanah W. Palmer
Joseph Parker, jr.
Capt. John Horner
Joseph French
George A. Sawyer
Timothy W. Falkinburg
Jacob Lippincott
John R. Kullum
Jesse Mathis
Adam Mathis
Henry Gale
Samuel S. Anderson
William Gaskill, jr.
John Nale
Barton Gaskill
David Jones
Able Gale
Charles T. Haines
Benjamin Brown
Thomas W. Parker
Aaron Inman
Nathan Parker
William Thomas
Samuel Cranmer
Joseph Simpkins
James Pharo
Jacob W. Truax
William E. Bird
Isaiah Hall
Uriah Sprigg
Gideon A. Lippincott
Charles Rutteer

Edward Driscoll
Augustus S. Jackson
Abram Nichols
Lewis Pool
Stephen Adams
David N. Adams
Moses Adams
David Allen
Uriah Cramar
Enoch Adams
Joseph Allen, jr.
Edward Johnson
James Maxwell, jr.
Charles Adams
Recompense Denley

MEMORIAL

OF

SAMUEL T. HARRISON,

PRAYING

That the duties on a portion of certain apparatus for refining sugar, imported by him, may be refunded, and to be allowed to import the residue free of duty.

FEBRUARY 22, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The memorial of Samuel T. Harrison, a citizen of the United States,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWS:

That your memorialist has for a length of time devoted his attention to the subject of clarifying cane juice and converting the same into sugar, and has, during a recent residence in France, succeeded in discovering an apparatus, by means of which this object may be obtained in a manner far superior, in every respect, to that now in use in the sugar growing States of the Union.

That your memorialist imported, on the fourteenth day of November last, in the Vilu de Paris, at the port of New Orleans, a portion of certain apparatus with the view of testing, by experiment, the superiority of the process by him proposed, and has paid duties on the same in the amount of four hundred and eight dollars and sixteen cents. That the remaining portion of the said apparatus, upon which nine hundred dollars will be payable for duties, will arrive at the aforesaid port of New Orleans in the course of the present year.

That your memorialist has, unaided by other than his own resources, expended large sums in the formation and perfection of the apparatus aforesaid.

That the result of his disbursements and the devotion of his time as aforesaid, will be of considerable value to the Union, inasmuch as it materially facilitates certain processes in the refining of sugar, and in the application of heat to every case in which evaporation is the object, and that it will more particularly benefit that portion of the Union in which the sugar cane is cultivated.

Blair & Rives, printers.

He therefore prays that in virtue of the premises, your honorable bodies may authorize, by an act for his relief, that the duties so paid by him as aforesaid be returned, and that he be released and exonerated from the payment of any duties upon the apparatus so to arrive through the present year, as in his memorial is set forth; and your memorialist will ever pray, &c.

SAMUEL T. HARRISON.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS,

IN

Favor of so amending the constitution of the United States, as to limit the Presidential term of office to four years.

FEBRUARY 22, 1839.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertions to procure the adoption of the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, to wit:

No person shall, after the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, hold the office of President of the United States longer than four years in any term of eight years.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original as it passed both branches of the General Assembly of Illinois, at its session of 1838-9.

BENJ. BOND,
Secretary of the Senate.
D. LUCKETT,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Blair & Rives, printers.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING

To the defence of the northeastern frontier of the United States.

FEBRUARY 22, 1839.

Submitted by Mr. BENTON, to accompany Senate bill No. 300, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January* 7, 1839.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 2d instant, enclosing two resolutions of the Senate, in reference to the defence of the maritime frontier of the State of Maine, and requesting of this department such information on the subject as it may be able to give.

In compliance, I have the honor to transmit a report of the Chief Engineer, dated the 4th instant, which contains all the information possessed by the department on the subject of the first part of the resolutions; and in regard to the second part, I beg leave to refer to the report of this department, of the 31st ultimo, on the same subject, made in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 22d December last.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 4, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report on so much of the resolution of the Senate of the 28th ultimo, this day referred to this office, as relates to "the expediency of constructing fortifications or establishing other defences at important and exposed points on the maritime frontier of the State of Maine, especially at Portland harbor, at the entrance of Kennebeck river, and at the Narrows of the Penobscot river."

In 1818 a board of engineers was organized for the special purpose of considering the subject of the military defences of the country; and for years the board was assiduously employed either in making a personal examination of the sea coast, or in devising the means of defending its exposed points. During this period reports were made by the board of their views on the subject, as applied to the portions of the coast coming successively under examination; and when the personal examination was finished, a

Blair & Rives, printers.

Extract from a report of the Board of Engineers to the Secretary of War, on the subject of the defence of the frontier of Maine, dated February 20, 1839.

In the view of the subject, there is needed—

1. A military establishment at the junction of Dead river and the Kennebeck.
2. A military establishment at the junction of the Mattewamkeag and Penobscot.
3. A military establishment at Calais, with collateral works at Eastport.
4. A central arsenal at Bangor.
5. A fort on the Penobscot opposite Belfast.

To which are to be added advanced works as occasion may call for them.

We must here remark that not only is it impossible for us to indicate, in the present state of our knowledge, the proper form or magnitude of the establishments above enumerated, but we must insist on the importance of very careful and deliberate examinations of the ground before the exact positions even be determined. Of course, estimates made at this moment cannot pretend to be more than mere conjectures of the amount that may, probably, be expended with judgment within the year. It would be a great advantage if the sum allowed for these objects should be granted without apportionment to them severally. In that case it is thought that $100,000 might be applied during the year to *military works at the head waters of the Kennebeck; on the head waters of the Penobscot; on the St. Croix river; at Eastport; at Bangor; and on the Penobscot opposite Belfast; all in the State of Maine.*

Under the disadvantage of not having personally inspected the frontiers of Maine, the preceding remarks are offered with diffidence, not doubting that actual examination and surveys may lead to important modifications, if not radical changes.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 28, 1838.

On motion by Mr. Ruggles:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to consider and report upon the expediency of constructing fortifications or establishing other defences at important and exposed points on the maritime frontier of the State of Maine, especially at Portland harbor, at the entrance of Kennebeck river, and at the Narrows of Penobscot river; and that they consider the subject with reference to the claim of that State to an equal and just participation with the other States of the Union in the benefits of the sytem of national defence embraced by the constitutional duties of this Government, and more especially with reference to the existing controversy, so greatly prolonged, in which the territorial rights of Maine are involved, a large portion of her territory having been usurped by a foreign power, and being now held in subjection thereto; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the same committee further consider, with reference to the same subject of controversy and the right which every State has, under

Statement of passengers arrived in the

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
Passamaquoddy	Mar. 31	Merchants -	21									
		Laborers -	10									
S. A. Morse,		Mechanics -	6									
collector.		Mariners -	3									
		Clergyman -	1									
1st quarter.		Farmer -	1	12								
			42	12		2				1		
	June 30	Merchants -	228									
		Farmers -	14									
		Laborers -	222									
		Clergymen -	7									
2d quarter.		Lawyers -	5									
		Mariners -	29									
		Mechanics -	28									
		No occupation	16	223								
			549	223	7	6	3	8	8	15	18	61
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	245									
		Farmers -	12									
		Laborers -	203									
		Clergymen -	5									
		Lawyers -	6									
3d quarter.		Mariners -	24									
		Mechanics -	43									
		Officers -	3									
		No occupation	18	232								
			559	232	5	13	4	9	9	13	19	57
	Dec. 31	Merchants -	132									
		Farmers -	8									
		Laborers -	204									
		Clergymen -	3									
		Lawyer -	1									
4th quarter.		Mariners -	18									
		Mechanics -	36									
		No occupation	25	167								
			427	167	14	9	7	5	4	2	16	33
Portland and	Mar. 31	Mariners -	2									
Falmouth.		Merchants -	4									
J. Anderson,		Mechanics -	2									
collector.												
1st quarter.			8								1	

United States during the year 1838.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											United States -	6	2	
											Ireland - -	13	5	
											New Brunswick	23	5	
12	4	15	2	2	1	6	1	7	1			42	12	54
											United States -	122	40	
											Ireland - -	185	122	
											England -	7		
											New Brunswick	224	52	
											Nova Scotia -	11	9	
127	51	161	38	44	7	103	19	78	18			549	223	772
											Ireland - -	127	105	
											United States -	177	70	
											New Brunswick	217	51	
											Nova Scotia -	27	4	
											England -	11	2	
103	51	148	41	49	11	128	21	94	16			559	232	791
											Ireland - -	158	88	
											United States -	123	48	
											Nova Scotia -		1	
											New Brunswick	130	23	
											England -	8	2	
											Scotland -	7	5	
											Holland -	1		
78	32	106	37	40	9	87	31	75	10			427	167	594
											DutchAm.Colon's	2		
											Brit. Am. Colon's	4		
											Cuba - -	2		
4		1				1		1				8		8

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
Portland and Falmouth— Continued.	June 30	Mariner -	1									
		Merchants -	2									
		Mechanics -	4									
2d quarter.		No occupation	10	3								
			17	3		1					2	
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	4									
		Mechanics -	3									
3d quarter.		No occupation	1	5								
			8	5		1		1				
	Dec. 31	Merchants -	2									
		Mechanic -	1									
4th quarter.		No occupation		1								
			3	1								
Newburyport.	Sept. 30	Mariners -	2									
		Weavers -	2									
S. Phillips, collector.		Laborer -	1									
		No occupation		1								
3d quarter.			5	1		1						
Fall River.	June 30	Laborers -		3								1
P. W. Leland, collector. 2d quarter.												
	Sept. 30	Laborers -	14									
		Surgeon -	1									
3d quarter.		Mechanics -	5									
		Tailoress -		1								
		No occupation		18								
			20	19		1	4	2	3	6	3	1
	Dec. 31	Carpenter -	1									
		Merchant -	1									
4th quarter.		Clerk -	1									
		No occupation		5								
			3	5	1				1			1

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											French W. Indies	2		
											Cuba - -	15	3	
8	2	6						1				17	3	20
											French W. Indies	4	4	
											Cuba - -	4	1	
1	2	2		4			1		1			8	5	13
											Brit. Am. Colon's	3	1	
1			1			1		1				3	1	4
											England -	4		
											Ireland -	1	1	
2		2		1								5	1	6
			1						1		United States -			3
											Ireland -	4	5	
											Nova Scotia -	10	10	
											Scotland -	6	4	
3	4	3	1	1	1			3	3			20	19	39
											United States -		1	
											Nova Scotia -	3	4	
1	1	1	2									3	5	8

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
Nantucket district.	Sept. 30	Merchant -	1									
M. T. Morton, collector.		Miners -	4									
3d quarter.		Mariners -	5									
			10									
New Bedford district.	Mar. 31	Missionary -	1									
R. S. Smith, collector.		Missionary -		1								
		Mariner -	1									
1st quarter.		No occupation	1	1								
			3	2	1	1						
	June 30	Mariners -	3									
		Physician -	1									
2d quarter.		Missionary -	1									
		No occupation	1	1								
			6	1	1			1				
	Sept. 30	Mechanic -	1									
		Mariners -	4									
3d quarter.		Engineer -	1									
		Merchant -	1									
		Miller -	1									
			8								1	
	Dec. 31	Mariner -	1									
4th quarter.		No occupation		1								
			1	1								
Boston district.	Mar. 31	Artists -	4									
		Clergyman -	1									
A. Bailey, collector.		Clerk -	1									
		Laborers -	36									
		Mariners -	7									
1st quarter.		Mechanics -	10									
		Merchants -	12									
		No occupation	25	39								
			96	39	6	5	2	1	1	1	13	9

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											United States -	5		
											England -	5		
2		5		2				1				10		10
											United States -	3	2	
				2	1							3	2	5
											United States -	6	1	
		2		1		1		1				6	1	7
											England -	2		
											Portugal -	1		
											United States -	5		
1		2				1		3				8		8
											United States -	1		
											Ireland - -		1	
			1			1						1	1	2
											B.N.Am. prov'ces	52	27	
											Denmark -	1		
											G. Britain & Irel'd	10	1	
											Greece - -	2		
											Holland -	4		
											South America -	2		
											United States -	25	11	
34	12	22	9	9		6	1	4				96	39	135

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
Boston—Continued.	June 30	Merchants -	53									
		Mechanics -	66									
		Mariners -	59									
2d quarter.		Laborers -	89									
		Farmers -	13									
		Physician -	1									
		Clergyman -	1									
		Lawyers -	3									
		Clerks -	4									
		Student -	1									
		Naval officer	1									
		Consuls -	2									
		Miners -	2									
		Artists -	3									
		No occupation	87	230								
		Sex not stated, 9–|–	385	230	23	19	23	18	8	17	32	53
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	60									
		Mechanics -	82									
		Mariners -	78									
		Laborers -	95									
		Farmers -	29									
		Physicians -	3									
		Clergymen -	3									
3d quarter.		Clerks -	4									
		Naval officer	1									
		Consul -	1									
		Miners -	4									
		Artist -	1									
		Engineers -	3									
		Teachers -	2									
		Milliners -		3								
		No occupation	116	341								
		Age not stated, 5–|–	482	344	25	33	32	35	16	29	53	84
	Dec. 31	Merchants -	46									
		Mechanics -	44									
		Mariners -	42									
		Farmers -	8									
4th quarter.		Physician -	1									
		Clerks -	4									
		Clergymen -	5									
		Laborers -	29	19								
		Musician -	1									
		Teacher -	1									

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											United States -	148	39	
											British provinces	98	70	
											G. Britain & Irel'd	116	110	
											Denmark -	4	1	
											Bremen -	1		
											Sweden -		1	
											France -	2		
											Sicily -	4		
											South America -	1		
											West Indies -	4		
											Unknown -	7	9	
92	50	93	35	40	12	26	11	34	15	14	Sex not stated, 9-|-	385	230	624
											United States -	22)	87	
											British colonies -	79	105	
											G. Britain & Irel'd	136	129	
											France -	14	10	
											Germany -	8	3	
											Greece -	2		
											South America -	6	3	
											Russia -	1		
											Spain -	1		
											West Indies -	8	4	
											Hungary -	1		
											Norway -	2		
											Corsica -	1		
											Isle of France -	2		
											Fayal -		2	
											Unknown -	1	1	
109	59	97	45	58	18	39	18	51	20	M. 2 F. 3	Age not stated, 5-|-	482	344	826
											United States -	115	43	
											West Indies -	5	1	
											France -	4		
											Brit. Am. poss'ns	68	79	
											G. Britain & Irel'd	86	45	
											Sweden -	3	1	
											Switzerland -	1		
											South America -	1		
											Denmark -	2		
											Holland -	1		

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
Boston—Continued.	Dec. 31	Naval officer	1									
		No occupation	125	150								
4th quarter.												
		Age not stated, 9	307	169	13	16	16	11	4	15	29	42
Newport district. Wm. Littlefield, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Mechanic -	1								1	
2d quarter.	June 30	Surgeon -	1									
		Mechanics -	10									
		Merchants -	4									
		No occupation	2	6								
			17	6					1			1
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Merchants -	4									
		Mechanics -	2									
		No occupation	6	2								
			12	2					3			
Providence district. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchant -	1									
		Missionary -	1									
		Servant -	1									
			3						1			
2d quarter.	June 30	Mechanic -	1									
		Manufacturers	5	4								
		Farmer -	1									
			7	4					3			2
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mechanics -	3									
		Farmer -	1									
		Laborer -	1									
		Clergyman -	1									
		No occupation	3	12								
			9	12	1		2	2	1	1		2

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											Prussia -	3		
											Germany -	8		
											Austria -	2		
											Italy -	1		
											Unknown -	7		
										M. F.	Age not stated,			
87	41	74	21	21	5	29	9	26	8	8 1	9-|-	367	169	485
											United States -	1		
											Cuba - -	1	5	
											United States -	14	3	
2	1	6		3		4	1	1	3			15	8	23
											England -	1		
											United States -	11	2	
	2	3		3		2		1				12	2	14
											Cuba - -	1		
											United States -	2		
		1				1						3		3
											Scotland -	6	4	
											Ireland -	1		
2			1			1		1	1			7	4	11
											Nova Scotia -	4	11	
											Great Britain -	3	1	
											Ireland -	2		
1	3	3			1		3	1				9	12	21

STATEMENT–

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
Providence district— Continued. 4th quarter.	Dec. 31	No occupation		1								
New Haven. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Mariners -	2									
		No occupation	1									
			3								1	
2d quarter.	June 30	Mariner -	1									
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Farmers -	2									
		Mechanic -	1									
		Mariner -	1									
		Merchants -	4									
		No occupation	6	6								
			14	6	1		2	1	1	1	1	1
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Planters -	2									
		Merchant -	1									
		Magistrates -	2									
		Mechanics -	2									
		No occupation		2								
			7	2								
New London. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Shipmaster -	1									
		Seamstress -		1								
			1	1								
2d quarter.	June 30	Merchant -	1									
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mariners -	4									
		No occupation	5									
			9								1	

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
							1				United States -			1
											United States -	2		
											Spain -	1		
		1						1				3		3
		1									United States -			1
											France -	3		
											Spain -	3		
											Great Britain -	1		
											Brit. Am. Colon's	4	4	
											United States -	3	2	
2		1			2	4		2	1			14	6	20
											Brit. West Indies	3		
											Great Britain -	4	2	
		2	2			2		3				7	2	9
											United States -	1	1	
	1							1				1	1	2
				1							England -	1		1
											United States -	9		
5		2		1								9		9

STATEMENT–

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
New York district.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	217									
		Mechanics -	91									
		Mariners -	25									
J. Hoyt, collector.		Farmers -	128									
		Laborers -	34									
		Physicians -	16									
1st quarter.		Clergymen -	9									
		Artists -	6									
		Dressmakers		1								
		No occupation	413	316								
		Age and sex not stated, 96	939	317	42	47	26	31	40	21	70	
	June 30	Merchants -	388									
		Mechanics -	697									
		Mariners -	54									
		Farmers -	1,309									
		Laborers -	713									
		Physicians -	26									
		Clergymen -	14									
		Artists -	9									
		Dressmakers		20								
		No occupation	2,105	3,312								
2d quarter.		Age & sex not stated, 575	5,315	3,132	372	326	329	300	328	254	513	431
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	263									
		Mechanics -	808									
3d quarter.		Mariners -	33									
		Farmers -	1,158									
		Laborers -	953									
		Physicians -	39									
		Clergymen -	16									
		Artists -	13									

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											United States -	221	46	
											Great Britain -	481	177	
											France -	60	25	
											Switzerland -	16	3	
											Germany -	116	60	
											Russia -	1		
											Prussia -	2		
											Austria -	1	1	
											Denmark -	4		
											Holland -	3		
											Spain -	14		
											Portugal -	1		
											Italy -	1		
											Poland -	1		
											Mexico -	5	5	
											West Indies -	4		
											Brit. Am. poss'ns	8		
181	44	167	57	137	31	121	18	155	42	96	Age and sex not stated, 96–|–	939	317	1,352
											United States -	310	148	
											Great Britain -	3,381	2,156	
											France -	390	228	
											Switzerland -	54	25	
											Germany -	903	475	
											Russia -	10		
											Prussia -	78	50	
											Austria -	1		
											Denmark -	8	2	
											Sweden -	3	2	
											Spain -	57	10	
											Portugal -	3		
											Italy -	21		
											Poland -	4		
											Egypt -	1		
											Africa -	2		
											South America -	16	4	
											West Indies -	58	24	
											Canada -	13	7	
											Nova Scotia -	2	1	
1174	574	915	384	588	248	335	176	741	439	575	Age and sex not stated, 575–|–	5,315	3,132	9,022
											Great Britain -	2,932	2,105	
											United States -	458	158	
											Germany -	1,439	865	
											France -	155	59	
											Switzerland -	23		
											Denmark -	11	4	
											Sweden -	12	1	
											Austria -	9		

STATEMENT-

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 1 and u der 2	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
New York district—	Sept. 30	Milliners -		9								
		Dressmakers		10								
3d quarter—Continued.		No occupation	1,966	3,278								
		Age & sex not stated, 626	5,249	3,297	424	396	333	293	330	249	461	35
	Dec. 31	Merchants -	257									
		Mechanics -	600									
		Mariners -	40									
		Farmers -	547									
		Laborers -	210									
		Physicians -	36									
		Clergymen -	20									
		Artist -	1									
		Dressmakers		23								
		No occupation	1,414	1,801								
4th quarter.		Age & sex not stated, 440	3,125	1,824	229	206	187	186	198	163	266	21
Philadelphia district.	Mar. 31	Laborers -	4									
G. Wolf, collector.		Merchants -	7									
		Mechanics -	18									
		Farmers -	3									
1st quarter.		Mariners -	4									
		Clergyman -	1									
		Naval officers	2									
		Army officers	1									
		No occupation	4	10								
			44	10	2		1		1	1	2	

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											Prussia -	51	41	
											Holland -	6	6	
											Norway -	14	11	
											Spain -	35	3	
											Portugal -	11	3	
											Italy -	9	2	
											South America -	5		
											West Indies -	50	31	
											Mexico -	2		
											Texas -	2		
											Morocco -	4		
											Poland -	5		
											Canada -	9	2	
											Nova Scotia -	7	6	
989	638	933	434	546	279	399	183	834	441	626	Age and sex not stated, 626–|–	5,249	3,297	9,172
											United States -	410	183	
											Great Britain -	1,658	1,055	
											Germany -	692	409	
											France -	222	123	
											Switzerland -	1		
											Russia -	1		
											Prussia -	29	12	
											Austria -	4	1	
											Poland -	12		
											Sweden & Den'rk	15	7	
											Holland -	3	1	
											Spain -	16	2	
											Italy -	5	1	
											Portugal -	2		
											South America -	6	4	
											West Indies -	23	14	
											Mexico -	3		
											Texas -	1		
											East Indies -	1		
											Egypt -	3		
											Canada -	12	8	
											Nova Scotia -	6	4	
625	295	533	222	344	165	220	112	523	260	440	Age and sex not stated, 440–|–	3,125	1,824	5,389
											United States -	33	7	
											G. Britain & Irel'd	8	3	
											Cuba -	1		
											France -	1		
											Poland -	1		
11	3	7	2	7		5	1	8				44	10	54

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
Philadelphia district— Continued.	June 30	Merchants -	38									
		Physicians -	6									
		Laborers -	245									
		Mechanics -	58									
2d quarter.		Clergymen -	2									
		Planters -	6									
		Farmers -	42									
		Mariners -	14									
		Naval officers	2									
		Engineers -	3									
		Musician -	1									
		Servants -	5	6								
		No occupation	123	458								
			545	464	46	54	43	47	41	35	72	69
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	33									
		Mechanics -	82									
		Farmers -	95									
		Mariners -	7									
		Clergyman -	1									
		Physicians -	7									
		Naval officer	1									
3d quarter—		Engineers -	2									
		Teacher -	1									
		U. S. consuls	3									
		Laborers -	51									
		Clerks -	5									
		Miners -	2									
		No occupation	45	275								
			335	275	31	38	28	32	23	27	30	52
	Dec. 31	Merchants -	38									
		Laborers -	58									
		Mechanics -	35									
		Farmers -	22									
		Planters -	3									
		Mariners -	8									
		Teacher -	1									
4th quarter.		Naval officer	1									
		Clergymen -	2									
		Musician -	1									
		Engineer -	1									
		Physician -	1									
		Mantuamakers		8								
		No occupation	82	225								
			253	233	21	26	24	26	4	26	27	49

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											United States -	138	94	
											G. Britain & Irel'd	370	347	
											France -	1		
											Cuba -	6	3	
											Barbadoes -	1	4	
											Germany -	6	1	
											Nassau -		3	
											St. Johns, N. B. -	1		
											Portugal -	2	1	
											Jamaica -	1	2	
											Bahamas -	4	2	
											Trinidad -	1		
											Holland -		1	
											Colombia -	4	1	
											Naples -	1		
											Sweden -	2		
											West Indies -	7	5	
113	84	87	91	53	33	31	15	59	36			545	464	1,009
											G. Britain & Irel'd	168	167	
											France -	2	1	
											Spain -	1		
											Germany -	64	61	
											United States -	85	38	
											St. Johns, N. B.	3	2	
											Pernambuco -	2	5	
											West Indies -	7	1	
											Italy -	1		
											Pictou -	2		
61	42	55	29	38	18	21	11	48	26			335	275	610
											United States -	62	24	
											G. Britain & Irel'd	131	166	
											Brit. Am. poss'ns	11	6	
											France -	1		
											Jamaica -	3		
											St. Jago de Cuba	1		
											Germany -	44	37	
49	41	29	22	39	13	16	7	44	30			253	233	486

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
District of Delaware.	Sept. 30	Laborers -	51									
		Clerks -	9									
		Farmers -	11									
3d quarter.		Student -	1									
		Mechanics -	14									
		Milliners -		8								
		No occupation	12	82								
			98	90	5	5	7	10	9	11	18	14
Baltimore.	Mar. 31	Farmers -	109									
		Merchants -	6									
1st quarter.		Mechanics -	5									
		Mariners -	9									
		No occupation	22	97								
			151	97	12	17	14	11	16	10	20	18
	June 30	Mechanics -	154									
		Mariners -	5									
		Merchants -	33									
2d quarter.		Farmers -	425									
		No occupation	156	428								
			773	428	68	61	48	35	50	41	106	81
	Sept. 30	Farmers -	825									
		Mechanics -	273									
		Mariners -	14									
3d quarter.		Merchants -	26									
		No occupation	247	847								
		Age not stated, 42	1,385	847	147	110	98	60	100	49	164	110
	Dec. 31	Merchants -	14									
		Mechanics -	90									
		Mariners -	28									
		Farmers -	636									
4th quarter.		No occupation	154	631								
		Age not stated, 36	922	631	100	90	50	30	80	55	98	75

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											Ireland -	98	90	
34	33	9	2	3	3			13	12			98	90	188
											Germany -	129	84	
											West Indies -	6	8	
											United States -	16	5	
20	11	22	6	14	4	7	4	26	16			151	97	248
											Great Britain -	11	10	
											Ireland -	1		
											West Indies -	10	1	
											United States -	32	6	
											Germany -	719	411	
162	64	152	55	67	26	47	15	73	50			773	428	1,201
											Germany -	1,258	770	
											Great Britain -	80	61	
											United States -	38	8	
											Ireland - -	7	7	
											West Indies -	2		
											South America -	5	1	
										M. F.				
264	99	220	160	90	65	99	70	165	120	38 4	Age not stated, 42-|-	1,385	847	2,232
											Germany -	873	613	
											Great Britain -	12	11	
											United States -	32	7	
											South America -	5		
										M. F.				
130	95	160	110	78	60	50	30	142	84	34 2	Age not stated, 36-|-	922	631	1,553

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
District of Alexandria.	June 30	U. S. navy -	1									
		Weaver -	1									
George Brent, collector.		No occupation	1	1								
2d quarter.			3	1								
	Dec. 31	Laborer -	1									
		Mariners -	3									
4th quarter.		Merchant -	1									
			5									
Norfolk and Portsmouth.	Mar. 31	Planter -	1									
		Merchants -	5									
		Mariners -	2									
1st quarter.		Mechanics -	2									
		No occupation	1	1								
		Age not stated, 1	11	1								
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	2									
		No occupation		3								
3d quarter.		Age not stated, 3	2	3								
	Dec. 31	Planters -	4									
		Merchants -	5									
		Clerk -	1									
4th quarter.		No occupation		5								
			10	5		1					1	1
Charleston, South Carolina.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	38									
		Mariners -	8									
		Mechanics -	15									
1st quarter.		Farmers -	4									
		Officer -	1									
		Servants -	2	4								
		Miners -	2									
		Laborers -	5									
		Engineers -	2									
		Shopkeepers	3									
		Lawyer -	1									
		Physicians -	2									
		Barber -	1									
		Seamstress -		2								
		Milliner -		1								
		No occupation	17	31								
			101	38		5	5	2	4	3	14	9

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											United States -	1		
											Great Britain -	2	1	
		1	1			1		1				3	1	4
											Great Britain -	3		
											Ireland -	1		
											Sweden -	1		
2		1		1				1				5		5
											West Indies -	4		
											St. Johns -	1	1	
											New Brunswick	2		
											France -	3		
											United States -	1		
1		4		1		1		3	1	1	Age not stated, 1	11	1	12
											United States -	2		
											England -		3	
2										3	Age not stated, 3	2	3	5
											G. Britain & Irel'd	6		
											United States -	1	3	
											Antigua -	1		
											Granada -	2		
											France -	1		
											Barbadoes -		1	
2	2	1		1		1		4	1			11	4	15
											England -	17	10	
											Bremen -	23	9	
											Genoa -	7	4	
											Ireland - -	6	8	
											Cuba - -	30	5	
											West Indies -	5	1	
											France -	13	1	
13	5	20	4	30	4	6		9	6			101	38	139

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
Charleston, S. Carolina—Continued.	June 30	Merchants -	27									
		Mechanics -	3									
		Farmers -	5									
		Groom -	1									
2d quarter.		Clerks -	5									
		Physicians -	5									
		Mariners -	2									
		Servants -	2									
		No occupation	30	26								
			80	26	3	2	3	2	5	2	16	7
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	22									
		Physician -	1									
		Mechanics -	6									
		Clerk -	1									
		Farmers -	4									
3d quarter.		Laborers -	3									
		Artist -	1									
		Engineer -	1									
		Mariners -	2									
		No occupation	9	20								
			50	20	3	3				2	6	2
	Dec. 31	Artist -	1									
		Merchants -	57									
		Mechanics -	12									
		Overseers -	2									
		Mariners -	4									
		Officers -	3									
4th quarter.		Laborers -	18									
		Lawyer -	1									
		Clerks -	4									
		Physicians -	1									
		Seamstress -		1								
		Governesses -		2								
		No occupation	22	34								
			125	37	3	1	3	3		3	23	8

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											Cuba -	53	12	
											Great Britain -	16	8	
											France -	9	4	
											Fayal -	2	2	
18	3	14	4	3		18	6					80	26	106
											Cuba -	24	9	
											England -	16	6	
											Antwerp -	9	5	
											France -	1		
7	3	8	4	8	3	4	2	14	1			50	20	70
											Great Britain -	61	24	
											Cuba -	15		
											Malaga -	1		
											Bermuda -	5	1	
											Bremen -	35	7	
											Barbadoes -	3	3	
											Madeira -	1	1	
											Havre -	4	1	
32	6	25	4	18	7	2	1	19	4			125	37	162

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
New Orleans. Jas. W. Breedlove, collector.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	541									
		Laborers -	230									
		Mechanics -	308									
		Soldiers -	33									
1st quarter.		Mariners -	25									
		Farmers -	234									
		Physicians -	24									
		Lawyers -	5									
		Teachers -	2									
		Clerks -	37									
		No occupation	170	440								
			1,609	440	29	31	50	57	37	46	151	49
	June 30	Merchants -	468									
		Laborers -	46									
		Mechanics -	343									
		Soldiers -	13									
		Mariners -	24									
2d quarter.		Farmers -	365									
		Lawyers -	21									
		Clerks -	23									
		Physicians -	28									
		No occupation	120	312								
			1,451	312	32	30	28	32	38	25	123	39
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	240									
		Laborers -	21									
		Mechanics -	198									
		Soldiers -	13									
		Mariners -	28									
3d quarter.		Farmers -	126									
		Physicians -	9									
		Lawyers -	7									
		Clerks -	13									
		No occupation	39	122								
			694	122	6	14	16	11	19	11	47	17

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											France -	436	144	
											Germany -	227	158	
											Great Britain -	112	53	
											Texas -	542	34	
											Mexico -	84	11	
											Brit. West Indies	9	10	
											Cuba -	194	27	
											Hayti -	3	3	
											French W. Indies	2		
408	74	444	73	196	33	141	29	153	48			1,609	440	2,049
											France -	356	164	
											Germany -	56	30	
											Great Britain -	93	50	
											Texas -	755	34	
											Mexico -	74	17	
											Cuba -	109	16	
											Hayti -	5	1	
											Italy -	3		
409	50	389	49	168	21	139	33	134	33			1,451	312	1,763
											France -	138	78	
											Mexico -	9	1	
											Germany -	3		
											Texas -	437	25	
											Great Britain -	10	9	
											Cuba -	86	9	
											South America -	1		
											Brit. West Indies	10		
201	24	199	10	94	11	51	10	62	13			694	122	816

STATEMENT—

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1838.											
New Orleans—Continued.	Dec. 31	Merchants -	432									
		Mechanics -	474									
		Farmers -	513									
4th quarter.		Laborers -	137									
		Clerks -	58									
		Mariners -	41									
		Physicians -	26									
		Lawyers -	9									
		Soldiers -	20									
		Teachers -	14									
		No occupation	363	719								
			2,087	719	56	57	64	56	93	53	169	81
Key West. A. Gordon, collector.	Mar. 31	Mariners -	23									
		Judge -	1									
		Physicians -	2									
		Merchants -	7									
1st quarter.		Clergyman -	1									
		Sailmaker -	1									
		Farmer -	1									
		Tailor -	1									
		No occupation	8	16								
			45	16	4	3		1		1	3	6
	June 30	Mariners -	15									
		Merchants -	6									
		Clerks -	2									
		Mechanic -	1									
2d quarter.		Cigar-maker	1									
		Officer -	1									
		Lawyer -	1									
		No occupation	6	14								
			33	14	1		1	3	2	2	1	2
	Sept. 30	Merchant -	1									
		Clerk -	1									
3d quarter.		Mariners -	14									
		No occupation	6	9								
			22	9	4	1	3	1		1		3
	Dec. 31	Mariners -	15									
		Merchant -	1									
4th quarter.		Mechanics -	2									
		No occupation		1								
			18	1								

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upwards of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											France -	747	273	
											Germany -	474	277	
											Great Britain -	237	81	
											Spain -	26	7	
											Italy -	18	8	
											Poland -	13	5	
											Prussia -	34	14	
											Cuba -	117	14	
											Brit. West Indies	22	8	
											Texas -	399	32	
418	124	523	103	323	81	191	61	250	103			2,087	719	2,806
											United States -	28	7	
											Bahamas -	13	9	
											Cuba -	1		
											Minorca -	1		
											Germany -	1		
											Unknown -	1		
9	4	17	1	10		2						45	16	61
											England -	2		
											United States -	9		
											Bahamas -	17	13	
											Cuba -	3	1	
											Spain -	2		
9		6		8	4	5	3					33	14	47
											Spain -	7	5	
											Bahamas -	2	4	
											United States -	13		
7	2	4	1	2				2				23	9	31
											United States -	9		
											France -	1		
											Spain -	8		
											Cuba -		1	
		3		4		3		8	1			18	1	19

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 22, 1839.

Submitted, concurred in, and ordered to be printed, and that 5,000 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

Mr. TALLMADGE made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Henry Hall Sherwood, of the city and State of New York, on the subject of terrestrial magnetism, and the application of the dipping needle to the purpose of ascertaining the latitude and longitude of places on the earth's surface, report:

That the same subject was referred to the committee at the last session of Congress, but at so late a period that they were unable to give it that consideration to which its importance might seem to entitle it. They availed themselves of the opinions of some scientific gentlemen, formed from such examination of it as their time and opportunity permitted. These opinions were annexed to the report of the committee, and an extra number of copies were ordered by the Senate to be printed.

The committee have the same apology to offer now as before, for not undertaking to examine into the merits of the subject matter of this memorial. It was referred to them but a day or two since, and it is now but a few days before the close of the session. The press of other business, which claims priority over this, renders it impossible to give to this subject that consideration which the memorialist may think it deserves. If his theory be true, then the establishment of its truth is important to the scientific world. If it be untrue, it is still important that its untruth be established. The best mode to ascertain the one or the other is to lay the theory and the proofs before the public. The report of the committee at the last session has attracted the attention of scientific men and journals, and learned societies, and the opinions of several have been freely given. To those who have been adverse to his theory, the memorialist thinks he has given a conclusive answer in the communication which has been referred to the committee. He claims to have established by facts and observations the truth of his theory. Of this the committee will not undertake to judge. They, however, deem the subject of sufficient importance to have the views of the memorialist extensively spread before the country, that they may thereby attract the attention of scientific men, and lead to investigation which will tend to establish the correctness of his theory. The committee, therefore, recommend that the memorial be printed with this report, together with such an extra number of copies as the Senate shall deem proper.

Blair & Rives, printers.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist, Henry Hall Sherwood, of the city of New York,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That, during the last session of your honorable body, he addressed to it a memorial briefly setting forth certain important discoveries in magnetism by him made, and describing a certain magnetical instrument by him invented, whereby, without the aid of a quadrant, or sextant, or chronometer, and without taking a celestial observation, it is practicable and easy, at sea and on land, and in all states of the weather, to determine the latitude and longitude of any place on the surface of the globe, with greater accuracy than can be acquired by any instrument or method heretofore known, and by which, moreover, the variation and inclination of the magnetic needles, at all places, and at all times, past, present, and future, are clearly and correctly ascertainable, thereby accomplishing objects of high importance to general science, and more particularly to the navigation of the sea, and the admeasurement of the land. And your memorialist further reminds your honorable body that the said memorial prayed for pecuniary aid to enable him to proceed with the publication of an expensive work, fully explaining and demonstrating these discoveries; to commence the manufacture of the instrument by which they can be applied to practical navigation, civil engineering, geology, astronomy, and several other departments of useful science; and to visit foreign countries, the Governments of which have offered munificent rewards for even a less accurate and available method of determining longitude at sea, than that which he has demonstrably found.

Encouraged by the favorable consideration of the said memorial in the committee of your honorable body to whom it was referred, and by the liberal publication of their report upon the same, your memorialist respectfully renews his petition for Congressional aid, with implicit confidence in your intelligence to perceive the validity of his claims, and in your disposition to reward them. But inasmuch as his former memorial but briefly and imperfectly stated the nature and extent of the discoveries upon which these claims are founded, and the proofs and illustrations of the discoveries themselves, he now respectfully lays before you a less inadequate statement and a more explicit and consecutive series of evidence. Your memorialist confidently and unequivocally professes to have discovered and to have mathematically demonstrated that the planet on which we live has two, and only two, magnetic poles, situated in the latitude of the arctic and antarctic circles; the one in the western hemisphere, and the other in the eastern, at the geographical distance of 23° 28′ from the poles of the earth's axis, and therefore, at an angle of this amount with that axis at the equator. That these magnetic poles revolve from east to west, on the circle of their respective latitudes, at the rate of 32′ 26″ in one year of twelve solar months, and therefore perform 360° of longitude with an excess of 36″ in 666 of those years. That, besides this motion, these poles have a spiral movement, by which they ascend toward the poles of the earth's axis at the rate of 52″ 10‴ in one hundred years, causing that gradual decrease of the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic, known to astronomers, and carrying it beyond that ultimate amount of decrease which

they have hitherto calculated, to a period at which the axis will be perpendicular, and then again incline, in consequence of a reversed spiral descension of the magnetic poles. That there is a great magnetic circle of the earth, called the line of no variation, which is a perfectly straight line, at an angle of 6° 28′ with the terrestrial axis, and moving from east to west at the rate of the motion of the magnetic poles. That from these and other collateral data, the variation and inclination of the magnetic needles can be calculated for all places and times, and the latitude and longitude of all places determined with mathematical accuracy, without the aid of any astronomical instruments. Of the truth of these professions he respectfully offers such evidence as he can comprise within the limited space necessarily prescribed to his memorial.

From a multiplicity of experiments, observations, and calculations, continued through a period of more than twenty years, your memorialist was led to the conclusion that bodies artificially magnetized would develope laws identical with those of the natural magnetism of the earth, and thus elucidate a subject confessedly more obscure and confused than any which had been elevated to the dignity of a science, though of great practical value to mankind. In pursuance of this opinion, and in accordance with privately ascertained principles of magnetism diametrically opposed to those taught by popular writers on that science, and by its professors, your memorialist at once, and without difficulty, magnetized, that is, gave polarity to a continuous and undivided iron ring; an operation which previous experimenters had failed to accomplish, and which several eminent writers had announced as being experimentally and mathematically impracticable. And that your memorialist is not mistaken in making this statement, but founds his claim to originality in this preliminarary discovery upon the explicit concessions of the latest writers on the subject, he begs to show, by the following extract from Dr. P. M. Roget's treatise on electro-magnetism, incorporated in a work entitled the Library of Useful Knowledge, published in London in the year 1832.

"If a steel bar, instead of being bent into the form of a horseshoe be formed into a complete ring, and then magnetized, *it exhibits no magnetic properties as long as the ring is entire*, but when broken into any number of portions, each part has two poles and possesses all the properties of an ordinary magnet. This experiment suggested the theoretical investigation of the properties of a system of small circular currents, situated in planes, perpendicular to another circle passing through all their centres. The result of the investigation of this problem led to a mathematical theorem exactly conformable to observation; a ring so constituted, or an *electro-dynamic ring*, as it has been called, being found, both from theory and experiment, to exert no action upon a voltaic conductor, or magnet, at whatever distance from it, or in whatever situation it may be placed."

Your memorialist, however, gave the fullest magnetic properties to an unbroken iron ring, in his first attempt to do so, and thus demonstrated the erroneous character of the principles which had guided previous unsuccessful experimenters, and of the mathematical theorem which had been deduced from them. The ring thus magnatized was found to possess two powerful magnetic poles, exactly equidistant, which, for the sake of distinction, may be termed *negative* and *positive;* the one termed negative attracting the north end of the needle and repelling the south, and the one termed positive attracting the south end of the needle and repelling the

north, On placing the needle within the ring, at its centre, and therefore on the line of the axis of its magnetic poles, the needle did not point at right angles with that axis, but most exactly on the line of it: thus demonstrating that the direction of the magnetic forces is not at right angles with the direction of the needle, as the prevalent theory of magnetism teaches, but that the direction of both is coincident and identical, and that the direction of the forces is the controlling cause of the direction of the needle. And this fact your memorialist has further established by uniting the conducting wires of a galvanic battery, and by various other conclusive experiments.

Upon a line drawn through the centre of the ring, at right angles with the line of the magnetic axis, your memorialist found a magnetic equator, upon every part of which the needle lay parallel with the magnetic axis; but on removing it from that equator toward either pole, it showed a declination or variation from the axis; and on placing it on the outer edge of the ring, and moving it round from the point of the equator, toward either pole, it showed angles of inclination continually increasing as it approached the pole, upon which it stood perpendicularly: thus exhibiting not only a mysterious characteristic of the horizontal needle, but the well known phenomena of the dipping needle, when it is borne either by sea or by land in a north or in a south direction; and thus also developing an instructive agreement between the laws of artificial and terrestrial magnetism, in several important particulars.

Your memorialist being assured, by the concurrent evidence of all magnetical observations, wheresoever and whensoever taken, that the magnetic poles of the earth are not coincident with the poles of its axis, but that whether they be fixed points of attraction, or revolving vortices of magnetism, they are always in a lower latitude than 90°; and being, moreover, aware that the points of polarity on all bodies artificially magnetized, with both poles of a battery, are invariably found to be situated more or less within the point, edge, or surface of those bodies, he was led to suppose that the position of the poles of his ring, within its outer edge, would indicate the position of the magnetic poles of the earth: a supposition fully warranted by the exact agreement already discovered between the progressive inclinations of the needle on the ring, and on the earth. In order to determine the depressed position of the poles of the ring with geometrical accuracy, he magnetized a large steel plate, or disc of a cylinder, converted into a ring by the perforation of a round hole in its centre, and placed it within a circular diagram of the same diameter, carefully divided into 360° and their minutes. On applying a dipping needle to the magnetic poles of this ring, on its flat surface, and measuring with extreme care the distance from the outer edge, at which the needle acquired an angle of 90°, he found that distance to be equal to the versed sine of an arc of 23° 28′, or so nearly so that a difference could not be detected on the scale. The complement of this arc, therefore, on subtracting it from 90°, was 66° 32′; each of the magnetic poles of the ring was, therefore, found on a plane exactly corresponding with the plane of the arctic and antarctic circles of the earth; and, therefore, if the laws of artificial and terrestrial magnetism were so identical as to place the magnetic poles of the earth on the same plane, and if they exerted an influence upon the surface of the earth on that plane, that influence would be greatest on the arctic and antarctic circles; and, furthermore, if they revolved on that plane, that influence

would always be the most intense on some longitudinal point of those circles, which point would necessarily revolve as those poles revolved. But whether those poles were actually situated on that plane, and whether they did revolve, were questions to be decided only by experiments and calculation in terrestrial magnetism.

There were many correlative circumstances which induced your memorialist to apply such experiments and calculations, to test the accuracy of the theoretical inference which he had drawn from the phenomena of the magnetic ring, concerning the latitude of the magnetic poles of the globe. He had magnetized, with one pole of the battery, a section of that ring, each end of which embraced an arc of 46° 56′, and he had found poles conveyed from the centre of the section to each end of this arc, so that the chord of the arc, as divided by the axis, became the sines of two arcs of 23° 28′ each, having a complement of 66° 32′, the latitude of the polar circles. He had also magnetized, with one pole of the battery, a wide ring, formed by a small hole in the centre of a circular steel plate, and had found three poles conveyed nearly to the edge of the ring, and disposed in the form of a Roman Y, divested of its parallel lines; and on drawing a line from the third or lowest of these poles, through the centre of the ring to the opposite point of its diameter, he found the two other poles divided by arcs of 23° 28′ each; and, therefore, 66° 32′ distant from the equator of the ring. The uniformity of all these artificial phenomena, and their striking coincidence with the well known astronomical fact, that the inclination of the earth's axis, to the plane of the ecliptic, is also, with a small fractional deduction, 23° 28′, which your memorialist, by an inductive calculation of the laws of universal magnetism, had been accustomed to attribute to the attraction of the positive magnetic pole of the sun upon the negative magnetic pole of the earth, were circumstances which, in his opinion, and in the absence of other data, justified the experimental assumption, that the magnetic axis of the globe was at an angle of 23° 28′ with its geographical axis; and he accordingly proceeded to test the truth of this hypothesis by magnetical observations, taken at various periods, remote and near, and in many widely distant parts of the world, by reputable observers. These numerous calculations resulted not only in a complete and irrefutable confirmation of the hypothesis, that the magnetic poles of the earth are situated north and south, in latitude 66° 32′, and that their axis is at an angle of 23° 28′ with the terrestial or geographical axis, but also in the discovery of their exact rate of motion in that latitude, and of the period in which they perform an entire revolution round the globe. The discovery of the laws which govern the variation and dip of the magnetic needle, at all times and places, and of a method of determining true longitude and latitude, by means of a peculiarly constructed dipping *ring*, were natural and simple consequences.

But that your honorable body may be convinced of the reality of these results, without fatiguing your attention with geometrical and algebraical processes, your memorialist respectfully begs to present them through the medium of the simplest operations of common arithmetic, as applied to certified and authentic observations of recent date, as well as to others long since recorded.

From the mean of three solar observations taken at Buffalo, with a good instrument, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, 1837, at the request of your memorialist, by Mr. R. W. Haskins, an eminent civil engineer of

that city, the variation or declination of the needle in that latitude and longitude, at that time, was found to be 1° 25′ 03″ 04‴ west. The longitude of the place of observation being 78° 55′, the addition of that amount of variation gives 80° 20′ 03″ 04‴ as the longitude of the line of no variation in that latitude. Now it follows, from a simple problem in the Rule of Three, that if the amount of the angle of the magnetic with the terrestial axis, be 23° 28′ at 90° from the equator, the amount of the angle in the latitude of Buffalo, which is 42° 53′, is 11° 10′ 53″ 09‴. Subtracting the smaller of these angles from the greater, we have a difference of 12° 17′ 06″ 51‴, which added to 80° 20′ 03″ 04‴, the longitude of the line of no variation in latitude 42° 53′, gives 92° 37′ 09″ 55‴ as the longitude of the magnetic pole in the latitude of the greatest angle or termination of its axis, which is, therefore, 90°, less 23° 28′, or 66° 32′.

If the data assumed for this conclusion be correct, they will yield uniformly true results, and these results will prove their correctness. Therefore, to prove the latitude and longitude of the magnetic poles here developed, it is only necessary to ascertain whether they will accurately determine the geographical position of the other parts of the world, by means of magnetical observations, which, without these data, would be unavailable for this purpose.

The observations which can be most conveniently used to test this latitude and longitude of the magnetic poles, in the present stage of the investigation, are those taken in the same year, and nearly at the same time of the year, as the observation at Buffalo, from which that position of the poles has been calculated; because the inquiry will then be comparatively unembarrassed with the question of the motion of the poles, which becomes of importance in using observations taken at more distant periods. In the month of August, 1837, Professor Renwick, of Columbia College, New York, found the variation of the needle at Bergen Point, New Jersey, in latitude 40° 39′ 05″, to be 5° 39′ 30″. Now, if the assumed position of the magnetic poles be correct, and if this variation and latitude be also correct, it will give the true longitude of the place of observation, by the following summary and explicit process:

92° 37′ 09″ 55‴ assumed longitude of the magnetic pole on the arctic circle, September 15th, 1837.

—12° 52′ 01″ 54‴ difference between the amount of the angle, or co-longitude of the magnetic axis, in latitude 40° 39′ 05‴, and that of its maximum angle of 23° 28′, at 90°.

=79 45 08 01

— 5 39 30 00 variation.

=74 05 38 01 longitude of the place of observation.

To show the accuracy of this result, and, therefore, of the data from which it is derived, it may be necessary to state that Bergen Point is about 4′ 22″ west of the city hall of New York, the longitude of which is well known to be 74° 01′ 08″ west.

An observation taken, in the same year, at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, by Mr. A. C. Twining, civil engineer, of New Haven, gives the variation at that place, at that time, as 8° 05′ west. The latitude of Chesterfield is given in *Silliman's American Journal of Science* for July, 1838, where

this observation is recorded, as 42° 53′, and its longitude as 72° 20′. If all these data be correct, the latitude and longitude, which your memorialist has assigned to the north magnetic pole in that year, will give this as the true longitude of Chesterfield:

92°	37′	09″	55‴	longitude of the magnetic pole on the arctic circle, September 15, 1837.
—12	17	06	51	difference between the amount of the angle, or co-longitude of the magnetic axis, in latitude 42° 53′, and its maximum angle of 23° 28′, at 90°.
=80	20	03	04	
— 8	05	00	00	variation.
=72	15	03	04	longitude of the place of observation.

The difference between this longitude and that given in *Silliman's Journal*, is 4′ 56″ 56‴, which is less than the change of variation in the latitude of Chesterfield in one year.

If Mr. Twining had taken the variation at that place on the 15th of September, of that year, with perfect accuracy, he would have found it 8° 00′ 03″ 04‴, which will give the longitude as given in the *American Journal of Science*.

Your memorialist has already stated that the magnetic poles revolve round the globe, from east to west, in the latitude of the arctic and antarctic circles, at the rate of 32′ 26″ in one year; and, therefore, that they perform an entire revolution of 360° in 666 years, with an excess of 36″ beyond those degrees in that period. This motion being the cause of the variation of the needle, it becomes necessary, in calculating longitude from variation, to ascertain the longitudinal amount of the motion of the magnetic axis, for the latitude in which the variation is observed; because that amount of motion, like the value of a degree of longitude, varies in every parallel of latitude. The mathematical processes and tables by which these proportions are obtained with perfect accuracy, being too elaborate for explanation in this memorial, your memorialist begs to state a simple rule by which they can always be obtained with sufficient accuracy to determine longitude within a few yards. The rule is, first to obtain the amount of the angle of the magnetic axis in the latitude of the place of observation, which, as the maximum amount of that angle is 23° 28′ at 90°, is easily found by the Rule of Three Direct; second, reduce that amount to the lowest denomination of its parts, and multiply it by 2; third, divide the product by 666, multiply the quotient by 4, and subdivide this product into minutes and their parts. This product will be the annual rate of the motion of the magnetic axis, from east to west, in the latitude of the place of observation; but, when the variation at any place has arrived at its maximum, there is a period of three years and a half, or 42 months, in which this motion of the line has no perceptible effect upon the variation needle, and in which, therefore, there is no appreciable increase or decrease of variation, although, if the variation be west, the inclination of the dipping needle continues to decrease during this period.

The cause of this phenomenon is what may be termed the *foreshortening* of that small section of the circle through which the magnetic pole moves, in this time, in the direction of the maximum angle of variation. The

same phenomenon occurs in reference to the variation needle when it has a maximum easterly variation; but as, in this case, the pole is approaching instead of leaving the dipping needle, its dip increases instead of decreasing.

Thus, new elements of truth or of error, in addition to those already assumed, are introduced to test the validity of your memorialist's pretensions. If they be erroneous, the use of them, even in a few examples, will speedily explode those pretensions; but if true, will tend to confirm and establish them. It is proper to remark, however, that the rule just given, for finding the annual rate of the motion of the magnetic axis, cannot be applied to the determination of longitude except in cases where the variation is *less* than the angle of that axis on the latitude of the place. For cases in which the variation *exceeds* that angle, another rule will be given, and these two rules will determine longitude, by variation, in every part of the world.

At Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the year 1835, Professor Farrar found the variation to be 8° 51′ west. The longitude of the place, according to the *American Almanac*, being 42° 22′ 21″; its longitude is ascertained in the following manner:

92° 37′ 09″ 55‴	longitude of the magnetic pole on the arctic circle, September 15, 1837.
—12 25 06 22	difference between the amount of the angle of the magnetic axis in latitude 42° 22′ 21″, and that of its maximum angle of 23° 28′ at 90°.
=80 12 03 33	
— 8 51 00 00	west, variation at Cambridge in 1835.
=71 21 03 33	
— 15 55 12	progress of the axis from 1835, to September, 15, 1837. (See rule.)
=71 05 08 21	
+ 2 29 39	difference for time of year.
=71 07 38 00	longitude by the *American Almanac* for 1839, as determined by the editor.

It appears in the *American Journal of Science* for July, 1838, that Mr. N. Goodwin found the variation at Hartford, Connecticut, to be 5° 45′ west, in the year 1824. If this observation be accurate, it will give the longitude of the place as follows:

92° 37′ 09″ 55‴	longitude of the magnetic pole on the arctic circle, September 15, 1837.
—12 34 35 17	difference between the amount of the angle of the magnetic axis in latitude 41° 45′ 59″, (Hartford State House,) and that of its maximum angle of 23° 28′ at 90°.
=80 02 34 48	
— 5 45 00 00	west, variation in 1824.
=74 17 34 48	

— 1° 41′ 51″ 05‴ progress of the axis from 1824, to September 15, 1837. (See rule.)

=72 35 43 43 longitude from the observation.
+ 5 01 17 difference for time of year.

=72 40 45 00 longitude by the *American Almanac*, as determined by the editor.

When the variation at any place *exceeds* the amount of the angle of the magnetic axis at that place, it becomes necessary, in finding the longitude, to divide that variation by twice the amount of the annual progress of the axis in the latitude, and adopt the quotient as degrees and their parts. Add to this quotient the co-longitude or amount of the angle of the magnetic axis, in the latitude, and subtract the product from the longitude of the magnectic pole on the arctic circle for the 15th of September, 1837; then subtract, from this difference, the excess of the pole's longitude at that time, beyond 90°, or a quarter of its circle, and the remainder will be the longitude of the place of observation.

Your memorialist respectfully requests your attention to an example of this brief rule which cannot fail to be considered strikingly conclusive by all candid men of science, both in this country and in Europe. It is recorded in Professor Barlow's Treatise on Magnetism, in the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*, and in various other authentic works on the science, that the variation at London, in the year 1818, was 24° 30′ west; and the latitude of that metropolis being 51° 31′, its longitude is thus determined:

24° 30′ 00″ 00‴ variation at London in 1818.
+ 19 13 36 twice the annual progress of the magnetic axis in that latitude.

=76 27 22 43
+ 13 25 56 58 co-longitude, or amount of angle of the magnetic axis in that latitude.

=89 53 19 41 — from
92 37 09 55 longitude of the magnetic pole, September 15, 1837.

= 2 43 50 14
— 2 37 09 55 excess of the pole's longitude beyond 90°.

= 6 40 19 longitude of the place of observation in London.

The longitude of London, as given in *Bowditch's Navigator*, and in other reputable works, is 6′ west of Greenwich Observatory, where the longitude is *zero*; the distance being measured to St. Paul's Cathedral. If, therefore, the variation from which this longitude is calculated were taken with perfect accuracy, it must have been taken at a part of London about three quarters of a mile west of that building, that is, provided the distance from the Observatory at Greenwich be also given with perfect accuracy. But if the result of this calculation thus demonstrates the extreme accuracy of the observation, it also demonstrates the truth and legitimacy of all the

other data employed to produce it. It demonstrates the validity of your memorialist's claims, to the discovery of the latitude, longitude, and rate of motion of the magnetic poles of the earth, and of a new method of finding true longitude by the use of the magnetic needle alone.

To all reflecting minds this conclusion is irresistible, but as discoveries of this kind have often to encounter strongly prejudiced and supercilious objections, your memorialist will use the same data to find other results as clearly demonstrative of the truth of those data as the longitude of London which they have already determined. What if your honorable body should wish to test the truth of your memorialist's pretensions, by requiring him to show, from the variation at London, in the year 1818, what was the variation there in the year 1657, or 161 years previous? He would cheerfully comply with the requisition in the following short and simple manner:

24° 30′ 00″ 00‴ variation in London 1818,
24 30 00 00 progress of the axis in 161 years, at the previously assigned rate of 9′ 36″ 48‴ a year, in the latitude of London.

00 00 00 00 no variation at London in the year 1657.

The truth of this result is proved by the recorded fact that there *was* no variation of the magnetic needle at London in the year 1657. This fact is recorded in the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*, and many other respectable works, on the authority of an observation by Bond, taken in that year, and is well known to all students and professors of magnetical science. Your memorialist therefore respectfully contends, that the identity of this fact, with the annual increase motion of the magnetic axis which he has assigned to the latitude of London, demonstrates that rate of motion to be correct. And, if this be admitted, then all his other data and principles of terrestrial magnetism are correct, for your honorable body has seen that that annual rate of motion for London was obtained from an assigned angle of the magnetic axis in the latitude of London, which angle was derived by the familiar rule of Direct Proportion from the angle of that axis at 90° of latitude, and this angle places both the north and the south magnetic poles at the distance of 23° 28′ from the poles of the earth's axis, and, therefore, in latitude 66° 32′ north and south, which is the latitude of the arctic and antarctic circles.

The period of 666 years, as that of the complete revolution of the magnetic poles through 360° and 36″ of longitude, having also been used to obtain this correct result, it follows that this period also has been accurately ascertained and assigned. Your memorialist, however, deems it proper to state, that as the variation of the magnetic needle, in every latitude, arrives at its maximum in 163 years, the preceding method of obtaining the time of variation, or of no variation, by mere multiplication, is inapplicable to a longer period, and another process becomes necessary to a true result; for a longer period might not only embrace the three years and a half during which there is no perceptible change in the variation after it has arrived at its maximum, but also those years in which it may have been returning towards its minimum. But these circumstances taken into account, the preceding data are adequate to determine the true longitude of any place on the globe. If, therefore, from the fact that there was no variation in London in the year 1657, your honorable body should wish to test these new principles, by requiring your memorialist to show the

longitude in which there was no variation nine years subsequently, in the latitude of Paris, he would answer as follows:

0°	9′	36″	48‴	annual progress of the line of no variation in the latitude of London.
			×9	
=1	26	31	12	
	+ 6	40	19	west longitude of London.
=1	33	11	31	
	+ 4	48	24	half year's progress of the line from the time it was in London.
=1	37	59	55	
	+41	58	45	difference between the amount of the angle of the magnetic axis, in the latitude of London and that of Paris, which is 48° 50′ 15″.
=2	19	58	40	longitude of the line in the latitude of Paris, in the middle of the year 1666.
—2	20	15	00	longitude of the Paris Observatory.
=		16	20	difference, equal to about 10 days, or from the 11th to the 21st of May.

So that, if your memorialist's premises are true, there was no variation at the Paris Observatory on the 21st of May, 1666. Upon this month and day he has no evidence to offer; but upon this year he has evidence; and he respectfully refers your honorable body to the fact, recorded in the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*, and many other works, on the authority of an observation by Picard, taken at Paris in the year 1666, that there *was* no variation there at that time.

Your memorialist next solicits the attention of your honorable body to results in longitude and variation, which he derives from the annual rate of motion that he has assigned to the magnetic poles, in their respective circles, as contradistinguished from the annual progress of their axes in the several parallels of latitude. If coincident results are obtained from this new source, it follows that the annual motion of 32′ 26″ assigned to these poles is in perfect harmony with all the diversified changes of variation, and is therefore true. The rule for this operation may be expressed in common arithmetic as follows:

The variation used in this process must exceed the amount of the angle of the magnetic axis on the latitude of the place of observation. It must be reduced to its lowest denomination, and be divided by 32′ 26″ reduced to the same denomination. The first quotient, though apparently of the same denomination as the dividend and divisor, will, in reality, be degrees of longitude, and must be so considered. Then reduce the remainder, if any, by 60, divide by the previous divisor, and call the quotient minutes, and so reduce and divide whatever other remainders that occur, and call the quotients seconds and thirds. If the variation used exceeds one and a half of the amount of the angle of the magnetic axis in the latitude, the

full quotient thus acquired must be doubled. If it be less than one and a half, it must be taken without alteration; but in either case, it must be added to the amount of that angle. The difference between this product and the longitude of the pole at the time of the observation will be the longitude required. But if the longitude of the pole at that time has not been calculated, it will be necessary to work the intermediate amount of variation, according to the motion of the axis in the latitude, by the rule before given for finding the annual rate, and then to divide it by 32' 26, as in the rule last given for working the observed variation; and the intermediate variation thus calculated from the ascertained longitude of the pole at some other period, must be added to the longitudinal value of the observed variation, and the whole product subtracted from the longitude of the pole at the time from which the intermediate variation is calculated. The difference will be the longitude required. The accuracy of this rule may be exemplified by the variation taken at Paris, by *M. Arago*, in the year 1835. That variation, as reported in the scientific journals, was 22° 04' west, and it determines the longitude of the place of observation as follows:

22°	04'	00"	00"'	M. Arago's variation at Paris, November 16, 1835. (See rule.)
	+32	26	00	
=81	38	39	48	
+12	44	02	07	amount of the angle of the magnetic axis in the latitude of Paris.
=94	22	41	55	
	—33	56	46	=18' 21" 12"' two years' progress of the axis. (See rule.)
=94	56	38	41	
—92	37	09	55	longitude of the magnetic pole, September 15, 1837.
= 2	19	28	46	
	+ 1	30	40	decrease of variation from Sept. 15 to Nov. 16.
= 2	20	59	26	longitude of the place of observation.
— 2	20	15	00	longitude of the Observatory.
=		44	26	difference.

This very trifling difference would be the amount of error in M. Arago's observation, provided he took it precisely on the longitude of the Paris observatory. But your memorialist has seen no evidence as to the place at which M. Arago took his observation, and therefore he may have taken it without error. It is also due to him to state that there may have been seconds and thirds in his variation that were not reported.

Candor, however, requires your memorialist to admit, and it is an admission which M. Arago will have a right to demand, provided his observations were taken at the Paris Observatory, and at the time reported, that a minute difference may arise from a certain fractional excess in the angle of the magnetic axis, on the latitude of that city, occasioned by the

assumption that the angle of that axis, with the earth's axis at the equator, is exactly 23° 28′, instead of *minus* this amount, by the few seconds that the inclination of the earth's axis, to the plane of the ecliptic, is *minus* this amount.

This deficiency, however, would produce scarcely an appreciable excess in the value of the subdivisions of the angle of the magnetic axis upon the lower latitudes, were it not enhanced by the elipticity of the earth, which, as measured by the unerring laws of the magnetic forces, reduces the actual value of those latitudes below the geographical standard, in which the earth is hypothetically a perfect sphere. The latter cause also obviously diminishes the actual value of degrees of longitude in high latitudes, but the effect of the two causes combined, upon the true determination of longitude by variation, is far less than that of the inevitable errors in the graduation and use of astronomical instruments, and is infinitesimally less than the inaccuracy of time incident to the best chronometers. Where absolute mathematical accuracy is required, it will be necessary to ascertain the true amount of the elipticity of the earth, and the true inclination of its axis, with which inclination the angle of the magnetic axis ever most strictly agrees.

Your memorialist has no mental reservation in saying, that he has ample magnetical data for demonstrating that inclination and that elipticity; but as the latter, in consequence of the proportional innovation of the ocean upon northern latitudes is continually changing, he cannot give the perfectly true value of the angle of the magnetic axis, without presenting calculations too elaborate for prompt comprehension from a document designed to be read before a public assembly. In this document, therefore, he is enabled to use only the proximately true value of that angle, which, nevertheless, yields more accurate results than can be obtained by the best instrumental observations with which these results can be tested.

Farther and equally conclusive evidence of the reality of your memorialist's discoveries, and of the minute exactness of the mathematical principles upon which they are founded, is respectfully submitted to your honorable body, on the authority of an observation taken by Messrs. Simpson and Deane, engineers, attached to the expedition sent by the British Hudson's Bay Company in the year 1837, to complete the survey of the Arctic coast commenced by Captain Back. It is an observation of variation taken in latitude 70° 43′ north, at a place called Cape Halket, 4° 11′ north of the magnetic pole, on the 5th of July, 1837, which variation, as reported in the foreign and American journals, was 43° 08′ 33″. From this variation in that latitude, your memorialist will suppose that you require him to show the longitude of the place of observation, by the rule by which he has determined the longitude of M. Arago's observation at Paris: and he will accede to this presumed requisition with the greatest pleasure, because the result which the problem developes not only proves that his principles of calculation are applicable to higher latitudes than that of the magnetic pole, but, also, because it proves the longitudinal position which he has assigned to the axis of the magnetic poles to be correct.

In reference to the latter question, he begs to state that, in the month of July, 1838, he visited the village of Fairview, Pa., with Mr. Stork, a civil engineer, of Fredonia, New York, to determine, by means of solar observations, the longitude of that axis, which, according to his previous calculation, was in that relative position with the earth's axis, which made it a line of

no variation in that neighborhood. On the first day of August, he found the line precisely on the spot on which he had placed it from the variation observed by Mr. Haskins, at Buffalo, on the 15th of September, 1837, after allowing the rate of its westerly motion in the latitude of Fairview, from that date, and the difference between its angles in the two latitudes. In the following example, he uses its longitude where he found it in the village of Fairview, corrected to the date of the observation at Buffalo, to which, also, he corrects the variation taken in latitude 70° 43′, in order that the slight difference between the three observations may be more distinctly appreciated. In this example, the variation being easterly, it is necessary to add the longitude of the magnetic axis to the longitudinal amount of the variation, instead of subtracting it, as in the examples of westerly variation, and to subtract the difference between the angles of the magnetic axis, in the two latitudes referred to, instead of adding it, as in those examples:

	43°	08′	33″ 00‴	easterly variation observed by Messrs. Simpson and Deane, of the British Hudson's Bay Company, on the 5th of July, 1837, in latitude 70° 43′ north.
+		32	26 00	see the rule for the former example.
=	79	36	04 23	longitudinal value of the variation.
+	80	13	53 37	longitude of the magnetic axis at Fairview, latitude 42° 00″.
=159	49	57	00	
—	7	29	15 22	difference between the angles of the magnetic axis in the two latitudes.
=152	20	41	38	
—		5	16 40	progress of the axis from July 5 to September 15, 1837.
=152	14	24	58	longitude as calculated from the variation.
—152	14	00	00	longitude as reported by Messrs. Simpson and Dean.
=			24 58	difference.

This difference, in so high a latitude as 70° 43′, amounts to but a few yards, and is therefore a proof of the extraordinary skill and care of the observers, and of the excellence of their astronomical instruments. But trifling as it is, your memorialist is compelled to infer, from almost innumerable calculations, in which the minute accuracy of his principles of terrestrial magnetism have been intently scrutinized and proved through a multiplicity of applications, that the difference of 24″ 58‴, in this example, is attributable to those instruments rather than to these principles. Practical mathematicians, who are aware of the great liability to error in the use of the azimuth instrument in observations of variation, and of the considerable longitudinal difference which must be produced by the least conceivable inaccuracy in the chronometer, will readily admit that so slight a discrepance is a very admirable coincidence, alike illustrative of the extreme correctness of the observation, and of the validity of the magnetical data which yield such an identical result.

So perfectly unerring, indeed, are the operations of the magnetic forces upon the earth and throughout the whole universe, that the most exact chronometer made by human skill, can be regulated by them with immutable precision and geometrical certainty.

Your memorialist will now adduce further evidence on this subject, derived from the regularity in the variation of the magnetic needle in every parallel of latitude, and will inform your honorable body of rules by which variation can be determined in every part of the world, at all times, past, present, and future. In stating rules for calculating questions of this kind, your memorialist labors under the disadvantage of being unable to submit to your examination, in a written memorial, a series of tables by which they can all be promptly solved, and true results obtained, without imposing upon your honorable body the tedious task of arithmetical investigations with which your legislative duties may allow you but little leisure to favor him. Trusting, however, that his memorial will be referred to a committee by whom these investigations will be undertaken, with a due regard to the cause of science which they involve, he is happy in submitting to their scrutiny the rules which he has proposed. The *first* is for finding the variation at any place, at any time, when the variation is *decreasing*, and it consists of eight sections, which are as follows:

1. Find by the Rule of Three Direct, as in the previous examples, the angle of the magnetic axis, in the latitude of the place at which the variation for any given time is required.

2. Find the *maximum angle of variation* for the latitude of the place, which is simply twice the amount of the angle of the magnetic axis in that latitude.

3. Find the amount of the *maximum variation* for the latitude of the place, which amount is different from the maximum angle of variation for the place, and this is done as follows: Subtract from 66° 32′, which is the latitude of the magnetic pole, 6° 28′, which is the angle of the line of no variation with the terrestrial axis, and the remainder will be latitude 60° 04′, the angle of the magnetic axis with which is 15° 39′ 42″ 34‴, and this angle is to be adopted as a standard number in finding variation in every part of the world. Take the difference between this number, and the angle of the magnetic axis in the latitude of the place at which the variation is required, and subtract that difference from the maximum angle of variation already found. The remainder will be the maximum variation for the latitude of the place at which the actual variation is required.

4. Find the *time* of the maximum variation, which is done as follows: Add to the *maximum angle* of variation already found the difference between 15° 39′ 42″ 34‴ and the angle of the magnetic axis in the latitude of the maximum variation already found; reduce the product to its lowest denomination, and divide by the annual motion of the magnetic axis in that latitude which is found by a rule already given. The quotient will be a certain number of years, which is to be subtracted from the date of the longitude of the pole before used in this memorial, namely, the 15th of September, 1837; then add to the remainder 163 years, which are required for a maximum variation, and the product will be the time of the maximum variation which was required.

5. Find the time from which the maximum variation began to *decrease*, which is done by adding three years and a half to the time, already found,

at which that maximum was completed: these three years and a half being the period during which variation, in every latitude, after it has acquired its maximum, remains without any appreciable change.

6. Find the *annual rate* of variation, which is done as follows: Divide the maximum variation by 666 years, the period in which the magnetic poles perform an entire revolution, multiply the quotient by 4, and the product, when reduced to minutes, seconds, and thirds, will be the *annual rate of variation* in the latitude of the place at which the actual variation is required.

7. Find the *actual variation* required, which is done as follows: Add to the time when the maximum variation began to decrease, the period which intervenes between it and the time of the variation required; multiply the annual rate of variation by the time which remains; subtract this multiplied amount of annual variation from the maximum variation, and the remainder will be the actual variation required.

8. To find its amount for a future period, subtract its annual rate for the time required, and to find it for a past period, add its annual rate.

Your memorialist respectfully presents a practical illustration of each section of this rule, in order to arrive at a result which will be confirmed by a recorded observation of great accuracy and authenticity:

SECTION 1. If the angle of the magnetic with the terrestial axis be 23° 28′ at 90° of latitude from the equator, what is its angle on the latitude of Paris, which is 48° 50′ 15″? Answer by Direct Proportion:

12° 44′ 02″ 07‴ angle of the magnetic axis in the latitude of Paris.

SECTION 2. To find the maximum angle of variation for the latitude of Paris:

12° 44′ 02″ 07‴
× 2

= 25 28 04 14 maximum angle of variation in the latitude of Paris.

SECTION 3. To find the maximum variation for the latitude of Paris:

15° 39′ 42″ 34‴ angle of the mag. axis in lat. 60° 04′, or lat. 66° 32′ − 6° 28′, the angle of the line of no variation.

−12 44 02 07

= 2 55 40 27 difference.

25° 28′ 04″ 14‴
— 2 55 40 27

= 22 32 23 47 maximum variation at Paris.

SECTION 4. To find the *time* of the maximum variation at Paris:

25° 28′ 04″ 14‴
+ 2 55 40 27

= 28 23 44 41
+ 9 10 36 annual progress of the mag. axis in the latitude of Paris.

= 171½ years.

1837 date of the longitude of the pole from the observation at Buffalo.
— 171½
= 1665½
+ 163 years required for a maximum variation.
= 1828½ = 1829 the time of the maximum variation at Paris.

SECTION 5. To find the time from which the maximum variation, at Paris, began to decrease:

1828½
+ 3½ years in which the variation remains stationary.
= 1832 the time required.

SECTION 6. To find the annual variation at Paris:

22° 32′ 23″ 47‴ maximum variation.
÷ 666 years, the period in which the magnetic poles complete their entire revolution.
And × 4
= 8 7 20 the annual variation at Paris.

SECTION 7. To find the variation at Paris in the year 1835:

1835
—1832 commencement of the decrease.
= 3×8′ 07″ 20‴ annual variation.
= 24′ 22″—22° 32′ 23″ 47‴ maximum variation.
= 22° 08′ 01″ 47‴ variation at Paris March 15, 1835.
—22 04 00 00 M. Arago's variation November 16, 1835.
= 04 01 47 difference for time of year.

Your honorable body will perceive that a rule, similar to this, might be given for finding the variation when and where it is *increasing*; but fearing that its prolixity would be deemed an unwarrantable intrusion upon your time and attention, your memorialist, by availing himself of the longitude as well as the latitude of a place at which the variation is required, can furnish a rule more convenient and perspicuous, though less extensively applicable. To find variation where it is increasing at any place within 23° 28′ of longitude east of the magnetic axis, it is only necessary, first, to find the difference between the angles of the magnetic axis in the latitude of Buffalo and that of the place of calculation by data and rules already repeatedly used in this memorial. Second, subtract this difference from the longitude of the magnetic axis in the latitude of Buffalo on the 15th of September, 1837, which longitude was 80° 20′ 03′ 04‴; then subtract from this remainder the longitude of the place of calculation, and the final remainder will be the variation in the same year. Third, to find, by the rule already given, the annual variation of the place, and add or subtract the amount for the time at which the variation is required. As an example of this rule, your memorialist presents the variation at two

periods in the latitude and longitude of the capitol in which your honorable body is now assembled:

80°	20′	03″	04‴	longitude of the magnetic axis in the latitude of Buffalo, September 15, 1837.
— 1	02	36	15	difference between the angles of the magnetic axis in the latitude of Buffalo, or 42° 53′ north, and that of the capitol at Washington, which is 38° 52′ 54″ north.
=79	17	26	49	
—77	01	48	00	longitude of the capitol.
= 2	15	38	49	west, variation at the capitol September 15, 1837.
+ 10	56	06		one year and six months' increase of variation.
= 2	26	34	55	west, variation at the capitol March 15, 1839.

An accurate solar observation would prove this variation to be correct, and the following example in New York will bear a similar test:

80°	20′	03″	04‴	longitude of the magnetic axis in the latitude of Buffalo, September 15, 1837.
— 33	59	00		difference between the angles of the magnetic axis in 42° 53′, the latitude of Buffalo, and 40° 42′ 40″, the latitude of the city hall, New York.
=79	46	04	04	
—74	01	08	00	longitude of the city hall.
= 5	44	56	04	west, variation at the city hall, September 15, 1837.
+ 14	54	00		two years' increase of variation.
= 5	59	50	04	west, variation at the city hall, September 15, 1839.

Your memorialist having given, in a previous page of this memorial, an observation of variation taken by Mr. Twining, at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, in the year 1837, and having proved the longitude of the place by it within 4′ 56″ 56‴ of that longitude as recorded in the *American Journal of Science*, now begs leave to offer the true variation at that place on the 15th of September in the same year, in order that the truth of his magnetical discoveries may be farther tried and illustrated. And this example possesses much scientific interest from the fact that the latitude of Buffalo, at present used in these calculations, and that of Chesterfield being the same, there is no difference between the angles of the magnetic axis to be subtracted from the longitude of that axis, as in other cases. If, therefore, a true variation be obtained in this instance, it will demonstrate the immutability of the principles of calculation which your memorialist employs.

11°	10′	53″	09‴	angle of the magnetic axis in the latitude of Buffalo, which is 42° 53′.
—11	10	53	09	angle of the magnetic axis in the latitude of Chesterfield, which is also 42° 53′.
00	00	00	00	no difference.

80° 20′ 03″ 04‴	longitude of the magnetic axis in the latitude of Buffalo, September 15, 1837.
—00 00 00 00	no difference to be subtracted.
=80 20 03 04	
—72 20 00 00	recorded longitude of Chesterfield.
= 8 00 03 04—	variation at Chesterfield, September 15, 1837.
8 05 00 00	west, variation as taken by Mr. Twining same year.
4 56 56	difference for time of year.

In thus testing the validity of his premises, by the recorded observations of other persons, your memorialist is manifestly under the disadvantageous necessity of making the error which, to a greater or less extent, is inseparable from those observations, the standard of his truth; and under this disadvantage he must remain, until his principles of terrestrial magnetism shall be found to be the standard by which that error is to be determined. He is enabled, however, to submit to your inspection a series of observations of variation, recorded in the *American Journal of Science*, as taken annually at Chesterfield, N. H., for a period of twenty-six years, commencing in the year 1812, and terminating in the year 1837, and which, as compared with his calculations of variation for the same years, afford convincing evidence that his calculations are more accurate than those observations. Twenty-five of the twenty-six of the annual variations here referred to were taken by Mr. Nathan Wilde, an engineer, resident at Chesterfield; and the other is the one taken by Mr. A. C. Twining, which your memorialist has already adduced.

Chesterfield, New Hampshire.—Latitude 42° 53′; *longitude* 72° 20′.

Variation observed.	Year.	By whom taken.	Variation calculated.
6° 26′	1812	Nathan Wilde	4° 37′ 39″ 41‴
6 25	1813	Do. do.	4 45 43 09
6 17	1814	Do. do.	4 53 46 37
6 07	1815	Do. do.	5 01 50 05
6 03	1816	Do. do.	5 09 53 33
6 02	1817	Do. do.	5 17 57 01
6 00	1818	Do. do.	5 26 00 09
6 03	1819	Do. do.	5 34 03 57
6 09	1820	Do. do.	5 42 07 29
6 07	1821	Do. do.	5 50 10 57
6 12	1822	Do. do.	5 58 14 25
6 30	1823	Do. do.	6 06 17 53
6 40	1824	Do. do.	6 14 21 21
6 35	1825	Do. do.	6 22 24 49
6 35	1826	Do. do.	6 30 28 17
6 45	1827	Do. do.	6 38 31 45
6 52	1828	Do. do.	6 46 35 13
7 00	1829	Do. do.	6 54 38 26
7 06	1830	Do. do.	7 02 41 54
7 10	1831	Do. do.	7 10 45 22
7 15	1832	Do. do.	7 18 48 50
7 30	1833	Do. do.	7 26 52 18
7 35	1834	Do. do.	7 34 55 46
7 40	1835	Do. do.	7 42 59 14
7 45	1836	Do. do.	7 51 02 42
8 05	1837	A. C. Twining	8 00 06 10

In the first ten years of this series, a considerable difference will be perceived between the observed and the calculated variations; but from the year 1822 to 1837 the discrepancies are comparatively trifling. Whilst the latter portion of the observations shows a pretty steadily progressive increase in the variation, the former portion exhibits great anomalies. Mr. Wilde reports the same amount of variation in the year 1815 that he found in 1821, six years subsequently; and the same amount in 1816 that he found in 1819. He reports 26′ more variation in 1812 than he found in 1818 and 1820, though it admits of no doubt that the variation was actually increasing during the whole twenty-six years which the record embraces. The continual increase during the remaining sixteen years authorizes the inference that the observer had used an incorrect meridian line in taking his earlier observations; that he had corrected his meridian in the year 1822, and, in consequence of this correction, had found the annual increase which he reports from that date to the close of his record in 1836. The rate of increase which your memorialist has used is the annual progress of the magnetic axis in the latitude, which is always to be used in calculating increasing variation, and which, in that latitude, is 8′ 03″ 28‴ each year. This is the annual increase which Mr. Wilde would have found in the variation during the whole period of his observations, had he taken them without error; yet, as compared with the vast majority of magnetical observations that are preserved in nautical and topographical registers, they may be said to have been taken with unusual accuracy. And as your memorialist's discoveries will probably be subjected to the ordeal of such records, however erratic and capricious they may be, he deems it essential justice to principles of terrestrial magnetism, founded upon mathematical certainty, that some at least of the prevalent causes of error in magnetical observations, heretofore taken, should be stated and explained. Among those causes, that of taking a meridian line from the north star, by spherical instead of plane trigonometry, is one of the most palpable and demonstrable. Unless by an accidental coincidence of circumstances, or by taking the line when the star is on the meridian, which is seldom done, the variation of the magnetic needle cannot be correctly found by this method, because the azimuths thus obtained are the proportions of a curve instead of a straight line. The greatest elongation of the star is now scarcely 1° 34′, and, by plane trigonometry, the direct proportions only of this distance should be allowed for azimuths in the several parallels of latitude.

But by spherical trigonometry, which is preposterously inapplicable to the determination of a true meridian, these azimuths, or angles, are extended to accommodate the course of a curve, and thus, although the maximum elongation of the star is but little more than a degree and a half, an azimuth of more than two degrees is allowed for it in the latitude of New York, in the present year, when its real angle in that latitude is in the direct proportion of that maximum. The reality of this cause of error, if indeed it be not self-evident, can at any time be ascertained by comparing the results of a solar with those of a sideral observation of variation, at the same place and within the nearest practicable period of time. The true azimuth which is to be allowed in taking variation, can always be found by the Rule of Three Direct, in the simple statement, that if that azimuth be 1° 34′ at 90° from the equator, what is it at any other latitude. Your memorialist has ascertained these novel facts by reiterated experiments and calculations, and

he could substantiate them by a multiplicity of examples. That the errors arising from false azimuths, are sometimes nicely balanced by the angle of the line of no-variation with the terrestrial axis, he could also show by examples of the highest scientific interest; and that line being now on this westerly continent, this accidental correction of error is likely to occur when variations are taken somewhat below the middle latitudes, by an easterly elongation. But under other circumstances, the error remains unredressed, and is placed upon record without being detected. It is chiefly to this source of error that your memorialist attributes the irregular and serpentine course that is given to the line of no-variation in magnetic charts; its general aspect in these engravings corresponding in a remarkable manner with that which it would necessarily acquire from observations, taken by spherical trigonometry. In the Indian ocean, where the line is represented the most tortuously, this cause would geometrically operate nearly in a fourfold degree, in consequence of the reversed angle of the line with the terrestrial axis, and of the humiliating fact, that navigators, ignorant of the existence of a south magnetic pole, use the north end of the needle in the southern hemisphere. Your memorialist trusts that these causes, combined as they are with the circumstance that the westerly progress of the line of no-variation has never been allowed by those who have undertaken to define its direction from observations often made at periods distant from each other, will sufficiently account for the disagreement between the position which he has assigned to it and the one which it is popularly supposed to occupy. It being probable, however, that the presumed authenticity of variation charts will constitute the principal obstacle to the credibility of your memorialist's discoveries, he respectfully submits an opinion of those charts expressed by an eminent philosopher, Professor Barlow, who is justly deemed a high authority in magnetical science. In the celebrated treatise, which your memorialist has before referred to, he states that "They are constructed from observations made on shipboard, which, from local attractions, must necessarily be erroneous, because, hitherto, little attention has been paid to this source of inaccuracy; and where ship observations fail, recourse is had to calculations, founded on principles altogether imaginary. So that we must only consider variation charts as giving very rough approximations to the actual state of the needle, and probably many of the fancifully formed lines which they all exhibit are wholly attributable to inaccuracy of observation."

In thus respectfully suggesting that his magnetical principles should not be measured by a false standard, your memorialist is far from deprecating the general application of recorded observations for the purpose of testing them. He freely invites this test with a firm confidence, based upon extensive and persevering research, that it would triumphantly establish those principles. And he feels it due to himself and to your honorable body, that he should adduce the recorded testimony of eminent observers in support of his claims to legislative patronage. Such testimony he is enabled to present from PANTON, COOK, DENTRECASTEAUX, and HUMBOLDT, in corroboration of the angle which he has assigned to the magnetic equator, with the terrestrial equator, between the tropics. And if the observations reported by these experienced and reputable men show that angle to be 23° 28′, or very nearly so, it follows, by geometrical necessity, that this is also the angle of the magnetic with the terrestrial axis at 90° from the equator, and, therefore, that the calculations of longitude and variation which your memori-

alist has based upon this angle, are well founded and conclusive. According to these calculations, the longitude of the node of the magnetic equator upon the terrestrial equator, on the 15th of September, 1837, was 2° 37′ 09″ 55‴ west, being the excess of the north magnetic pole's longitude beyond 90° west, at that time. The annual westerly motion of that pole being 32° 26′, it follows that the annual westerly motion of the node of the magnetic upon the terrestrial equator is the same. Therefore at a period of 51 years before 1837, or in the year 1776, the longitude of that node on the equator would have been 25° 13′ 37″ east, and the magnetic equator would have touched the tropic of Cancer, or, in other words, have acquired a latitude of 23° 28′ north in a longitude 90° east of its node, or in longitude 115° 13′ 37″ east. Observations with the dipping needle taken at that time, in the eastern hemisphere, ought so to accord with this statement as to show no greater discrepancies than might fairly be attributed to instrumental inaccuracies, for it is universally admitted that on the magnetic equator that needle exhibits no inclinations, and that its inclinations decrease as it approaches that equator, and increase as it departs from it.

Now it is recorded in the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*, that M. Panton observed the inclination of the dipping needle upon the following latitudes and longitudes, in the year 1776:

	Longitude east.	Latitude north.	Dip.	Magnetic equator.
At Gebel Tier, in Persia	43° 12′	15° 29′	13° 23′ N.	2° 06′ N.
Gebel Zeghir -	43 35	14 24	11 37 N.	2 46 N.
Mocha - -	44 10	13 22	8 23 N.	4 59 N.
Socotra - -	52 55	13 16	4 37 N.	8 39 N.
Angenga - -	76 54	8 41	4 23 S.	13 02 N.
Trinquemalia -	81 30	8 32	4 37 S.	13 09 N.

The range of latitudes given to the magnetic equator from these dips is legitimately found by *subtracting* the northern dips from the latitudes of the places of observation, and by adding the southern dips to those latitudes. If, therefore, a line be drawn on a terrestrial globe from latitude 2° 06′ north, in longitude 43° 12′ east, to latitude 13° 09′ north, in longitude 81° 30′ east, it will be found to be at an angle of 23° 28′ with the terrestrial latitudes and equator.

From these recorded observations, therefore, it appears that the magnetic equator is at an angle of 23° 28′ with the terrestrial equator, and, therefore, that the magnetic axis is at the same angle with the terrestrial axis, as your memorialist has already demonstrated from other data.

These observations of M. Panton, in 1776, are fully confirmed by others reported by Captain Cook, in the year 1780, and by others reported by M. Dentrecasteaux, in 1792 and 1793, when the node of the magnetic equator is corrected for difference of time, at the annual rate of motion before used.

If the angle which your memorialist has assigned to the magnetic equator be thus confirmed in the eastern part of the northern hemisphere, it

ought to agree with observations of the dipping needle in the western part of the southern hemisphere; for, being a direct and not a tortuous line, it ought to touch the tropic of Capricorn in the southwest at the same time that it touches the tropic of Cancer in the northeast; and these points of contact, likes its nodes at the terrestrial equator, ought to be 180° of longitude from each other. If in 1776 it had a latitude of 23° 28′ north, in longitude 115° 13′ 37″ east, it ought to have the same latitude south, in longitude 64° 46′ 23″ west at the same time. If to this western longitude be added 23 years' westerly progress of the node of the magnetic on the terrestrial equator, its western longitude in the year 1799 would be 77° 12′ 21″, which agrees with the observations of the dipping needle made by Humboldt in South America in that year, after subtracting from the dips the proper difference for terrestrial distance; which proper difference is in the proportion of 23° 28′ to 90°.

Having thus stated and confirmed the position of two of the three great magnetic circles of the globe, namely, the magnetic axis and its equator, your memorialist will close the summary and incidental evidence which he can alone offer within the restricted limits of this memorial, with such illustrations of the position of the third great magnetic circle, or line of no variation, as he can furnish without entering into the more elaborate modes of proof of which the question is susceptible. The three great magnetic circles are at right angles with each other, at the twelve nodes upon which they quadrate. But as the circle of the magnetic axis crosses that of the magnetic equator at 6° 28′ of latitude *above* that equator, as measured upon that axis, so the circle of no variation which is every where 90° distant from the circle of the magnetic axis, crosses the terrestrial equator at an angle of 6° 28′ with the terrestrial axis. When the great magnetic circles are in this relative position with the great terrestrial circles in the western hemisphere, that relative position is reversed in the eastern hemisphere; the circle of the magnetic axis crossing that of the magnetic equator at 6° 28′ *below* the terrestrial equator, as measured upon that axis, and, therefore, causing the line of no variation, to cross the magnetic instead of the terrestrial equator, at an angle of 6° 28′ with the terrestrial axis. It is doubtless to these very peculiar relations of the magnetic towards the terrestrial meridians and parallels of latitude, that may be attributed the opinion entertained by Professor Barlow and other distinguished magnetical inquirers, that every place has its distinct polarizing axis: so apparently irregular are the phenomena of the needle, when examined without reference to the true and immutable laws of magnetism, by which perfectly mathematical and beautiful order is obtained from apparent confusion. Your memorialist has traced the course of the northwest section of the circle of no variation through the following latitudes and longitudes of the United States, correcting the longitudes for the difference in the time of observation, which extended from the 15th of September, 1837, to the 30th of December, 1838:

	Latitude.	Long. of the line of no var. September 15, 1837.
Buffalo, New York - -	42° 53′ north.	80° 20′ 03″ 04‴ west.
Fairview, Pennsylvania -	42 00 north.	80 06 13 59 west.
Wilmington, North Carolina -	34 11 north.	78 04 04 29 west.

A line drawn on a terrestrial globe from the least of these longitudes, in the lowest of the latitudes, to the greatest of these longitudes, in the highest of the latitudes, will be at an angle of 6° 28′ with the terrestrial axis; and this, therefore, is the angle of the line of no variation with that axis. Your memorialist has tables of the direct proportions of this angle, on every parallel of latitude; and these proportions afford ready and unerring elements in the determination of variation and longitude. Your memorialist deems it unnecessary to trace minutely the two divisions of this great circle through the western and eastern hemispheres of the earth, since their course can be accurately laid down and their annual change of longitude ascertained by the data already furnished. As a ready guide to such members of your honorable body as may wish to compare the longitudinal position herein given to the circle of no variation, with recorded observations of no variation, taken at various places and periods, it is proper to state that the semi-circle of no variation, which is now in the western hemisphere, commences on the arctic circle in the longitude of the magnetic pole, which, on the 15th day of September, 1837, was 92° 37′ 09″ 55‴ west; and, with a westerly inclination in the direct proportions of 6° 28′, takes a southwesterly course through Hudson's bay; crosses the southwest point of Lake Ontario and the east point of Lake Erie; traverses the United States through Fairview and about 40 miles to the east of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, the northeast corner of Virginia, adjoining Maryland, and the southwest corner of Maryland; then crosses the whole State of Virginia, passing Charlottesville about 30 miles west, and intersecting the main junction of the Roanoke and Bannister rivers. Entering North Carolina at a point northeast of Oxford, it passes Raleigh about twenty miles to the eastward; Wilmington about ten miles to the eastward; and enters the Atlantic ocean about twelve miles east of Cape Fear; thence it runs through the Bahama islands, cutting the east point of Cuba, near the town of Baracoa, and the west peninsula of St. Domingo; traversing the Caribbean sea; entering South America near Point Gallinas; crossing the equator in west longitude 69° 09′; passing to the west of the city of Buenos Ayres, enters the Southern ocean; then cuts the capes of Soledad, one of the Falkland islands; the eastern capes of New South Shetland, and crosses the arctic circle in longitude 52° 53′ 17″ 18‴ west. Dividing that circle into unequal segments, the smaller of which is upon the south Atlantic ocean, it crosses the south magnetic pole in longitude 87° 22′ 50″ 05‴ east: from that pole, the eastern semi-circle of the line of no variation takes a northeasterly course, at an angle in the direct proportion of 6° 28′ with the terrestrial axis; and, traversing the Indian ocean to the west of New Holland, crosses the western part of the island of Java, until it cuts the equator in longitude 117° 18′ 50″ 05‴ and the western promontory of the island of Borneo; thence it runs through China, a few degrees west of Canton and Pekin; thence through Thibet and Siberia, crossing the arctic circle in longitude 110° 50′ 50″ 05‴ east; and, dividing it into two unequal segments, the larger of which is upon the north Atlantic ocean, unites with the western line of no variation at the north magnetic pole in longitude 92° 37′ 09″ 55‴ west. This was the longitudinal circuit of the great circle of no variation, round the globe, on the 15th of September, 1837; and since that time it has been moving from east to west at the yearly rate of 32′ 26″ on the equator.

The observations that may be made through all future time will confirm the direction and position which your memorialist has given to this most

important magnetic circle of the earth, as those heretofore made, when carefully examined, do now confirm it; and, instead of proving it to be the indescribably tortuous and most variable of all lines laid down in the magnetic charts, they will prove, to the satisfaction of all men, that it departs not from a direct line to the amount of the finest filament of a silken thread.

Your memorialist begs permission to refer your honorable body to some highly curious facts which he deems conclusive proofs of the accuracy of his statements concerning the position of the great circle of no variation, in the eastern hemisphere. The *Encyclopedia Metropolitana* records that Mr. Yeates found no variation at Canton, in China, in the year 1817. The longitude of that city being 113° 35′ 00″ 00‴ east, your memorialist shows how this observation agrees with his statement in the following manner:

	113°	35′	00″ 00‴	east longitude of Canton.
—110	50	50	05	east longitude of the line of no variation on the arctic circle September 15, 1837.
=	2	44	09 55	difference of longitude.
+	6	28	00 00	maximum angle of the line.
+	1	35	46 00	angle of the line for the latitude of Canton, which is 22° 13′ north.
=	10	47	55 55	
	+ 32	26	00	annual rate of motion.

= 20 years.

Now from 1837 to 1817 the period is twenty years, and it is recorded that Mr. Yeates found no variation at Canton in the year 1817. The same work, however, records that the same observer found no variation at Bombay, and very nearly at Madras, in the same year; but when the latitudes and longitudes of these observations are carefully examined, and compared with the position which, according to your memorialist's premises, the *magnetic equator* must have occupied at that time, the seeming contradiction will become a confirmation of those premises; for the magnetic equator was at Bombay at that time and also very near Madras; and upon this magnetic circle, in that region, the magnetic meridians then so nearly coincided with the terrestial, that the needle, unless the observer had taken a perfectly correct azimuth, would betray no perceptible variation. The mistaking of the magnetic equator for the line of no variation in other instances has led to the extraordinary hypothesis that this line has two branches in the Indian Archipelago, and in the opinion of other writers at least three branches; it being, in reality, intersected by the magnetic equator in that region.

Your memorialist might adduce a large collection of other observations in proof of the direct and undeviating character of this line, in both hemispheres, more especially those made by *M. Hanstein*, in Siberia, which are adopted by theorists in favor of the pleasant conceit that there is a second rate magnetic pole in the northeast vicinity of the arctic circle. But whilst experiments upon magnetic intensity, similar to those of this celebrated

observer, around an assumed point, might be ingeniously applied to foster the conjecture of a new magnetic pole in any desirable part of the world. his reports concerning what are learnedly termed "isodynamic" lines of terrestrial magnetism, when taken in connexion with the latitudes and longitudes of his observations, fully corroborate the eastern longitudes which your memorialist has given to the northeast line of no variation, in its course through the same section of country toward the arctic circle.

Your memorialist has now only to submit to your examination certain recent observations, taken at sea and on land, with his newly invented magnetic instrument, called the Geometer. This instrument is constructed of a circular steel plate made into a ring by a round hole at its centre, through which an axle, in a brass sheath, is introduced to suspend it on agate planes. Surrounding the ring is a brass circle, graduated to degrees and parts, and reading with a vernier on the ring itself, to minutes and seconds. This part of the instrument is vertical to a horizontal plane to which it is attached and which it moves round within a fixed circle, graduated like the vertical one, and reading with it, from a vernier like that on the steel ring. The ring being magnetized with a negative and a positive pole, a line is drawn through their axis, equally dividing the vernier; and dipping east and west, as well as north and south, it has also the peculiar property of giving the true terrestrial distance. On the 15th of December, 1838, your memorialist sailed from the city of New York in the packet schooner Repeater, Capt. Rice, for Wilmington, North Carolina. After a boisterous passage of eight days, he arrived, and received the following memorandum from Capt. Rice:

"WILMINGTON, N. C., *December* 30, 1838.

"Doctor H. H. Sherwood, of New York, came passenger with me from New York to this city, in the packet schooner Repeater, on my present voyage; and with an instrument he calls a geometer, he determined the latitude and longitude on Sunday the 16th instant, and on Tuesday the 18th instant, very nearly as I found from a celestial observation on Sunday, and from my calculation of our running on Tuesday.

"ROBERT RICE."

The geometer used in these observations was adapted to nautical purposes by being suspended in an azimuth swing; and before the vessel sailed from New York, your memorialist placed it in the cabin, and took both the northern and the western dip for that port. While at sea, on the 16th of December, he observed the northern dip, and subtracting the difference between it and the northern dip at New York, from the latitude of that city, the remainder was the latitude of the vessel. Having also observed the western dip, and added the difference between it and the western dip at New York, to the longitude of that city, the remainder was the longitude of the vessel. On the 18th, he repeated these observations, with the results stated by Captain Rice.

At Wilmington, with the assistance of Mr. M. T. Goldsborough, and several other civil engineers, he determined, by means of a good transit instrument, the longitude of the line of no variation in that latitude, as he has before stated; and also the longitude of Wilmington, by means of the geometer, which agreed with the longitude as given in the *American Almanac* within 2′ 17″.

On leaving that city, on his return by land to New York, he took the following observations with the Geometer at Gerry's hotel, Northampton county, North Carolina; at Norfolk, Virginia; at Dumfries's hotel, Virginia; at Gadsby's hotel, Washington; and at the house of a friend in Sixth street, Philadelphia:

Gerry's hotel, Northampton county, North Carolina, January 3, 1839.

Face of Geometer west, dip north		60°	50′	00″ north.
Dip at Washington, place of departure		—58	25	00
		= 2	25	00
Latitude of Wilmington		+34	11	30
Latitude of Gerry's hotel		=36	36	30
Face of Geometer south, dip west		78°	48′	00″ west.
At Wilmington, dip west		—79	30	00
			42	00—
Longitude of Wilmington		78	12	17
Longitude of Gerry's hotel		=77	30	17

Norfolk, Virginia, January 2, 1839.

Face of Geometer west, dip north	61°	02′	00″
Dip at Wilmington, place of departure	—58	25	00
	= 2	37	00
Latitude of Wilmington	+34	11	30
Latitude of the place of observation	=36.	48	30
Face of the Geometer south, dip west	77°	38′	00″—
At Wilmington, dip west	79	30	00
	= 1	52	00 —
Longitude of Wilmington	78	12	17
Longitude of the place of observation	=76	20	17

Dumfries's hotel, Virginia, January 5, 1839.

Face of the Geometer west, dip north	62°	42′	00″
At Norfolk, dip north	—61	02	00
	= 1	40	00
Latitude of Norfolk	+36	48	30
Latitude of place of observation	=38	28	30

Face of Geometer south, dip west		76°	40′ 00″—
At Norfolk, dip west		77	38 00
	=		58 00
Longitude of Norfolk	+	76	20 17
Longitude of place of observation		77	18 17

Gadsby's hotel, Washington City, January 6, 1839.

Face of Geometer west, dip north		63°	05′ 00″
At Dumfries, dip north	—	62	42 00
	=		23 00
Latitude of Dumfries's hotel	+	38	28 30
Latitude of place of observation	=	38	51 30
Face of Geometer south, dip west		76°	55′ 00″
At Dumfries, Virginia, dip west	—	76	40 00
	=		15 00 —
Longitude of Dumfries		77	18 17
Longitude of place of observation	=	77	03 17

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1839.

Face of Geometer west, dip north		64°	07′ 20″
At Gadsby's hotel, dip north	—	63	05 00
	=	1	02 20
Latitude of Gadsby's hotel	+	38	51 30
Latitude of place of observation	=	39	53 50
Face of Geometer south, dip west		75°	04′ 00″—
At Gadsby's hotel, dip west		76	55 00
	=	1	51 00 —
Longitude of Gadsby's hotel		77	03 17
Longitude of place of observation	=	75	12 17

On comparing these results with the latitude and longitude of these places as given in the *American Almanac*, it will be found they do not differ either in latitude or longitude more than about two minutes, whilst they generally agree much within this small amount of disparity. Your memorialist begs to add, that the dips at the place of departure are not essential to the de-

termination of true latitude and longitude with this instrument, though they facilitate the operation. A few rules for its different use would enable any person to get equally correct results under any circumstances. At sea in the most tempestuous weather, when placed in a double azimuth swing, with a weight attached to counteract the motion of the ship, it will act with accuracy and percision, and the influence of local attractions can be ascertained prior to a departure. Nor can your memorialist perceive that this instrument is subject to that diurnal variation, occasioned by the oscillatory motion of the earth upon its axis, which affects ordinary magnetic needles. He has constructed tables of diurnal variation for every degree of latitude, yet finds them unnecessary and inapplicable to a magnetized ring, in whatever situation it may be placed; and after much careful scrutiny and diversified experiments, he has arrived at the conclusion that the Geometer is an instrument which must eventually supersede all others in finding latitude and longitude and a true meridian.

With as much conciseness as he thought compatible with their necessary elucidation, your memorialist has now laid before you the more practically useful branches of his discoveries; abstaining from any exposition of those that might be considered of secondary importance to the nation and people of whom you are the chosen representatives, and obtruding upon your attention none of merely scientific novelty and interest. Self-respect, not less than respect for the intellecual capacity of those to whom this memorial is addressed, has restrained him from anticipating any doubts that may hereafter be expressed concerning the reality and validity of those discoveries, and from alluding to any unwarrantable objections, or ungenerous imputations, that may heretofore have been made, in ignorance of their true character and value. If there be any evidence in the uniformly true results of calculations founded upon fixed and perspicuous data, then it appears to your memorialist that his asserted discoveries in terrestrial magnetism are as true as they are obviously important if their truth be admitted. That such results as he has laid before you could be obtained from fictitious and fallacious premises, is to his judgment a mathematical impossibility; and the supposition seems to subvert the foundations of confidence in the use of common numbers in the daily transaction of business. But that your honorable body may the more readily comprehend the abstract mathematical principles upon which these results are established, he respectfully lays before you the following immutable laws of magnetism from which they have been derived:

I. There are two magnetic forces, termed positive and negative, and in their action they are either primary or resultant.

II. Each of the primary forces projects two resultant forces, at right angles with the line of its direction.

III. The resultant forces of a separate primary force are more powerful than that force.

IV. United primary forces are more powerful than the resultant forces.

V. Forces of the same denomination repel each other with powers in direct proportion to their quantities in spaces, and inversely as the squares of distances.

VI. Forces of opposite denominations attract each other with powers in direct proportion to their quantities in spaces, and inversely as the squares of distances.

VII. The positive forces repel the positive and attract the negative at the same time.

VIII. The negative forces repel the negative and attract the positive at the same time.

IX. Each of the magnetic forces has the power of imparting the properties of both forces.

X. Repulsions expand, according to the quantities of the repelling forces in spaces.

XI. Attractions contract, according to the quantities of the attracting forces in spaces.

XII. Expansions are followed by contractions, and contractions are followed by expansions.

These are the laws not of magnetism only but of universal nature also. Having demonstrated them at a comparatively early period of his life, they have guided your memorialist in all his subsequent investigations. To these laws he is indebted for the discovery that terrestrial magnetism, instead of being a confused, uncertain, and anomalous science, is, like geometry, of which it is the primeval parent, a perfectly exact science; and by these laws all other sciences may be made exact. To them he is indebted for the discovery of that spiral ascension and descension of the magnetic poles of this and of every other planet which causes the changes in the inclinations of their terrestrial axes, and thence all other changes in their geological constitution, and in their physical, moral, and social economy. By means of these laws he has discovered and demonstrated the angle of the magnetic axis of the sun with its axis, and the latitude and rate of motion of its magnetic poles, together with the angles of the magnetic axes, and the rate of the motion of the magnetic poles of every known planet in its system. And so ample and perspicuous are the data thus obtained, that the most abstruse calculations in universal astronomy may be simplified to the capacity of every ordinary understanding. By means of these laws, secrets of nature and of futurity now veiled on the heights of that intellectual eminence from which the human mind has long since descended, or preserved only in the ambiguous language of seers, and in the uninterpreted symbols of ancient mysteries and secret fraternities, may at length be revealed for the improvement, the elevation, and the happiness of mankind. Under these impressions your memorialist respectfully urges his petition.

H. H. SHERWOOD.

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